"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Clearing, cooler, strong northwest winds today; Sunday fair.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,022. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS in Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

BRITISH SINK CRUISER IN THE CHANNEL AT OSTEND, PARTLY BLOCKING ANOTHER GERMAN U-BOAT BASE; HAIG RESTORES ALBERT LINE; GERMAN GUNS BUSY ON LYS

BORGLUM ACCUSED OF PERSONAL ENDS IN AIRCRAFT HUNT

Trying to Form Airplane Company While Making Investigation, It Is Charged.

K.W. MIX MAKES STATEMENT

Head of Indiana Concern Tells of Negotiations Which Made Him Suspicious.

FACTS GIVEN TO SENATE

Thomas Says This Shows Borglum's Charges Valueless, but Inquiry Will Be Pushed.

A "Frame-Up," Says Borglum, Calls Mix Deeds's Tool

Gutzon Borglum gave out this statement in New York last night:

"This scurrilous frame-up, which I charge it to be, has been in the hands of the Government for months, and is now sprung when it has finally become evident that I shall insist and persist until the airplane failure is honestly and thoroughly investigated.

"The charges by Mix, a confessed tool of Deeds, and Mix's engineer, are lies unreservedly, both in inference and statement, as applied to me in anything I ever did directly or indirectly that was improper in my capacity as representative of the President. On the contrary, Mix sought my assistance to help him find informed aeronautic ability and other aid that would enable him to produce or reproduce a small plane he had in mind, and my efforts were to assist him to stimulate an interest in a production he had in mind. There is absolutely nothing else in this story."

Mr. Borglum declined to add anything to this statement, saying:

"We'll go into the rest tomorrow. After that I am going back to Washington to sit in the trenches until this thing has been thoroughly aired from top to bottom. I am enlisted for the war, and I'll see this thing through or go to hell—and you can put that in the paper, too."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—What amounted to charges that Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, sought to use for personal gain the commission given him in January by President Wilson to inquire into the aircraft program, were laid before the Senate today by Senator Thomas of Colorado. Documents were presented and read into the record which were intended to show that Mr. Borglum, while engaged on the inquiry intrusted to him, was dealing with a manufacturing concern with the purpose of forming an aircraft production company that would receive assistance in getting contracts through Mr. Borglum's reputed standing with the White House. The documents, which included sworn statements, letters, and telegrams, come from the files of the Army Intelligence Office.

The story in brief, from the view suggested by the documents presented to the Senate, is that Mr. Borglum became acquainted on a railroad train with Kenyon W. Mix, Jr., whose father is said to be the controlling factor in the Dodge Manufacturing Company of Miskawaka, Ind., and subsequent meetings between them resulted in discussion about the formation of a company to manufacture military airplanes for the Government. With Mr. Borglum at the time of the encounter on the train was Hugo C. Gibson, an engineer, associated with the British Munitions Ministry at its New York office, 120 Broadway.

In a statement by Mr. Mix, which forms the principal documentary exhibit, Mr. Mix says that "these two men intimated to me that they could produce designs for a plane that would be faster than the Albatross." The Dodge Company had the latest Albatross designs and was intending to build a machine of that type.

Mr. Mix became interested, he saw Mr. Gibson in New York, and says that Mr. Gibson told him that Mr. Borglum had confidential relations with the Government which would be to the advantage of the Dodge concern as well as to themselves. That was in December. On Jan. 2 President Wilson gave to Mr. Borglum a letter authorizing him to make inquiries in official quarters to ascertain the truth of allegations Mr. Borglum had made in connection with the military aircraft production program. Soon afterward Mr. Mix met Mr. Borglum in Washington and saw the letter from the President to Mr. Borglum. According to Mr. Mix, Mr. Borglum

Continued on Page Four.

Nearly 250,000 Italians In Foch's Reserve Army

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Italy's contribution to the reserve army General Foch is building up behind the lines in France for supreme emergency uses numbers nearly 250,000 men, official dispatches today say, and the force is being strengthened steadily.

Another dispatch quotes a statement made by Premier Orlando on his return from France, where he attended the Interallied War Council.

"I have conversed with the highest military commanders of the Entente armies," said the Premier, "and while taking into consideration the possible surprises and fluctuations of the war, they expressed full confidence that the Germans will not reach their essential strategic objectives. General Foch has, in common with the great commanders, the power of drawing fresh strength from difficulties and of maintaining his energy in proportion to the danger."

LEADERS OPPOSE NEW REVENUE BILL

McAdoo's Plan for Legislation at This Session Is Disapproved in Congress.

CHAIRMEN TO CONSULT HIM

Sufficient Funds Provided Now to Last Until Early Next Year, It Is Asserted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Congressional leaders, irrespective of party, are opposed to the passage of another revenue bill in this session of Congress, despite the increases in the estimates of the executive departments. These estimates have mounted so enormously since Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo submitted his annual budget to Congress as to make imperative the raising of at least $5,000,000,000 by early next year to meet the expenses of the Government.

Leaders in financial legislation in Congress generally admit that the necessity exists for raising more money than will be provided for by the last revenue bill, just going into complete operation, and by the last loan and the fourth loan to be negotiated in the Fall. They, however, cannot see that any advantage will be gained by Congress passing another revenue bill this session, as the revenues to be raised by it would not be obtained by the Government until next year.

On the other hand they say the appropriations provided for the army, the navy, and the Shipping Board—representing the greatest items of expenditures—will not be used to a great extent until toward the end of the next fiscal year, in May or June. The argument is made that with another loan sufficient money can be found to carry the Government until early next year, by which time a new revenue bill can be enacted for the calendar year 1919.

Democratic leaders are opposed to additional revenue legislation for the foregoing reasons, and Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee assert that the cost of the war in the future and the extraordinary expenses of the Government should be obtained through loans, as the nation has reached the highest record for raising revenues through direct taxation. More than 35 per cent. of the revenues for the Federal Government now comes through direct taxation.

Plan of Direct Taxation.

Most of the responsible Democratic leaders, and even Secretary McAdoo, hold that half the burden of the war and the expenses of the Government during the war period should be by direct taxation. Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, favors raising additional revenues through doubling the excess profits, corporation, and income taxes, and these will be the essential provisions in the next revenue bill.

Mr. Kitchin and Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, representing the majority sentiment of the committee dealing with revenue legislation, each declared against holding Congress in session until after the November elections to act on a revenue bill. While both have received a memorandum from Secretary McAdoo pointing out the "imperative necessity" for such legislation this session, they are determined to oppose the proposal unless Mr. McAdoo can show them what is not apparent to them, "the necessity for having more money immediately."

A conference has been arranged with Mr. McAdoo by these Chairmen of committees which must frame revenue legislation. It cannot be held until next Tuesday, when Mr. McAdoo, now confined to his home by illness, will be able to present in detail the financial situation. Even should the demand for additional revenue be pressing, these Dem-

Continued on Page Nine.

AVIATION TAUGHT—Preparatory Ground Course. Illustrated booklet on request. Eagle Aviation School, 11w W. 42d St. Phone Bryant 9078.—Advt.

ROOSEVELT GIVES THE FACTS CALLED FOR BY BURLESON

Says Metropolitan, Collier's, and Tribune Were Discriminated Against.

ACCUSES CREEL OF ATTACK

New York Postmaster's Decision Against Metropolitan Did Great Harm, He Says.

HEARST PAPERS LEFT ALONE

These Publications, Colonel Declares, "Opposed the War and Directly or Indirectly Aided Germany."

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, coming into town from Oyster Bay to answer Postmaster General Burleson's challenge that he prove his charge that the Government was showing favoritism in its enforcement of the Espionage act, issued a statement yesterday in which he cited the Government's attacks upon certain publications "which had patriotically upheld the war," while other newspapers, such as the Hearst publications, which had "opposed the war or attacked our allies or directly or indirectly aided Germany" were allowed to maintain their position unmolested by the Post Office Department and the Administration in general.

Colonel Roosevelt said his statement was merely preliminary to a further and fuller discussion of the subject which he intended to submit in a letter to "some Senator" for a permanent record. The victims of unfair discrimination cited by the Colonel yesterday were the Metropolitan Magazine, Collier's Weekly, and The New York Tribune, which publications, according to the Colonel, "have consistently upheld the war, but have also told that small portion of the truth which it was absolutely necessary to tell about the Administration's failure to conduct the war efficiently." On the other hand, he maintained that the "prime example of failure by the Administration to proceed against really hostile and damaging utterance" was afforded by "a failure of the Administration to deal with Mr. Hearst's papers as it has dealt with certain other papers."

Cites Hearst's Editorials.

The Colonel cited some of the Hearst editorials as evidence of sympathy for Germany, and as evidence of "Hearst's continued effort to excite hatred between the United States and England." He concluded his statement by pointing to the "ardent tribute" paid by a German correspondent to Mr. Hearst and Arthur Brisbane, in which the German correspondent is reported to have described them as "auxiliaries of valued influence" to Germany. The Colonel's statement was as follows:

"Postmaster General Burleson's statement was issued formally from the office of information of the Post Office Department. I shall, therefore, answer it completely and at length in a letter to some Senator, so as to have it appear permanently in the records, precisely as Mr. Burleson's statement appears. Meanwhile, I make the following brief preliminary statement.

"The Metropolitan Magazine and Collier's Weekly and The New York Tribune have consistently upheld the war, but have also told that small portion of the truth which it was absolutely necessary to tell about the Administration's failure to conduct the war efficiently, and have only told it when it was imperative so to do, in order to speed up the war. Collier's has been attacked by Mr. Creel, officially speaking as President Wilson's representative, and as giving a message from the United States Government to the American people. He has also attacked the Metropolitan and The New York Tribune.

"The Post Office Department, through the New York Postmaster, on March 2 last notified the publishers of The Metropolitan that its March issue was nonmailable under the Espionage act. This action was widely published throughout the country. It was calculated to do great damage to The Metropolitan. The Metropolitan immediately asked the Postmaster for the grounds of his action, but got no answer. On March 9 it telegraphed the Postmaster General, asking whether the action was taken by order of the Postmaster General, and, if not, what steps the Postmaster General would take to repair the damage done to The Metropolitan. On March 11 the Postmaster of New York wrote to The Metropolitan, reversing his action of March 2, but making no apology and giving no explanation.

"Postmaster General Burleson on March 11 replied to The Metropolitan, stating that accusation had been made that an article in it was a traitorous effusion, but that he did not know whether the complaints were justified, and that no orders had been issued about it by the department. He did not answer The Metropolitan's question as to what steps would be taken to repair

Continued on Page Thirteen.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

Russia Gets Another Ultimatum from Germany

LONDON, May 10.—Dispatches from Moscow say that the newspapers there publish statements that an ultimatum was recently handed to the Council of the People's Commissaries by the German Ambassador, Count von Mirbach, which demanded the immediate execution of measures making Russia virtually a German colony.

The main points of the ultimatum were the settlement of the prisoner question, complete cessation of arming troops and the disbandment of units recently formed for the occupation of Moscow and other cities of Great Russia.

RUSSIAN ROYALTIES ARE NOW AT KIEV

Former Dowager Empress Marie and Grand Duke Dmitri in Ukrainian Capital.

DICTATOR WAS HER PAGE

Grand Duke Said to Have Taken an Active Part in the Recent Coup d'Etat.

BY ARTHUR RANSOME.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, May 9.—The German General Grener, replying to representatives of various Socialist parties in Ukraine who protested, said there could be no question of the restoration of the Rada. Hetman Skoropadski was recognized by the German authorities and would remain. Further, Grener said, it was a mistake to see in this the re-establishment of the monarchic principle.

Arrests have been made among persons connected with the Rada.

The correspondent of a paper in Kiev says former Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch took an active part in the coup d'état, and that the former Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna has arrived at Kiev. Skoropadski was one of her pages. It is curious to note that Skoropadski as late as 1911 publicly declared that the Ukrainian separatist movement was the fruit of Austrian intrigue. Since then he and other politicians of the Right have shown that they prefer Germany to revolution.

An evening paper prints a strange interview with Nicolai Guchkov, ex-Mayor of Moscow, from which it seems that Guchkov is very well informed about the plans of the Ukrainian reactionaries. He says:

"According to my information, Skoropadski, before the beginning of the negotiations with Great Russia, will invite her representatives to change the present Government, meaning thereby probably not merely a change of persons but of the general political coloring of the Ministry."

Should this be so, it will be yet another proof that the interests of the Allies coincide with those of the Soviet Government.

The official Izvestia says:

"Each new act of the German Government in connection with Russia merely deepens the gulf between Germany and her eastern neighbors. The German military party is preparing for itself irreconcilable enemies in the east and is not making friends in the west."

I believe that is absolutely true, and that Germany, step by step, is increasing her own difficulties in Ukraine. The bourgeois Rada, for example, had guaranteed by the peace agreement to supply 30,000,000 poods of corn to the Central Powers before May 1. Owing to the passive and sometimes active resistance of the peasants they succeeded in only supplying 3,000,000. That is to say, that for the betrayal of the Russian revolution the German people so far have received less than 1 pound of flour all round.

Later lists of the Ministers of the Cabinet of the autocratic Hetman differ in detail from the list cabled Tuesday, but the main characteristic of all lists is the same. It is a cabinet of Cadets and members of political groups even further Right. It is committed to a germanophile policy.

The German declaration admits that the Rada had no base of popular support and no authority, since it was unable to free the banker Dobry, who was arrested by an anti-German society. The Germans promise to give all possible support to Skoropadski against revolts, which they evidently consider probable.

A Socialist paper, which was issued uncensored and immediately suppressed, contains a report of a sitting

Continued on Page Three.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," 44th St. Theatre. Daily Mat., incl. Sunday. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

FLANDERS ARTILLERY DUELS

Germans Most Aggressive in Vimy, Robecq, and Dickebusch Sectors.

FIGHTING AROUND AVELUY

Local Engagements Continue After British Recapture of a Trench Lost Wednesday.

GERMANS ON DEFENSIVE?

Berlin Reports the Repulse of Allied Attacks on Kemmel, Luce, and Avre Fronts.

LONDON, May 10.—German artillery was particularly active today in the Vimy and Robecq sectors of the British front and south of Dickebusch. North of Albert, where the British last evening recaptured the small section of the front trench taken by the Germans yesterday morning, there was local fighting today, says tonight's bulletin from Field Marshal Haig.

Official reports from Berlin note a "strong increase in the firing" in the region of Mont Kemmel, on both sides of the Luce and on the west bank of the Avre, followed by allied advances, which are said to have been repulsed, and announce German successes of May 8 in the Kemmel region, but ignore the Allies' recovery of ground in this sector yesterday.

Following is the text of the day report issued by the British War Office:

The small portion of our front trench northwest of Albert gained by the enemy as a result of his attack yesterday morning was recaptured by us during the evening by a counterattack. We took a few prisoners.

The hostile artillery was active last night in the Valleys of the Somme and Ancre Rivers and at different points on the Lys battlefront.

Berlin Says Allied Attacks Failed.

BERLIN, May 10, (via London.)—The German official communication issued today says:

On the battlefront throughout the day there was lively artillery activity only in the region of Mont Kemmel, on both sides of the Luce Brook, and on the western bank of the Avre.

The strong increase in the firing in these sectors was followed by enemy advances. During the repulse of these and during lively reconnoitring activity we took a number of prisoners.

In the evening and during the night the artillery battle was frequently revived between the Yser and the Oise. On the remainder of the front the fighting activity remained restricted to reconnoitring engagements.

The supplementary official communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

An English local attack north of Albert was repulsed. A French advance in the Apremont Wood also failed.

Records German Gain of Wednesday.

Completely successful local attacks southwest of Ypres on Wednesday resulted in the capture of 675 prisoners, according to Thursday's official statement from German General Headquarters. German troops, it is added, took by storm strongly fortified positions on a front of more than a mile. The statement reads:

Between Ypres and Bailleul lively artillery activity continued throughout the day.

Local attacks we made south of Dickebusch Lake were completely successful. On the eastern bank of the Vyverbeek, Rhineland and Baden troops took by storm strongly fortified enemy positions over a width of two kilometers. Here apparently they ran into a French and British attack and dissipated its strength. The enemy's attack was only fully developed on both sides of the Reniglelst-Kemmel road. It was repulsed, as were counterattacks against our newly captured positions. We took 675 prisoners belonging to six French and two British divisions, which suffered heavy and sanguinary losses.

FOE'S BIGGEST FORCES STILL ON THE SOMME

British Expect Main Drive There —Their Losses Five Times the French.

LONDON, May 10.—"The bulk of the German reserves is still in the rear of the Somme front, and it must be assumed the enemy's big, main effort will be in that direction," said a representative of General Delma Radcliffe, Chief Director of Military Operations at the

Continued on Page Two.

King George Sends a Message of Welcome to American Troops Who Parade in London Today

LONDON, May 10.—King George is sending the following message of welcome to each officer and man of the American forces passing through England:

Soldiers of the United States: The people of the British Isles welcome you on your way to take your stand beside the armies of the many nations now fighting in the Old World the great battle for human freedom.

The Allies will gain new heart and spirit in your company. I wish I could shake hands with each one of you and bid you godspeed on your mission. GEORGE R. I.

The American troops who will parade in London tomorrow will march over a route three miles long. They will start from the Wellington Barracks, Hyde Park, at about noon, and pass through some of the most fashionable streets of the metropolis. The regiment will be headed by its staff officers on horseback. On its way the column will pass by the American Embassy, where Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, will receive the salute from each man and acknowledge the dipping of the colors.

A few minutes later the Americans will pass in review before King George at Buckingham Palace. Afterward they will return to barracks.

American flags began to appear today on scores of houses along the route of march, and there is every indication that London will give the Americans a flattering reception.

SHUN ARMY RULE, CURZON WARNS

Tells British That the Empire Prefers Lloyd George to Any Other Premier.

GRAVEST WAR PERIOD NEAR

Troops May Have to Give Ground, He Says, but the Spirit of the People Is Firm.

LONDON, May 10.—Speaking at the annual meeting of the Primrose League today, Earl Curzon, Government leader in the House of Lords and member of the British War Council, defended the British War Cabinet. The present Government, he said, was predicted by some to be doomed to a short existence. He continued:

"We have been told frequently during the last few months that our Government was in weekly, if not daily, peril of having an end put to its existence. Against it only yesterday was directed a lethal blow which somehow glanced off the target.

"The present is not a moment for prophecy. It is a moment for grappling with hard facts, because the military menace is greater than at any time during the last four years. It may truthfully be said that the enemy is at our gates, and the hour of destiny is with us at this very moment."

Earl Curzon said that he was thoroughly astonished when he read in the newspapers proposals made by responsible persons that the right thing to do at this emergency was to place Generals and Admirals inside the Cabinet. The strange thing about this suggestion, he said, was that it was made by those who "shrieked about German militarism."

"Let the Generals and Admirals," he continued, "attend Cabinet meetings as they do every day and advise Cabinet Ministers, but the moment a soldier is placed in control of policy and administration the soldier is spoiled, and he does not improve administration. The names of great soldiers have been used by party politicians. This is deplorable in the extreme, fatal to military discipline and a dangerous form of contagion. Such a practice is extremely obnoxious to the army itself."

Earl Curzon said that mistakes might have been made, but "since the present Government has been in office the Empire has given forth a war effort which has never been equalled in history. The position of England today is that she is at the moment the pillar and bulwark which is upholding the liberties of the world."

Earl Curzon did not assert that the present Government was indispensable. There were, he said, other patriotic, disinterested men who might take office and discharge their duties well, but the British Empire would sooner have Lloyd George as Premier than any other statesman.

"If Lloyd George had fallen yesterday," he said, "the rejoicings would have been in Berlin, and not in London, Paris, Calcutta, or Montreal. The country is sick of railings and wailings made under the shelter of the forms of distinguished soldiers. The moment a country allows a military administration to assume the upper hand it is on the path that leads to disaster."

He said that yesterday's vote in the House of Commons was much more than a mere refutation of charges against the Ministry. It was a warning to snipers and sharpshooters to desist from those tactics and that the Commons had no sympathy with these manoeuvres.

"Grave times are ahead," he continued, "and British soldiers may have to give ground. Encouragement is to be found, however, in the unity of command, in America's effort, and in the

Continued on Page Two.

"TOMATO-LOVERS!"—Here's one sure way——" See top of Page 9.—Advt.

OUR ARMY EAST OF MONTDIDIER

Holds Sector Five Miles from That Town and in Front of Amiens-Beauvais Road.

HEAVY FIRING IS INCESSANT

Wire Entanglements Have Not Been Completed, but Dugouts Have Begun to Show.

By FLOYD P. GIBBONS.

(Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY UNDER GENERAL FOCH IN FRANCE, May 10.—On April 28 we held with the French on the Picardy line. The graves of our dead dot new fields in France. The American sector, in the current battle of the Somme, lies five miles east of Montdidier as the boche planes fly. Of gas and shell we have tasted the worst the enemy had to offer at the pinnacle of his recent thrust.

The opposing lines run north and south. The enemy is between us and the rising sun. Behind our rear echelons is the main road between Amiens and Beauvais. Amiens, the German objective, is thirty-five kilometers away on our left. Beauvais is the same distance on our right, and two hours by train from Paris. We are between the Germans and the sea.

We occupy a country almost as new to war as were the fields of Flanders in the Fall of 1914. A little over a month ago this was peaceful farming land, far behind the belligerent lines. Today its sprouting fields of early wheat and oats are untended and bearing their first harvest of shell craters.

Tales of the Homeless.

Hurriedly abandoned villages now occupied by troops tell once more mute tales of the homeless. Villagers, old men, old women, and children, have recently fled, driving before them their cows and farm animals, even as they themselves have been driven back by the rain of German shells. In their deserted cottages remain fresh traces of their departures, and the ruthless severing of home ties generations old.

On every hand are evidences of this return of a war of half movements. One day one may see a battery of light guns swinging into place by the roadside, see an observing officer mount by ladder to a treetop and direct the firing of numberless rounds into the rumbling east. And then, by the next morning, they will have gone away—changed position, rumbled off to other parts and places, leaving in the field only the marks of their cannon wheels and mounds of shell cases.

Between the infantry lines there is yet to grow that complete web of woven wire entanglements that mar the landscape on long-established fronts. Standing silent sentinels over some of the front line trenches are trees, church steeples, dwellings, and barns. Dugouts have just begun to show their entrances in the surface of the ground and crossroads have started to sprout with rudely constructed shelters.

Fat sandbags are taking the places of potted geraniums on the sills of first floor windows. War's toll is being exacted daily, but this country has yet to pay the full price. It is in the process of reduction to a stripped and bared terrain, but it still holds much of its erstwhile beauty.

Heavy Artillery Fire.

An American censorship, insistent that modesty shall mark all American reports of activity or inactivity in the sector we occupy, prevents me from expressing my truthful opinion of the seriousness of the situation being faced by our soldiers. I am hoping that there is no objection to my pointing to the French reports, which, in reference to this sector, class the daily artillery manifestations as being active and heavy. The ordnance duel is a matter of principal concern at present in this sector, and the daily exchange of shells is many times in excess of anything

Continued on Page Three.

U-BOAT BASE NEARLY SHUT IN

Old Warship Vindictive Filled With Concrete Obstructs Channel

BRITISH CASUALTIES LIGHT

Damaged Motor Boat, Sunk to Prevent Capture, the Only Vessel Lost.

BERLIN SAYS COUP FAILED

Strong Allied Air Squadrons Drop Bombs on Second Submarine Base in Belgium.

British Admiralty Report On Action at Ostend

LONDON, May 10.—Operations designed to close the ports of Ostend and Zebrugge were successfully completed last night, when the obsolete cruiser Vindictive was sunk between the piers and across the entrance to Ostend harbor.

Since the attack on Zeebrugge on April 23 the Vindictive had been filled with concrete and fitted as a block ship for this purpose.

Our light forces have returned to their base with the loss of one motor launch, which had been damaged and was sunk by orders of the Vice Admiral to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy. Our casualties were light.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTHEAST COAST PORT, England, Friday, May 10.—The brilliant operation at Ostend last night, when an attempt was made to close the entrance to the harbor by sinking across it the obsolete concrete-filled cruiser Vindictive, was, according to the testimony of those who returned to this port after taking part in it, equally as successful as that at Zeebrugge.

The Vindictive lies about 100 yards up the channel with her bows pointing toward the harbor. She probably has not blocked up the whole of the channel, but has made it impracticable for big ships, though smaller vessels may find a way out.

The position in which the Vindictive lies is such that the natural action of the current will deposit silt that will assist the British object.

"It is one of the smartest and cleanest bits of naval work we have had in modern times," an old graybeard told me. "And if you doubt what I say, here is my boy who was on a destroyer which stood off about a quarter of a mile from the Vindictive when the gallant old ship fulfilled her task."

Story of the Attack.

The boy to whom he referred told a simple, straightforward story of the attack and of the gallant rescue of the Vindictive's crew by one of the destroyers and their escape almost as by a miracle from any of the shots which were fired at them.

"It was a beautiful, clear starlight evening when we left," he said, "and there was no mist and no haze on the sea. We could see great distances. We arrived off Ostend Harbor at 2 o'clock in the morning, the officer directing the operations being with us on one of the destroyers.

"The squadron was made up of the Vindictive, destroyers, and a small number of motor launches. There are always a lot of them near the entrance to Ostend Harbor, and they have been doing work for months past of which the British Navy is proud. About a mile away from the coast we had the Vindictive ahead of us, steaming slowly, not more than perhaps eight knots, and the destroyers following behind, my own very near to her, but not actually in the first line. She slowed down gradually until she got quite close in to the coast.

"It is almost miraculous that until practically at the moment when she reached her destination the Germans were unaware of our approach. We were using a smoke cloud as before, and on this occasion even more successfully than at Zeebrugge. At any rate, we had no indication we were sighted until the Vindictive was about a quarter of a mile from the actual entrance to the harbor gates. Then there was a star shell from the German batteries, followed by perhaps twenty others, and suddenly about twenty guns at various parts of the coast commenced to fire at the cruiser. This firing lasted only a few minutes, probably because as she was approaching the entrance of the harbor she had

gained partial shelter from its walls, and partly because the Germans were afraid the shells would hit some of their own ships which were inside.

"We saw the Vindictive broadside on across the channel, just as if she was coming to anchor at her own port and in the middle of one of her own squadrons. Then there was firing by machine guns, which seemed as if it must have killed or maimed every one who was on the deck of the Vindictive. As we afterward learned, only five men were killed. All of them were on the upper deck of the Vindictive."

Operation Highly Successful.

LONDON, May 10.—The British Navy has completed its operations for the bottling up of the German submarine mouths on the Belgian coast by the sinking of the scarred old cruiser Vindictive, stuffed with concrete, at the entrance to Ostend Harbor.

The feat, accomplished in the early hours of Friday, was the second exploit of the Vindictive with the object of closing the submarine bases, and it appears to have been highly successful. The Vindictive went in under a heavy fire from the German batteries, and her crew escaped, leaving only a few dead men on board motor boats, which transferred them to torpedo boat destroyers.

The Vindictive's dash was covered by a bombardment from several cruisers. The German official account of the affair seems to have been written to save the face of the Germans. It says that several cruisers which attempted to enter the harbor were driven off but that one, an old one, stranded.

Naval men here believe that their plans, which were worked out by Admiral Keyes and approved by Admiral Jellicoe when he was First Sea Lord, were wholly successful.

The Press Association says that the Vindictive lies at an angle not effectively blocking the channel, but that a partial and very serious blockade has been achieved, and under the conditions of tide and silting prevailing, this obstruction will certainly tend to increase.

The Berlin official report calls the attempt to block the channel a failure.

A dispatch from Dover says: "The decision to send the Vindictive to Ostend was made a few days after her return from the Zeebrugge raid, and the task of filling her with concrete was begun immediately.

"As in the joint raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend, this latest British naval exploit was kept a well-guarded secret. As an evidence of this it is recalled that after the battle-scarred cruiser returned from Zeebrugge an urgent request was made that she be sent up the Thames to London for public view. The authorities did not encourage the proposal, however, and the agitation subsided. All the time the old vessel was being overhauled for her last voyage.

"As on the former occasion, the operation to block Ostend Harbor was under the direction of Admiral Keyes.

"Some of the men who participated in the affair returned here today. They say it was completely successful.

"The firing which covered the sinking of the Vindictive began about 1 o'clock this morning and lasted until 3 o'clock. The bombardment was very heavy and could be heard at Dover.

"The night was clear with the stars shining brilliantly, but there was a haze over the sea."

Regarding reports that German submarines have been unable to enter Flemish ports and have had to return to Germany, Reuter's Limited says it is unable to obtain confirmation in naval quarters.

Photographic and other evidence from Zeebrugge shows that the Bruges Canal is still entirely blocked as a result of the British raid of April 23 and that it cannot be used. The obstructions, it has been found, were better placed than was at first supposed. German attempts to clear the waterway are meeting with no success as a result of British air activity and other causes.

Plan Carefully Studied.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, May 11.—The Chronicle naval correspondent writes:

"The Vindictive has been used to complete what the Sirius and Brilliant could not accomplish. Since her return from the great enterprise at Zeebrugge an army of workmen were employed fitting her for her final adventure. The operation was as brave and gallant as any of the kind yet recorded, though it was more simple in character than the enterprise at Zeebrugge. There was nothing foolhardy or daredevil about it. It was the outcome of long calculation and designed for the particular object which has been achieved. Whether it has been completely achieved we cannot definitely say. Possibly there may yet be a channel at one end or the other through which small craft may pass, but the silting goes on rapidly, and if the opening is not quite fully closed we may hope it soon will be, that the splendid operation will leave an obstruction which will occupy the enemy for many a long day."

BERLIN, May 10, (via London.)—The British attempt to blockade the harbor of Ostend was a failure, according to an official statement issued today, which reads:

At 3 o'clock Friday morning British naval forces, after a violent bombardment, again made a blockading attack on Ostend. Several enemy ships which, under the protection of artificial fog, tried to force their way into the harbor were driven off by the excellently directed fire of our coastal batteries.

An old cruiser, entirely battered to pieces, lies aground before the harbor outside the navigation channel. The entrance to the harbor is quite free.

Only dead men were found on board the stranded vessel. Two survivors of the crew had leaped overboard and were captured, according to information so far received.

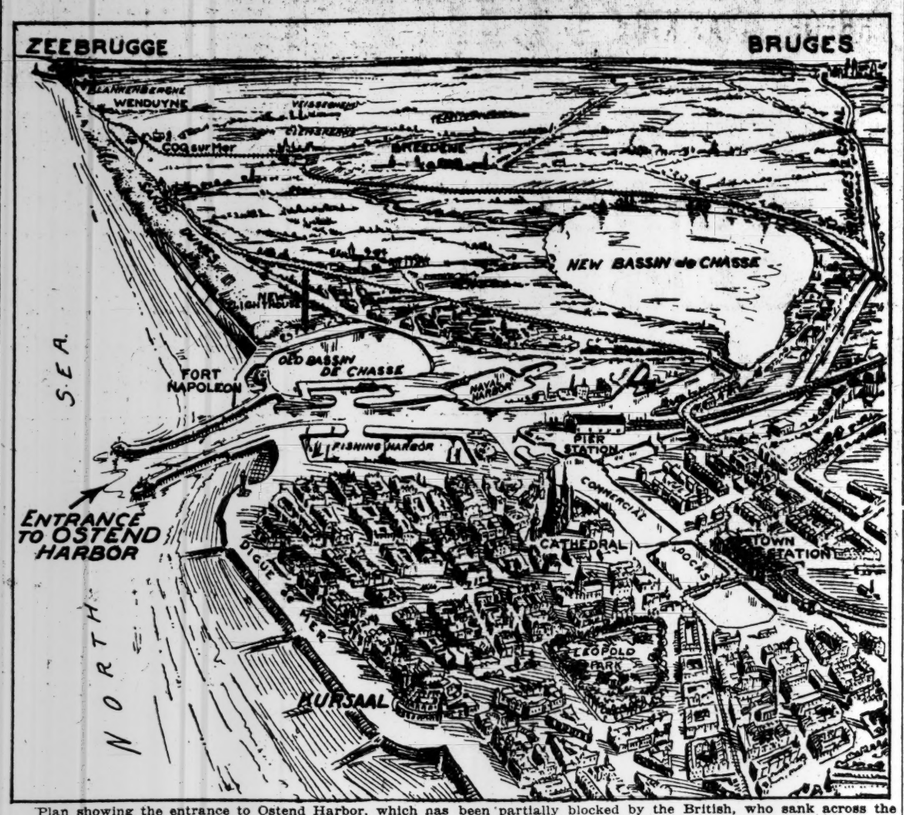
At least two enemy motor boats were shot away and one monitor was badly damaged. The blockading attempt, therefore, had been completely foiled. Once again the enemy sacrificed human lives and vessels in vain.

AMSTERDAM, May 10.—Strong allied flying squadrons bombed the Mole and the village of Zeebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian coast, at noon and in the evening Thursday. No military damage was done, according to an official statement issued in Berlin. Two of the hostile airplanes were shot down by German airmen.

Bonnet Rouge Case Evidence All In.

PARIS, May 10.—The hearing of evidence in the Bonnet Rouge case was concluded today. Captain Mornet, the prosecutor, will sum up his case tomorrow, and seven attorneys for the defense will then plead. The court contemplates sitting on Sunday.

Ostend and Harbor Which Is Blocked.



Plan showing the entrance to Ostend Harbor, which has been partially blocked by the British, who sank across the channel the obsolete concrete-filled cruiser Vindictive.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

After three and a half years of war, during the last two of which the submarine has played a not unimportant part, offensive action is being taken against the bases of the undersea craft. Previous to the action against the Zeebrugge mole the only idea in combating the U-boat peril was defensive. It was limited as far as we know to defending the shipping by convoys, by arming the merchantmen, and by other defensive measures. There had been no attempt to reach the submarine in its nests. It was permitted to come out unmolested and roam at will, faith being placed in restrictive operations after it had reached the open.

It is only fair to state that there have been two distinct schools on the matter of handling the submarine. One of them advocated going after them at home and destroying their bases by aerial torpedoes or other means. The other school took the position that to go after them with battleships was to court disaster; that it could not be done without taking the chance of destroying the entire fleet paricipating in the venture.

The problem which confronts the British, in so far as the coast of Belgium is concerned, is simple in its essence, however difficult the solution might have been and was. The Belgian coast, like that of Holland, is very shallow. There are many places, indeed, where within the three-mile limit the water is so shallow that a submarine would rest on the bottom and could not be operated except as a surface craft. There were two points, however, where there were excellent harbors, deep, with ready access to the deeper water of the ocean. These were at Zeebrugge, the seaport of Bruges, with which the coast is connected by a long and deep canal, and Ostend. These had accordingly been turned into German submarine bases, from which all of the operations against the Allies' merchant fleet were conducted.

The British finally decided to attempt to close the entrance to these two ports, the entrance in both cases being very narrow, by sinking ships across them. The first of these enterprises was at Zeebrugge, and is now past history. Apparently it was in every way successful, as reports indicate that it has not yet been restored to use. In fact, the aviators of the Allies have been unusually active in preventing any repairs and other work incidental to the clearing of the mouth of the canal from proceeding.

On Thursday night a similar action was carried out against Ostend, the only other remaining port available for U-boat uses. The British Admiralty, which it may be well remembered is always cautious and conservative in its statements, announces that the attempt to close Ostend was a success. It appears, then, that both of the bases on the Belgian coast have been for the time being destroyed or impaired, and that the submarines may have to return all the way to Germany to be resupplied and repaired. This will greatly reduce their efficiency. The efficiency of any craft, whether as a means of transportation or for offensive operations, is in inverse proportion to the distance which it has to travel before reaching its destination. This is an axiomatic fact. The British action has therefore taken a long stride toward impairing the effectiveness of this particular kind of destruction.

In the various areas of land operations there has been another day of relative quiet. The Germans are evidently still preparing for a renewal of their offensive, preferring to wait before again moving forward until all possible advantages are in their favor. It is a case of intensive preparations of the most concentrated kind.

Previous German successes have been attributed in no small degree to the prolific use of gas shells. They have before each one of their great attacks deluged the artillery positions of the Allies with shell of this character, and when they have taken effect and to a certain extent paralyzed the allied artillery, the infantry has moved forward. This, however, involves the extensive use in immense numbers of heavy shell, the transportation of which involves great difficulties, particularly when the route over which they must come has first been torn up and later subjected to the concentrated fire of the Allies' heavy artillery. The accumulation of a great store of material of this class is a time-consuming operation which may well explain in good part the delay between attacks.

Of one thing we may be certain. When Germany does attack again she will be ready and, profiting by the experience gained in her last effort when she practically had the battle won and did not know it, will be on the lookout for every emergency. While the attack lasts there will be in all probability hard days, days of doubt and possible depression, just as there were in the last attack before it was stopped.

But the Allies are prepared now, they will not be taken by surprise, and the only question will be whether Germany can be made to pay a grossly excessive price for whatever gains she may be able to make. For it will do Germany no good to reach the channel ports unless she has sufficient strength after they have been reached to take advantage of her success. Her first problem, however, has not been solved. The channel ports are still many miles behind the Allies' lines.

RUMANIA TO HAVE NEW PARLIAMENT

Foreign Minister Announces Policy of Honest Neutrality Toward Belligerents.

KING ORDERS ELECTIONS

Proclamation Declares Country Can Now Work to Remove the Scars of War.

AMSTERDAM, May 10.—The Rumanian Parliament has been dissolved by royal decree, according to a dispatch from Bucharest. New elections have been ordered and the new Parliament will convene on June 17.

In a proclamation to the population of occupied and unoccupied territories the Rumanian Government announces the conclusion of peace, according to a Bucharest dispatch, and adds that the country re-enters a state of neutrality "under the protection of its constitutional institutions, which were unassailed by the war."

Rumania, it adds, can now work to remove the scars of war by consolidating the position created by peace. All questions and disputes between Rumania and the States with which she has been at war are settled and relations with them will be resumed.

In an interview in the Lumina of Bucharest, Constantian Arion, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, is quoted in a Bucharest dispatch today as alluding to the "painful arrangements" embodied in the peace treaty between Rumania and the Central Powers, notably with regard to territorial concessions. These he attributes to the "light-mindedness" with which the war was waged and the "faulty preparations" made for it.

The Foreign Minister nevertheless asserted that an economic situation had been created for Rumania, after difficult negotiations, which permitted fruitful labor and made Rumania's future secure.

After expressing satisfaction at the union with Bessarabia, M. Arion said Rumania in the future would preserve a strictly honest neutrality toward all the belligerents.

LONDON, May 10.—"The Bucharest peace is no peace by understanding, in the spirit of the peace proposal of the Central Powers in December, 1916, and of the Reichstag peace resolution," a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam quotes the Frankfurter Zeitung as saying in commenting on the Rumanian treaty. "It is peace concluded according to tradition, between victor and vanquished."

It has been learned from well-informed Rumanian circles that the first result of the peace treaty between their country and the Central Powers is that there is not a single pro-German left in Rumania. The fall of Count Czernin, the former Austrian Premier, clearly brought about a hardening of policy toward Rumania. Baron Burian and Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, egged on by Pan Germans, tried to achieve success and then obtained it by force.

The majority of Rumanians realize that the only hope of saving their country from becoming a virtual German dependency is allied victory, of which they are confident.

HINDENBURG HONORED FOR RUMANIAN PEACE

Kaiser Orders Name and Arms of Field Marshal Inscribed on Gate of Marienburg Castle.

AMSTERDAM, May 10. — Emperor William, in congratulating Field Marshal von Hindenburg upon the Rumanian peace treaty, according to Berlin newspapers of Thursday, notified the military leader that the big entrance gate to the old castle of the Knights of the Teutonic order at Marienburg, Prussia, would have his name and arms inscribed on it. The Emperor also expressed the desire to name other parts of the castle after German Generals. His telegram to the Field Marshal reads:

"News of the conclusion of peace with Rumania fills me with pride and joy. Our eastern front is free. I thank God, the Lord. I thank you, my dear Field Marshal, who victoriously wielded the German sword.

"In memory of the fact that the Eastern march was protected from conquest by the batle of Tannenberg, I have ordered that the renovation of the Plauen stronghold, the old German Knights Castle of Marienburg, which was planned in 1910 in memory of Heinrich von Plauen, shall now be carried out and that the big entrance gate shall bear your name and your arms. It is my desire that other turrets of the stronghold bear the names of Generals who especially distinguished themselves in the defense of the Eastern frontier."

FORCES SWISS TO AID GERMAN WAR LOAN

No Coal for Neutrals Unless They Subscribe at Least 300 Francs.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 10.—Germany has a special form of persecution for each neutral nation within her reach. She compels Holland to allow the passage of German traffic across her territory on the bogus assurance that it is not military supplies.

Now she is taking advantage of her coal supply to control Switzerland, and force neutrals to subscribe to the German war loan. No Swiss can buy coal without subscribing at least 300 francs. Many complaints of this persecution come from Lausanne and Geneva.

DEBT ALARMS AUSTRIANS.

Army Accused of Squandering Money Despite Empire's Poverty.

LONDON, May 10.—Vienna newspapers represent the financial as well as the political situation in Austria as being most desperate, says a Zurich dispatch to The Morning Post. The Reichsrat, just before its adjournment, had its attention called almost peremptorily to the empire's finances.

The committee for the control of the national debt reported to the Lower House that not only the large indebtedness of the States to the Austro-Hungarian Bank, but the frequent use made by the administration of the note issuing bank, could but arouse the gravest apprehension from financial and economic viewpoints. The indebtedness to the note bank is now 1,500,000,000 kroner, it was added, and the notes in circulation have increased correspondingly.

The committee complained that, despite warnings from Parliament, the military authorities squandered money recklessly.

Franco-Turkish Exchange.

PARIS, May 10.—An agreement has been signed between the French and Turkish Governments for the repatriation of French and Turkish civilians.

CAREY GETS HIS REWARD.

British Brigadier Who Saved Gough's Army Made Major General.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 10.—Brigadier General Sandeman Carey figures in the list of several officers of the same rank promoted to be Major Generals.

A month ago the correspondents at or near the front were sending their papers all they could learn about "How Cary stopped the gap." The ball had been started rolling by the British Prime Minister in the House of Commons on April 9, when he had implied that George Glass Sandeman Carey, a fighter hitherto unknown to fame, had practically saved the British Fifth Army, under General Gough, by gathering from the rear a scratch force and pushing it between the Fifth and Third Armies and keeping it there for six days until relieved.

This force was made up of all sorts, usually classified as "noncombatants"—signalers, road builders, and even clerks—among them some American engineers.

AVOIDED UNSINKABLE SHIP.

U-Boats Failed to Accept Her Open Challenge in Danger Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 10.—An unsinkable ship, which braved the dangers of the submarine zone as a challenge to the U-boats, has returned safely to this port.

It is understood that the vessel left an Atlantic port in a convoy of forty-three vessels, and when the fleet reached the danger zone the unsinkable ship left the convoy as a deliberate challenge to the undersea boats. No attempt was made to avoid the enemy war vessels, and the ship headed a direct course for her destination, which was a French port.

After delivering her cargo the vessel sailed and a second time no effort was made to escape the submarines, which, however, failed to appear and attack the vessel.

SERBS RAID BULGAR LINE.

Carry Out Surprise Attack and Repulse an Enemy Attack.

PARIS, May 10.—The statement from the War Office tonight says:

Army of the East—There have been reciprocal artillery actions at the mouth of the Struma, on the Serbian front, in the bend of the Cerna and to the north of Monastir. Serbian troops have carried out with success a surprise attack against Bulgarian trenches near Zboraki. They also have repulsed an enemy attack against Dobropolje.

GUNS ACTIVE IN TRENTINO.

Lively Artillery Fighting in Adamello Area, Rome Reports.

ROME, May 10.—Patrol actions occurred yesterday on the mountain front, the War Office reports. There was lively artillery fighting in the Adamello area, on the northern slopes of Monte Altissimo, [both on the Trentino front,] and in the eastern sector of the Asiago Plateau. The fire of the Italians caught enemy columns of troops in the Brenta and Seren Valleys.

All along the front there was intense aerial activity. Five enemy machines were brought down.

How Much Does He Weigh?

Do you know the *right* way to brush those first teeth? How to ventilate the nursery, and what are the first symptoms of mumps? There is no mother so wise but will get something valuable from the Infant Hygiene Department in The Delineator. It is in charge of a baby specialist, who will be glad to answer any of your questions.

The Delineator

The Magazine In One Million Homes

AIR RAIDS OVER TRIESTE.

Italian Scout Planes Destroy Austrians, Lured Into a Trap.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, May 9.—Snow in the mountains and rain on the lower Piave keeps infantry operations on the Italian front at a standstill. It is not so with the Italian aviators, who lately carried out bold raids over Pola, Trieste, and Trent.

An Italian hydroplane, while scouting over Trieste, escorted by two chasers, was made the target of an intense fire from anti-aircraft batteries. The pilot and the observer, their mission accomplished, were preparing to return when four rapid enemy chasers rose between Pirano and Salvore, rushing to attack them.

TWO AIRPLANES DOWN EIGHT

British Fight Successfully Against Odds of Ten to One.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 10, (Associated Press.)—One of the most daring bits of work ever done by British battleplanes was carried out this week, when two English machines fought twenty German scouts to a standstill, destroying eight of the enemy and forcing several others to abandon the conflict because they had been so badly shot up.

The British machines returned safely from this extraordinary engagement, having abandoned their attack only when their ammunition became exhausted at the end of a half hour of whirlwind fighting with machine guns.

BELL-ANS for INDIGESTION
6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

FOE'S BIGGEST FORCES STILL ON THE SOMME

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

War Office, in summing up the week's war developments today. "It is equally certain that he will not discontinue his attacks in Flanders.

"In considering the course of these battles it must always be remembered that the capture of any particular position is not a material factor. Mere geographical gains are not the main consideration. It is rather a question of staying power. We must look to the end of the battle.

"While the German gain in Flanders is important, owing to the narrowness of our front, we must not judge by the loss of one position or another. The end of the battle will come when one side exhausts its reserves or reaches the end of its resources before the other.

"The Germans have put in a considerable number of fresh divisions, both in Flanders and on the Somme front, during the last week, and this is satisfactory to us, for it shows that we are getting through their fresh divisions very fast. The enemy's proximity to the heights in Flanders makes it likely that he will continue his attacks there, despite the lack of success during the last week.

"The operations in Mesopotamia during the past week include the occupation of Kirkuk, which was taken by the Euphrates force, with which a mobile force from the Tigris co-operated. The Turks abandoned the town, leaving 600 wounded, three airplanes, and a large quantity of ammunition.

"The developments have had an excellent effect on Persian border tribes, of which a considerable number of now co-operating with us against the Turks. The Turkish plan to evade Persia, contrary to their agreements with Persia, has been scotched for the time being."

In the period between March 21, when the German offensive was begun, and April 25 the losses of the French were only one-fourth to one-fifth those of the British. This statement was made today by the representative of General Radcliffe. Since April 25, he said, there had been no reason to believe the losses of the French had been any heavier than those of the British. (The British losses since March 21 were estimated, on May 4, by the British Military Mission at Washington at nearly 250,000.)

This information was given out in refutation of German propagandist assertions that the French had been bearing the brunt of the battle.

GERMANS ARE READY TO RESUME DRIVE

Paris Is Sure the New Offensive Is Near, But Can't Decide the Point of Attack.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 10.—The numerous local attacks, which the Germans have delivered in the last few days, are regarded here as certain indications of the imminent resumption of the offensive.

All the information that is at hand confirms the belief that the enemy has finished his preparations. The one outstanding fact is the stoppage of all leave by the Germans and the sudden recall of all men now on leave.

The reported presence on the Franco-British front of Field Marshal von Mackensen, the great German specialist in sledgehammer assaults, is regarded as significant evidence that the Germans have in preparation a blow of exceptional importance. It is recalled that the German Emperor after the signature of peace with Rumania telegraphed his gratitude that he was now being able to conclude a victorious peace with the Entente Powers and, and there is a strong belief that on this occasion the enemy will throw in every available man in a desperate attempt to bring about a final and definite decision. As to where the enemy will strike the military critics show great reluctance to prophesy.

Major de Civrieux, in the Matin, recalls the fact that the enemy opened his offensive on March 2 on a front of fifty miles, and then after a pause of five days resumed his effort on a front of less than half that extent, while the third stage of the battle, which was directed against the Flanders heights, covered a front of only twelve miles.

From this and other factors Clorieux deduces the conclusion that the coming attack will embrace a very wide extent of the front, probably of the offensive of March 21.

The only voice this morning throwing doubt on this theory is that of Marcel in The Echo de Paris, who points out that Ludendorff took four months to prepare his offensive of March 21 and cannot improvise a new effort on anything like the same scale in a few days.

The German preparations have been handicapped by the tremendous allied bombardment which ceaselessly, night and day, is spreading disorder in every part of the enemy's lines.

ALBERT OPERATION COSTLY.

Germans Lost Heavily in Taking a Bit of Trench.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 10, (Associated Press.)—The operation by which the British regained by counter-assault the portion of trench north of Albert, which the Germans captured yesterday, while small, was important. The positions lay on high ground which had been hotly contested ever since the Germans stormed their way into Albert.

The temporary success of the Germans cost them dearly, for they suffered heavily from the rifle and machine-gun fire which was poured into them as they advanced up the slopes.

The operation was undertaken at about daybreak, and soon afterward the enemy attempted to reach the British lines east of Bouzincourt, about 2,000 yards to the north. Here also the British were holding defenses on high ground, which the invaders coveted because occupation would give them a better position to work from for another big attack.

The gray coats advanced shouting "Retire!" in the hope of confusing the British. The defenders responded with such a grilling fire that the Germans acted on their cry and fell back, leaving many dead and wounded behind.

The hostile artillery fire was heavy last night south of Arras.

Air services on both sides were very active throughout the day, as conditions were ideal for observation. There was much bombing, and many engagements were fought in the air.

Notwithstanding the vigorous German artillery fire and attempts of enemy patrols to approach our new line, our infantry maintained the positions which had been captured and organized them.

On the right bank of the Ailette, in the Champagne, near Massiges, north of Rheims, and in Lorraine, at Ailly Wood, the French carried out successful local attacks or repulsed German raids. In these operations we took thirty-six prisoners, including one officer.

"The artillery fighting has been rather violent in the region of Grivesnes, and between Lassigny and Noyon," says the official communication issued by the War Office tonight.

HAIG PRAISES ARTILLERY.

Infantry Know the Great Value of Gun Support, He Says.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 10, (via Ottawa.)—Field Marshal Haig today expressed his deep appreciation of the services rendered by the artillery in the recent battle of the River Somme and River Lys. He said that the infantry was the first to admit the inestimable value of artillery suport.

The British Commander said that he was confident that the reliance of each arm upon the most wholehearted and self-sacrificing co-operation of the other was the greatest possible assurance that all further assaults would be met and defeated.

FRENCH WIN AT GRIVESNES.

Capture Positions Northwest of Montdidier and 258 Germans.

PARIS, May 10.—French troops yesterday captured Grivesnes Park, five miles northwest of Montdidier, taking 258 prisoners and organizing their new positions, according to the day announcement from the War Office, which says:

After a brief and intense bombardment French troops yesterday afternoon took possession of the park at Grivesnes, an important part of which had been occupied by the Germans. In this operation we took 258 prisoners, including four officers, and also a considerable amount of material.

RENE FONCK DOWNS 6 GERMANS IN A DAY

He Vanquishes the First Two in Ten Seconds and Gets a Third Five Minutes Later.

PARIS, May 10.—Six German airplanes were brought down yesterday by Sub-Lieutenant René Fonck, the War Office announces. The statement follows:

"eYsterday Lieutenant Fonck brought down six German biplanes in the course of two patrols. He downed the first two in ten seconds, the third five minutes later, and the other three in the course of the second patrol."

Lieutenant Fonck's achievement of yesterday has never been equalled. He is the greatest French air battler since the death of Captain Guynemer.

"I am going to revenge Lieutenant Chaput," declared Lieutenant Fonck before taking the air yesterday morning. Chaput, who had accounted for sixteen German machines, was killed last Tuesday.

Lieutenant Fonck had only just left the region of the airdrome when he encountered an enemy squadrilla. He drove straight at them, opening fire with his machine gun, and shot down two of the Germans in less than ten seconds. He then went after a third machine which was within reach, and sent it crashing to earth five minutes later.

Lieutenant Fonck returned to the airdrome to take on more gasoline and to rest before going out for the second patrol. On this patrol he met another squadrilla. One two-seater he shot to pieces in the air and two others he saw strike the ground, all within five minutes.

Two Generals Are Wounded.

LONDON, May 10.—Major Gen. Colin J. MacKenzie and Brig. Gen. the Hon. Lesley J. P. Butler are reported wounded. Major Gen. Mackenzie was formerly Chief of the General Staff of the Canadian Militia Council.

SHUN ARMY RULE, CURZON WARNS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

resolute, indomitable spirit of the British people."

Earl Curzon concluded with a wish that Ireland had joined in the military effort, and he hoped that it was not yet too late.

"There is only one thing we cannot afford to lose, and that is the war," were his closing words.

BRITISH WANT PARTY TRUCE

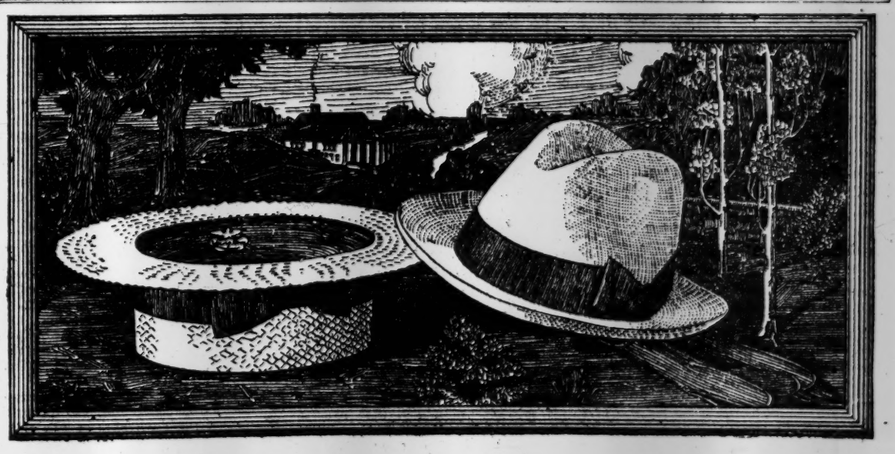
Fear of a Radical Government if Domestic Strife Is Pressed.

LONDON, May 10.—The quick and successful manner in which the Ministry in the House of Commons yesterday dealt with the Maurice incident, which had caused more political bitterness than any preceding chapter of this troubled administration, showed Premier Lloyd George a keen political strategist and a strong pleader for his own cause.

Judging from the newspapers the country is tired of parliamentary strife, and while the present Government is much criticised no alternative that has been suggested finds strong support.

There was considerable cross voting in the House on the division, although, according to lobbyists, from mixed motives. A great majority of the Conservatives supported the Government, which also had the votes of more than half the Liberals and the bulk of the Laborites. In the minority were the Asquith members of the late Government and some other Liberals, including the pacifist section of seven pacifists.

The lobby correspondent of The Daily News says that some of the Liberals who have regularly supported the Government voted against it on the ground that the issue ought not to be made a question of confidence. Most of the Conservatives voted for the Government because they did not wish to change the Ministry, fearing to involve the accession to office of the Marquis of Lansdowne and Arthur Henderson, thus giving a pacifist complexion to an Asquith Government.



Things of quality voice themselves. The Young's straw hat needs no herald,—people sense its fine origin. $2—$3—$4; All Hand-Made

"Young's Hats are as good as they look"

New York Stores—6, 169, 231, 605, 849, 903, 1197, 1361 Broadway. Only B'klyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Straws

NONE BETTER MADE

LIEUT. KISSEL, LOST, IS SON OF BANKER

Harvard Graduate of 1917, Who Enlisted a Week After War Was Declared.

FLEW WITH BRITISH CORPS

Lieut. H. S. Morgan Was a Member of Bellevue Staff—Others on the List of Casualties.

Lieutenant Gustav H. Kissel, reported missing in yesterday's list from General Pershing, is a son of Rudolph H. Kissel, senior member of the banking firm of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. of 14 Wall Street. Lieutenant Kissel is 23 years old and a 1917 graduate of Harvard.

Within a week after Congress declared war on Germany he enlisted as a private in the Signal Corps, and he was one of the first aviation candidates sent by the Government to the Ground School for Aviation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He finished the course at the Massachusetts school and was ordered to France for further training in July of last year. After two months in the French flying schools he was ordered to England, where he completed his course, got a license as a military pilot, and was commissioned an officer of the Aviation Section of the regular army.

When the Germans began their drive in Picardy, Lieutenant Kissel was one of the American aviators ordered to service with the British Flying Service, and in a letter to his father received recently he referred to the squadron with which he was serving as one of the crack units of the Royal Flying Corps. In that letter he told of taking his "regular turn" in the flights, and of being on duty at flying headquarters transmitting orders to and from the front.

Although Lieutenant Kissel was first listed as missing in yesterday's report, he has been missing since April 12. The British Major commanding the squadron in which he was serving has written a letter to Mr. Kissel, father of the officer, in which he says that Lieutenant Kissel was last seen by his brother-fliers on April 12.

Lieutenant Harold Sidney Morgan, reported killed in Thursday's list from General Pershing, was in the Medical Corps and was a member of the Bellevue Hospital Staff when commissioned in August of last year. He was graduated from the Johns Hopkins Medical College in 1915, and became a member of the Bellevue staff in January, 1916. He was from the State of Washington, and was about 25 years old.

Corporal Alexander Drelich, reported killed in yesterday's list from General Pershing, was an Austro-American and lived, before he entered the army, with a sister in Passaic, N. J. He was 22 years old and enlisted in the regular army before Congress declared war. He was in the first contingent sent overseas.

Private Adolph Hiller, reported severely wounded, is a Brooklyn boy, whose home is at 870 Myrtle Avenue, where his parents, two brothers, and two sisters live. He was once before in the army and was discharged because of disability incurred in the line of duty. Two months before Congress declared war he made up his mind to get back into the service and went to a hospital and had an operation performed which made it possible for him to pass the physical examination. He sailed for France last September as a member of an infantry unit of the New England Division.

Adrian E. Regnier, reported slightly wounded in General Pershing's list of Thursday, was Captain of the Brown University football team in 1910. Regnier is also a crack baseball and basket ball player. He was an honor man of the Brown class of 1910 and a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He is serving in a machine-gun battalion of the New England Division and is 30 years old.

Private Chandler Waterman, who was mentioned in the casualty list several days ago as having died of wounds received in action, had been identified as a member of the Columbia University unit of the American Ambulance Corps in France. Waterman was a member of the class of 1918 at Columbia and left New York last Christmas day. Mrs. A. F. Swanson of Montclair was his sister.

Member of the Engineers.

Edward A. Joyce, reported wounded two days ago, is with the regular engineers believed to be in action in Picardy. He lived at 60 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, when he enlisted in the 5th Field Artillery shortly after war was declared. He was transferred to the engineers last Fall. His mother has died since he entered the service.

Lieutenant John P. Rosenwald, reported dead of wounds in last night's casualty list, was a member of the medical staff of the 151st Regiment of Field Artillery of the Rainbow Division. His home was at 902 Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis. He was a medical officer in the old First Minnesota Infantry before this country entered the war.

First Lieutenant Abraham Strauss, Medical Corps, reported a prisoner, is a brother of Dr. Israel Strauss of the Mount Sinai Hospital staff. Lieutenant Strauss was serving with the Connaught Rangers of the Canadian Army when he was wounded and subsequently captured. He is a son of the late Major Alexander Strauss of Providence, and went to France in July of last year. At the home of Dr. Israel Strauss it was said last night that the family had received a letter from Lieutenant Strauss written from the prison camp near Rastadt, Germany. In that letter he said he had been wounded, but was recovering, and hoped to be exchanged in the next six months.

Lieutenant A. J. Gordon, Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, is in a German prison camp. According to word received by his father, Isaac Gordon, of 224 Mulberry Street, Newark, from the War Department, he was captured in action. Lieutenant Gordon was commissioned last August.

Mrs. Alonzo Seymour of 1,282 Maple Avenue, Peekskill, N. Y., has received word that her son, Lieutenant Alonzo Morton Seymour, who is with the Aviation Section in France, got the French war cross. Lieutenant Seymour was a student at Cornell when he entered the service last year.

The casualty list shows that the Rainbow Division is once more in the thick of the fighting. Among the wounded officers are Captain Otto J. Kindler and Lieutenant William J. Belhorn of Company L of the 166th Infantry of the Second Brigade of the Rainbow. Corporal Carl Gerken and Private Daniel B. Stout, reported wounded, are also of Company L of the 166th Infantry.

87 Casualties in American Army Overseas; 3 Missing Officers Found To Be Prisoners

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The War Department today made public a list of 87 casualties in the American Army abroad reported by General Pershing, bringing the total sustained from the beginning to 5,245. The list included the names of 8 killed in action, 5 died of wounds, 12 died of disease, 3 died of accident, 1 died of drowning, 23 wounded severely, 33 wounded slightly, 3 prisoners previously reported missing, 1 lost at sea, and 1 missing.

Nine commissioned officers were named in the list. Captain Otto J. Kindler and Lieutenants William J. Belhorn, Samuel G. Love, and James H. Fiscus were slightly wounded. Lieutenant Gustav H. Kissel was missing in action. Lieutenants J. S. Abbott, R. H. Jeffrey, and Abraham Strauss, previously reported missing, are now reported prisoners. Lieutenant John P. Rosenwald died of wounds.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	May 10.	Total.
Killed in action	420	8	428
Killed by accident	221	3	224
Died of disease	1,013	12	1,025
Lost at sea	237	1	238
Died of wounds	141	5	146
Gas and other causes	59	1	60
Civilians	7	0	7
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Total deaths	2,099	30	2,129
Wounded	2,933	56	2,989
Captured	51	0	*54
Missing	75	1	*73
Grand total	5,158	87	5,245

*Lieutenants J. S. Abbott, R. H. Jeffrey, and Abraham Strauss, previously reported missing, are now reported prisoners; this involves shift of three from missing to captured total.

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED MAY 10.

Army casualties reported today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are as follows:

KILLED IN ACTION—8.

Sergeant.

DAY, DUGLES; Alexander Fields, Line Fork, Ky.

Corporals.

DRELICH, ALEXANDER; Mrs. Agnes Bladek, 54 Fourth Street, Passaic, N. J.
SHAW, STANLEY J.; Joseph H. Shaw, 70 Constitution Street, Wallingford, Conn.

Privates.

BRYANT, DAVIS F.; Mrs. D. C. Bryant, Box 807, Hopewell, Va.
CIANNI, ANTONIO; Mrs. Trae Clia Cianni, Geruce, Italy.
HACKETT, F. E.; C. E. Hackett, Friday Harbor, Wash.
DURASKA, KAROL; Andy Duraska, Washington, Penn.
LUDINGHOUSE, LESTER R.; George H. Ludinghouse, 133 Moss Avenue, Oakland, Cal.

DIED OF WOUNDS—5.

First Lieutenant.

ROSENWALD, JOHN P.; Mrs. J. P. Rosenwald, 902 West Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis.

Sergeant.

FYFE, CHARLES G.; Robert Fyfe, 64 Milton Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Cook.

DZINSKI, FRANK W.; Mrs. William Dzinski, 70 Bannon Street, Torrington, Conn.

Privates.

STINSON, RODNEY; Mrs. Jessie Stinson, R. F. D. 1, Stonington, Mo.
WELSH, JOSEPH; Mrs. Mary A. Welsh, Greensburg, Ind.

DIED OF DISEASE—12.

Sergeant.

SPENCER, JOSEPH M.; Gordon A. Dise, Nevada City, Cal.

Corporals.

CURTIS, HARRY L.; H. W. Curtis, North Stratford, N. H.
McMAKIN, LUTHER; Mrs. Etta McMakin, Greer, S. C.

Wagoner.

DAVIDSON, HAROLD; Mrs. Minnie E. Davidson, 158 Walnut St., Clinton, Mass.

Privates.

BACKSTROM, FRED; Mrs. O. Montan, 1,253 Rosemont Av., Chicago, Ill.
DUCOTE, LAMAR PAUL; Shelby Ducote, Cottonport, La.
JONES, LINDSEY; Mrs. Anna Jones, R. F. D. 1, Rocky Ford, Ga.
LITTLEFIELD, HARRY ARTHUR; Clarence Littlefield, R. F. D. 1, Petersburg, N. Y.
McKENNEY, EVERETT N.; Mrs. Vesta McKenney, Gorham, Me.
ROGERS, WILLIAM ROSS; Mrs. Lillie Trouts, 130 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
PEETE, JOHN; Mrs. Lottie Burton, Route 2, Box 81, Holly Grove, La.
SHEPHERDSON, GEORGE P.; Mrs. George P. Shepherdson, Parkside Apartments, 46th and Girard Av., Philadelphia.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—3.

Sergeant.

DOWNING, DENIS; Miss Julia Downing, 419 East 137th St., New York.

Cadet.

FRY, CLARENCE H.; John W. Fry, Columbia, Tenn.

Private.

WAGONER, WESTLY CLYDE; Mrs. Carl Wilkin, 334 Fremont St., Waterloo, Iowa.

DIED—DROWNING—1.

Civilian.

TRAINOR, JOHN J.; Miss Elizabeth Trainor, 528 47th St., New York.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—23.

Sergeants.

BUCKLEY, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. Virginia Buckley, 97 Grant St., Newark, Ohio.
BUSH, JOHN; Mrs. Sarah A. Bush, 521 North Chase St., Monticello, Ind.
CURLEY, NATHAN; David Levine, 11 West 117th St., New York.
GERLACH, WALTER W.; H. A. Gerlach, Mount Sterling, Ohio.
SMITH, DANIEL R.; John O. Smith, Dillsburg, Penn.

Corporals.

GRAVES, ROBERT H.; Winston W. Graves, R. F. D. 2, Ackerman, Miss.
THOMAS, EARL; Mrs. Anna E. Thomas, South Charleston, Ohio.

Privates.

BELROSE, HENRY J.; Edgar Hurd, 71 Summer St., Franklin, Mass.
DRAVES, EDWARD H.; Charles Draves, R. F. D. 11, Reynolds, Ind.
JELSCH, JOSEPH C.; Mrs. Mary Dodge, R. F. D., Romeo, Mich.
JONES, RICHARD P.; James B. Jones, Trenton, Ill.
LEICHTFUS, GEORGE W.; August Leichtfus, 923 Fort St., Orange, Cal.
LOVE, JAMES E.; Mrs. Emma J. Love, Lanham, Md.
MURRAY, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. Alice Downs, Palmer, N. Y.
NYE, DWIGHT L.; John S. Nye, Box 403, Pomeroy, Wash.
OLSHESKI, STANLEY; Tom Olsheski, Princeton, Wis.
PHILLIPS, WALTER C.; Dollis Sweeringer, Milan, Ga.
RAINES, DEAN; J. J. Raines, Whitehall, Ill.
REID, NEIL E.; Peter Reid, Penitentiary, Bismarck, N. D.
SCHOSKER, PAUL; Michael Schosker, Delphos, Ohio.
DEVERAUX, FRANK FRED; Mrs. Elizabeth Deveraux, 786 11th St., Oakland, Cal.
FIELD, KENNETH A.; Mrs. J. E. Field, Rutland, Mass.
HILLER, ADOLPH; Morris Hiller, 870 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISSING IN ACTION—1.

Lieutenant.

KISSEL, GUSTAV H.; Rudolph H. Kissel, 14 Wall St., New York.

LOST AT SEA—1.

Private.

SCULLY, CARROL J.; Mrs. M. Scully, 815 Magnolia St., Toledo, Ohio. (Tuscania victim now identified and buried.)

PRISONERS—3.

(Previously reported missing.)

Lieutenants.

ABBOTT, J. S.; Mrs. Jeannie Steele Abbott, 425 Dayton Av., St. Paul, Minn.
JEFFREY, R. H.; Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks Jeffrey, Uniontown, Penn.
STRAUSS, ABRAHAM; Mr. Strauss, 1 West 93d St., New York.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—33.

Captain.

KINDLER, OTTO J.; Mrs. Otto J. Kindler, 113 West Walnut St., Lancaster, Ohio.

Lieutenants.

LOVE, SAMUEL G.; Dr. Wm. M. Love, 113 Pinckney St., Chester, S. C.
FISCUS, JAMES H.; Mrs. Catherine Fiscus, 533 Sydney St., Greensburg, Penn.
BELHORN, WM. J.; Mrs. William J. Belhorn 899 Second St., Lancaster, Ohio.

Sergeants.

ALEXANDER, PERCY; B. D. Alexander, Forest, La.
WALSH, KEVIN A.; Mrs. Catherine Walsh, 730 West 80th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Corporals.

ST. MARTIN, WILLIAM; Mrs. Adeesime de Mars, 635 Centre St., South Manchester, Conn.
BOWERS, WILLIAM B.; Mrs. Clemis E. Bowers, Gen. Del., Westville, Okla.
ROLLINS, FRANCIS E.; Mrs. Mary E. Rollins, Sherborn, Mass.

Musician.

ESTABROOK, EZRA W.; Mrs. Marion R. Dabnun, 16 Pleasant St., Marlboro, Mass.

Privates.

ANDERSON, PATRICK; Mrs. Bridget Anderson, 1 West Water St., Whitinsville, Mass.
BAKER, JAMES S.; Mrs. Josephine Baker, Parsons, Tenn.
BRADLEY, PAUL W.; Mrs. Will Bradley, Short Hills, N. J.
CUMMINGS, VIRTUS; Mrs. Carrie Cummings, Pierson, Iowa.
GERKEN, CARL; Miss Louise Gerken, 355 East Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio.
HEWETT, AUGUSTUS E.; Mrs. R. L. Jackson, 1,100 East 14th St., Kansas City, Mo.
JENKINS, JAMES S.; Mrs. Alice P. Jenkins, Kimberly, Ala.
LUCIANO, DOMINICKO; Guiseppe Luciano, 123 North Washington St., Bridgeport, Conn.
McDOLE, LYLE F.; Frank McDole, Kingsley, Iowa.
McKINNON, JOHN; J. Johnson, 14 Fletcher St., Winchester, Mass.
MIRONIK, ALEX.; Tony Barylski, 1,413 North 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.
MOORE, WALTER B.; Little B. Moore, R. F. D. 2, Schamberville, Miss.
PETERSON, CARL O.; Ida Peterson, 12 Orchard St., Palmer, Mass.
PULSE, LEONARD F.; George F. Pulse, Sykes, Mont.
REMME, GILBERT; Mrs. Nels Hovland, Kenneth, Minn.
SHERMAN, CHARLES; Mrs. Fannie Sherman, 906 Simpson St., New York City.
SIKORSKI, FRANK J.; Mrs. Palla Sikorski, 4,614 Pennsylvania Av., St. Louis, Mo.
SLENKER, FRED; Mrs. Willis Addis, South Olive, Ohio.
STOUT, DANIEL B.; Mrs. Martha Stout, 816 Washington Av., Lancaster, Ohio.
STRATTON, RALPH L.; Mrs. Martha J. Crill, 32d and Douglas Av., Des Moines, Iowa.
SHIPLEY, HERBERT A.; Mrs. Bertha Shipley, 817 South Columbus St., Lancaster, Ohio.
STEARNS, ALLEN P.; Martin H. Stearns, 240 Beal St., Wollaston, Mass.
ZOCCO, THOMAS; Joseph Mairio, 405 Baldwin St., Waterbury, Conn.

GIRL BRAVES RIFLES OF EMBATTLED FINNS

With American Refugees, Miss Ranta Faces White Guards on Ramparts of Reds.

FLAGS WAVED UNDER FIRE

Daring Act Leads to Eventual Safety of Party Escaping from Petrograd Menaced by Germans.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—An official account of the escape of Americans from Petrograd through the battlelines in Finland, received here today, tells a story of privations, insults, and terrors suffered by the refugees before they reached safety in Stockholm.

A 22-year-old girl, Miss Ranta, a bookkeeper for the American Tobacco Company, was the heroine of the flight, even mounting the ramparts of the Finnish Red Guards to help Captain Crosley, Naval Attaché at Petrograd, and J. J. Tyer, Manager of the American Tobacco Company in Finland, wave the Stars and Stripes and a flag of truce to persuade the White Guards to stop firing.

The refugees left Petrograd at a time of greatest terror in the city, when the Germans were approaching closer and closer and hostile airplanes were raining death from the skies. Disastrous panics followed every bombing raid. Arriving at Tammerfors, the Americans were put off the train because the food situation in Bjorneburg forbade their proceeding there. All baggage was lost en route to Tammerfors, and, to make matters worse, they were informed that the Red Guards desired no foreign population in Southern Finland, and that they should move on.

Thereupon the refugees concentrated at Helsingfors, where an effort was made to obtain safe conduct through the lines. The Red Guards declined to grant permission, alleging that the White Guards had used the truce given to permit the British Embassy train to pass and advance on Tammerfors. In that predicament it was decided to station Americans at all places where there were avenues of escape, and daily reports were to be made so that all might take advantage of any favorable opportunity.

The Americans who proceeded to Tammerfors eventually received a special train from the Helsingfors authorities. But as the train was about to pull out, soldiers took possession. All baggage was dumped out and the Americans were arrested, because Tammerfors did not take orders from Helsingfors. They later were allowed to proceed under guard of Red troops and eventually joined forces with other Americans at Bjorneburg, from where they went to Mentyloto, close to the battle line.

From Mentyloto, Captain Crosley, Mr. Tyer, and Miss Ranta started in a sleigh for the front. Captain Crosley mounted the breastworks with the Stars and Stripes, Mr. Tyer took a flag of truce, and Miss Ranta acted as interpreter. When the firing ceased they walked between the lines and were met by a volley, the White Guards believing their advance a ruse. None was hit, but Miss Ranta was taken prisoner, being a Finn. A truce of six hours was arranged, during which sleighs from the Red Gards took the Americans and their goods and dumped them midway between the lines, where the White Guards picked them up.

Miss Ranta, meanwhile, had discovered in the Commander in Chief of the Whites an old schoolmate, whom she demanded should allow the burial of many dead whom the refugees had observed between the lines. The Reds claimed that the Whites had fired on Red Cross workers who attempted to rescue the wounded, who had died. Her request was granted, and she herself was ordered released.

The refugees proceeded overland in sleighs through bitter cold to Christinestadt, where they met with many insults from German officers and Finnish soldiers under their influence. One American Lieutenant was ordered to leave a restaurant at Vasa, the Capital of Finland, or be thrown out. From Vasa the party proceeded to Stockholm, where the diplomatic members remained to compile their reports.

CASUALTIES IN THE NAVY.

Plumber Drowned at the Deep-Sea Diving School, Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Navy Department today announced that August Henry Benson, a machinist's mate, was injured in a seaplane accident at Cape May, N. J., on May 8. The extent of his injuries is not known, but they do not appear to be of a serious nature. Benson's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Benson, lives at Dixon, Cal.

The department was also informed that Frederick Edwin Reif, a plumber, was drowned when receiving instructions in the Deep Sea Diving School, Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I. His next of kin was a brother, Charles W. Reif, Company I, 6th Infantry, U. S. A.

Assistant Surgeon Edward P. Hugbee of the navy, and the following enlisted men were slightly injured by the bursting of an oxygen apparatus used in an effort to resuscitate Reif: Walter James Breakell of Otisville, N. Y.; Thomas Franklin Flash of San Francisco; Albert Carl Robert Trispel of Milwaukee.

Two Casualties in Marines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Maj. Gen. Barnett today announced two additional casualties in the Marine Corps contingent in the American Expeditionary Force in France. Two privates were wounded slightly in action, as follows: Orie Garver, next of kin, Samuel Garver, 639 West McMicken Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; Frederic Oliver de Sollar, next of kin, Sedarah de Sollar, 8,759 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

RUSSIAN ROYALTIES REPORTED AT KIEV

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

of the Town Council of Kiev which passed a resolution declaring that the proclamation of Skoropadski, the Hetman, did not represent the will of the people and was an infraction of the basic principles of democracy. The only pretense of an election of Skoropadski was a resolution of the Assembly of Agriculturists summoned by the reactionary peasant Vovalenko, and representing only the richer agricultural population.

The Cadet Vasilenko, who formed the final Cabinet, tries to suggest that Skoropadski favors reform and a Government of Left tendencies. This, however, is laughable, since he adds that the reforms to be carried out are in accordance with the Hetman's manifesto which, as cabled, restores the land to the landowners. At the same time a declaration is being prepared to show that the Hetman's autocratic bark is worse than his democratic bite, and that he is content to be merely a kind of President until the meeting of the Diet.

RUSSIA BEGINS PEACE PARLEY.

Hostilities with Ukraine Have Ceased, Moscow Government Says.

LONDON, May 10.—A Russian Government wireless dispatch announces that peace negotiations with the Ukraine have commenced. It says that hostilities have ceased on the Veronezh, Karsk, and Briansk fronts, and that a line of demarcation has been established.

It is expected, says the dispatch, that the Russian delegation will shortly meet the Germano-Ukraine delegation and sign a peace. Meantime, the Russians have established on all fronts defensive guards, who will not permit armed detachments to enter Russian territory.

The statement, which is signed by Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of War and Marine, asserts that many enemy detachments have violated the orders of the central authorities and crossed the frontiers of the Ukraine and invaded the region of the Don Cossacks. These detachments, it says, must be disarmed by the relentless use of force.

With a view to combatting such bands, the Don and Kuban regions are declared to be in a state of siege. Guards will be placed at exposed points on the frontier, and the military commanders made responsible for a vigilant defense.

The statement says severe discipline must be maintained, and that reports shall be sent to the High Military Council regarding obedience to these instructions, as well as information concerning the movement of all bands.

ROSTOV RECAPTURED.

Russians Reported Again in Town Taken by the Germans.

LONDON, May 10.—The Russians have recaptured Rostov from the Germans and Ukrains, according to information received in Moscow, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The capture of Rostov, the largest town in the Don Cossacks territory, was reported in the official statement from Berlin on Thursday.

ASSAIL UKRAINE POLICY.

German Socialists Again Protest Against Interference There.

LONDON, May 10.—Germany's Eastern policy, particularly respecting Ukraine, has again been criticised sharply in the Reichstag Main Committee, a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam reports. Gustav Noske, Socialist, asked for further information regarding the status of affairs in Ukraine and protested against continued interference by Germany in the domestic interests of that country. He said it was impossible to conceal the existence of discord between Germany and Austria on account of this situation.

Mathias Erzberger, Centrist leader, protested against what he called the German military dictatorship in Ukraine. He said the Centre did not accept responsibility for Germany's present policy there.

"Today we have a military dictatorship in Ukraine, under the Hetman Skoropadski, who is unable to gain the support of the Ukraine Ministers," Herr Erzberger said. He proceeded to tell how the Rada had been suppressed by a German officer entering and calling for "Hands up!" in the name of the German Government.

Hugo Haase, the Independent Socialist leader, asked why the Russians were still being treated as enemy aliens.

EICHHORN AS PROPAGANDIST.

Circulates in His Army a Circular Ridiculing Democracy.

AMSTERDAM, May 10.—The army command of General von Eichhorn, which formerly operated in the Vilna sector of the German Eastern Army, and now is in Ukraine, has achieved unenviable notoriety by feeding the rank and file with political doctrines of the most reactionary kind. The Berlin Tageblatt calls attention to this propaganda in evident disapproval by reproducing a pamphlet of twenty-four pages entitled, "Army of General von Eichhorn; for Service Use; No. 7; The World Democracy."

This pamphlet, which is in the form of questions and answers, hails the present war as a war of liberation. In August, 1914, it says, all international democratic aspirations vanished, but soon afterward these "baneful influences" reappeared and have since grown alarmingly. It further ridicules "the apostles preaching the reconstruction of international law and the principles of humanity," and qualifies the Reichstag majority resolution of last July as "an ineffable futility."

The writer utterly rejects the idea of the extension of political rights, which he says would benefit nobody but "a gang of lawyers, professional politicians, journalists, and financiers."

Concerning the submarine war, he says it had been restricted until February, 1917, "out of regard for America, and possibly also so as not to irritate England overmuch." One question and its answer follows:

"Q.—Is it true that a small coterie of international financiers use the word democracy as a mask for their policy of greed?

"A.—Yes, for money rules Parliamentary and even Presidential elections, as witness America and France."

Dr. Ludwig Hasse, Progressive member of the Reichstag for Karlsruhe, who is the writer of the Tageblatt article in which attention is called to this pamphlet, is unsparing in his condemnation of this form of political enlightenment, which he describes as "muddle-headed twaddle," and as "an insult to the intelligence of the German soldiers, many of whom know more about politics than their superiors."

OUR ARMY EAST OF MONTDIDIER

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

which the division to which I am attached has ever before experienced.

In my honest opinion, this is as modestly as the fact can be stated, and any description less truthful would seem to me an official injustice to those brave fellows who live, perhaps, a few miles nearer the firing than the censor.

Nightly, back areas of the front are shattered with shells. The German is much interested in preventing us from bringing up supplies and munitions. We do the same for him. The American batteries, firing at long ranges, harass the roads entering the sections behind the enemy's lines and wooded places, where relief troops might be assembled under cover of darkness. The expenditure of shells is enormous, but it continues practically twenty-four hours a day. German prisoners, shaking from the nervous effects of the pounding, have certified to the untiring efforts of our gunners.

Particularly, has one of the villages within our lines come in for enemy artillery attention, and we have reciprocated by almost leveling with our shells two villages which he has occupied opposite us.

Every hour, under a rain of death, the work of digging in continues, and the men doing it need no urging from their officers. There is something sinister and emphatic about the whine of a 210 German H. E. that inspires one with a desire to start for the Antipodes by the shortest route.

The number of arrivals, by way of the air, in one shattered village immediately on our front runs high into the thousands. Under such conditions no life-loving human could fail to produce the last degree of utility out of a spade. The continuous dropping of shells in ruins and the unending fountains of chalk dust and dirt leave little for the imagination, but one officer told me that it reminded him of living in a room where some one was continually beating a carpet.

This taste of war of semi-movement has been appreciated by the American soldier. It has in it a dash of novelty lacking in position warfare to which he had been accustomed in the mud and marsh of the Moselle and Meuse. For one thing, there have been better billets and cleaner billets than ever encountered before by our men. Fresh unthrashed oats and fragrant hay have been found in hurriedly abandoned lofts back of the line and even in caves and cellars nearer the front.

In many places the men are sleeping on feather mattresses, in old-fashioned wooden bedsteads, removed from hazardry above ground to comparative safety below. Whole caves have been furnished and not badly furnished, by this salvage of furniture, much of which would bring fancy prices in any collection of antiquities.

Forced to a recognition solely of intrinsic values, our men have been making prompt utilization of much of the material abandoned by the civilian population. Home is the field wherein the soldier sleeps and, after all, why not have it as comfortable as his surroundings will afford? These caves and vegetable cellars, many with walls and vaulted ceilings of clean red brick or white blocks of chalk, constitute excellent shelters from shell splinters, and even protect from direct hits by missiles of small calibre.

Beyond the villages our riflemen find protection in quickly scraped holes in the ground. There are some trenches, but they are not contiguous. No Man's Land is an area of uncertain boundary. Our gunners have quarters burrowed into chalk not far from the gun pits. It is no secret that almost all communication and the bringing up of food and shells are conducted under cover of darkness, but the times at which this exposed work is done are unknown to the enemy.

In our concentration area on the day before our departure for the front—a date which for some reason must still remain unmentioned—every officer of the organizations represented, and they numbered almost (deleted,) was summoned to a temporary headquarters, where General Pershing conferred with them. We had passed out from his command, and from now on our orders were to come from the Chief of the French army to which we are attached.

AMERICANS IN RAID NEAR TOUL

Assist French in Successful Dash in Apremont Forest.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 10, (Associated Press.)—The American artillery participated and the American infantry lent some assistance in a successful French raid in the Apremont Forest, northwest of Toul, at dawn today.

The American batteries, acting with the French artillerists, in a heavy two-hour bombardment were showered with gas shells by the Germans.

Slightly to the east of the section raided American patrols created a diversion. One patrol entered Apremont Village, which was found to be deserted. This provoked a German barrage while the men were returning. Another patrol cut the enemy's first system of barbed wire and was engaged on the second entanglement, ten yards from the trenches, when it was attacked by fifteen Germans, using rifles, bombs, and pistols. The Americans fought for fifteen minutes and retired, without suffering casualties, on the approach of enemy reinforcements.

On the Luneville sector quiet prevailed.

Previous to the American raid into the village of Apremont, a private carried out single-handed Thursday afternoon an incursion into the village and brought back the report that it was deserted. This was confirmed by the larger patrol this morning. The private, who is a "striker" for the Lieutenant who conducted this morning's patrol, learned what the Lieutenant planned to do and decided to beat him into the village.

Immediately after dinner Thursday the private slipped out from behind the American barbed wire and crawled across No Man's Land without being observed. He reached Apremont, crawled about the outskirts, and returned with the information that only a few Germans were there. The patrol this morning encountered two Germans in the village. They retreated hastily when the Americans attempted to capture them, and signalled for a barrage, which was laid across the path of the patrol as it returned to the American lines.

German prisoners, taken by the French in Apremont Forest this morning, confirm reports of American aerial observers that American shells recently demolished Flamenwerfers, brought up for an attack on the Americans near Apremont. The artillery concentrated its fire on this spot after a German prisoner had reported that an attack was coming from that direction.

"MAJOR GENERAL EDWARDS" PREFERS

The Doughboy Army Shoe

ABOVE ALL OTHERS

"I am in receipt of a pair of Doughboy Shoes. I have tried them on and they fit me well. I have only worn them a short while, but considering the excellent material that is in them, I believe them to be the best shoes for officers, of which I have knowledge."

(Signed)
C R. EDWARDS,
Major General, N A

$9.50 and $11.50

Needless to say, such high praise from such a high authority will be highly esteemed by the officers who read it.

Men's Shoe Shop—2 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Straw Hats Meeting 1918 Requirements

NEW YORKERS look to these stores for a live expression of straw hat styles.

This year we have most carefully observed the conservative 1918 taste.

The "Yezzo" has already proved its correctness by tremendous popularity.

A Japanese braid, natural color, exclusive to these stores—trim and modestly smart, at $3.

English boater styles, $2 to $10.

Panamas, Bankoks, Leghorns, Mackinaws, Milans—every braid used in the graceful soft models, with finest trimmings, $5 to $25.

Silk and duck sport hats and correct caps for golf, tennis and motoring.

Largest Haberdashery Business in America

Weber and Heilbroner
Nine Hat Stores in Manhattan
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 150 Nassau
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OFFICERS' UNIFORMS

AT ACTUAL COST
without selling expense and without profit

$11.50
Hand-Tailored in O. D. Cotton Khaki

SOME cost us $11.50, some $11.75, and if we appear to be laying unusual stress on that fact, it is simply because we want the Officers in the Service to realize that this is a unique opportunity to buy hand-tailored uniforms at the cost of production, without one cent of profit.

No charge for necessary alterations

ALSO AT ACTUAL COST

Hand-Tailored
Officers' Uniforms
of Pure Worsted O. D. Serge
$25

Hand-Tailored
Officers' Uniforms
of superior quality
Pure Worsted O. D. Serge
$35

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

Summer Grays—Fashionably Cut

PERFECTLY toned gray shades in Spring and Summer suits of rare distinction.

The coolest in color and the neatest of all Summer apparel.

Sharing equally the ease and grace of country negligee and perfect appropriateness for town wear.

In an unusually wide choice of desirable fabrics and models, meeting every demand of the well-groomed New Yorker.

Single or double breasted—from $24 to $60—many silk lined.

Silk shirts, silk hosiery, foulard ties, hats and caps in colors specially harmonizing with gray suits.

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Eleven Stores
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20 Cortlandt 30 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Avenue

Mix's Story of Borglum's Alleged Scheming While Investigator

BORGLUM ACCUSED IN AIRCRAFT SCANDAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

told him that he did not know how to build planes that would surpass those now being constructed, "but that through his friendship with the White House and acquaintance with Mr. Gibson, the engineer in the employ of the British Ministry of Munitions, he would have access to the best foreign designs practices."

Mix Informs Officials.

Mr. Mix, according to his statement, became suspicious, and conferred with Mr. Hardesty, a consulting engineer of Washington and a friend of Mr. Mix's father. Mr. Hardesty knew Howard Coffin, the Chairman of the Aircraft Board, and the matter was laid before him General Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Army Colonel Deeds, and Colonel Montgomery of the Military Aircraft Administration. Subsequently it was decided to lay the matter before Vice President Marshall, a friend of Mr. Mix. This was done on Jan. 20, and on the following day the Vice President informed Mr. Mix that he had brought the case to the attention of Secretary Baker.

In his statement Mr. Mix says that after discussion of the matter at the Metropolitan Club in Washington with Mr. Borglum and others he informed Henry Harrison Suplee, consulting engineer of the Dodge Manufacturing Company, that he thought it best to drop all discussion of the proposed company as Mr. Borglum did not have any designs for a new airplane to submit, "but was probably relying upon his official powers to requisition and get certain information from the Government which could be turned over to the new company for construction." Mr. Borglum stipulated, according to Mr. Mix, that he—Mr. Borglum—was not to appear in the new company but that he would be represented in it by Benjamin Harris, President of the Standard Smelting and Refining Company of New York.

Senator Thomas made only the briefest comment in presenting the documents to the Senate. "This shows Mr. Borglum's criticism of the aircraft program to be entirely without merit," he said.

Though the documents produced a flurry in some quarters in Washington, they caused scarcely a ripple in Congress.

"Mr. Borglum is not the issue," said Senator Hitchcock, a leader in the Senate investigation. "The committee will not even consider his criticisms. The real issue, and what we are trying to get at is why we have practically no airplanes in return for more than $640,000,000 appropriated by Congress. Nothing should be allowed to obscure that."

According to Mr. Mix, Vice President Marshall laid Mr. Mix's statement before Secretary Baker on Jan. 21. Mr. Baker declined today to answer any question about any of the charges implied by Mr. Mix's statement and a memorandum that had been given to the Military Intelligence Section, on Jan. 30, by Mr. Suplee, consulting engineer of the Dodge company, which agreed with Mr. Mix's story of Mr. Borglum's alleged position.

In his memorandum Mr. Suplee said that "There was never any other understanding but that Mr. Borglum was to be represented in the corporation by Mr. Harris, and that his sole asset in the transaction was to be first, his personal friendship and association with President Wilson, with whom he stated he could do anything he wanted."

Among the other documents submitted by Senator Thomas were letters from Mr. Borglum to General Squier, President Wilson, and Secretary Baker, telling of his airplane inventions. These showed that as early as September Borglum was urging an airplane brake device and some new forms of planes which he said he had perfected as to their "major problems." According to some reports these projects were referred to the Signal Corps and were rejected by Major Deeds.

Statement of Mr. Mix.

This is the statement of Mr. Mix in regard to his conversation with Borglum, Gibson, and others and his subsequent disclosure of Borglum's scheme to Government officials:

"On December 8, 1917, I left Dayton en route for Washington. In the Pullman smoking compartment I noticed two gentlemen talking aviation, who had apparently been to the Wright-Dayton field and who were discussing the inability of the Dayton-Wright Aircraft Company to raise the new De Havilland No. 4 machine from the ground with the present propellers in hand.

"These two men continued their discussion covering aircraft practice in general, and I decided to know them. Later on, entering into a conversation with them, I brought the discussion around to the subject of laminated wood bodies, wing ribs, and wings for airplanes, and stated to them that, inasmuch as there seemed to be some hesitancy on the part of the American aircraft builders to construct single or double-seated high-speed scouts, we, the Dodge Manufacturing Company, being in possession of the latest Albatross designs, intended to build one for trial, providing we could get some one to furnish us with the power plant.

"The train being eighteen hours late I had considerable conversation with the two men, who turned out to be Gutzon Borglum, whose address is 166 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City, and H. C. Gibson, an engineer in the employ of the British Ministry of Munitions, whose address is that office on the sixteenth floor of 120 Broadway.

"These two men intimated to me that they could produce designs for a plane which would be faster and steadier in the air than the Albatross and which would weigh less.

"Having at that time the interest of the Dodge Manufacturing Company in mind and being particularly anxious to become a part of any organization which would go into the manufacture of airplanes having monocoque fuselages, I led these gentlemen to believe that we would welcome any suggestions from outsiders which would furnish the design and power plant for high-speed scouts.

"Mr. Borglum and Mr. Gibson were very insistent that I call upon them in New York on my way up from Washington, which I did on Dec. 18, 1917. I did not see Mr. Borglum, but talked to him over the long-distance telephone at Stamford. He insisted that I see Mr. Gibson at once. I did so, and learned from Mr. Gibson that Mr. Borglum had certain confidential connections with the Government which would be to our advantage as well as to his own.

"I approached Mr. Gibson on the subject of building airplanes, and he suggested that I prepare in detail a report of the Dodge Manufacturing Company and its subsidiary organizations for their consideration. Returning to Mishawaka, I did so, and wrote Mr. Gibson a letter, with the intention of drawing him further into a commitment. In this letter I stated that it has been intimated to us that high-speed scouts would be looked upon with favor by governmental authorities, and again brought up the fact that design and power plant were the factors which the Dodge company lacked to begin immediate manufacture.

Borglum Very Positive.

"On Dec. 31, 1917, a telegram (marked Exhibit A) was received by me from Mr. Borglum. Mr. Gibson had apparently shown Mr. Borglum my letter, as I had asked him to do; and as is evident from Mr. Borglum's telegraphic response, which follows, I was led to believe that between them Messrs. Borglum and Gibson could provide a staff of experts with the best foreign experience on plane design:

Stamford, Conn., Dec. 31, 1917.

Like your suggestion to Gibson. Write me fully part you and your company can play. I have a staff of experts with the best foreign experience, who can come close to delivery 100 per cent. article. Necessary can arrange finances also with the best New York banks. Washington is watchful but waiting overtime. Your idea and mine should be rushed to the limit. We should guarantee the boys in France 500 of swiftest machines in the world by May 1, but not a minute can be lost not a minute during the next ninety days. A happy New Year to you.

(Signed.) BORGLUM.

"Their confidence of being able to build scouts that would be acceptable to the Government was such as led me to believe that here was an opportunity to hook up with certain people, who had the points of airplane building that we lacked, and to their ability add our manufacturing facilities with a view of producing high-speed scout planes, which would be beyond the experimental stage and which could be submitted in the concrete to the Signal Corps rather than as designs on paper, which would be subject to criticism and change before the practical test could be made.

"On Jan. 2, 1918, I received a letter from H. C. Gibson, a copy of which (marked 'Exhibit B') is attached hereto, which further led me to believe that our combined efforts could be used to produce aircraft, first in the experimental stage, and then, if approved by the American Government, in great quantities, with the smallest possible delay of time.

"I replied to Mr. Borglum's telegram on Jan. 4, 1918, a copy of which letter (marked 'Exhibit C') is attached hereto. I did not send this letter, but it explained fully our part in the manufacture of airplanes, either with our present facilities and under the name of the Dodge Manufacturing Company or under a new company to be formed, which would consist of those manufacturers of the component parts of an airplane who might bring to the new organization a certain experience in the building of the units, which they already understood, and thus form a combination of experience and interest which would allow the new organization to pass quickly over the primary stages of experiment.

"In suggesting the formation of a new company at that time, it was my thought that the Dodge people would not care to share their ownership in the patents and processes surrounding the veneer industry any more than would Mr. Borglum and Mr. Gibson and their interests care to share permanently such interests as they might have in the design and power plant of such a machine with the Dodge organization, because of necessity they would become small factors in an organization the size of Dodge, which is composed of many branches foreign to aircraft production and in which they could have no possible interest.

"On Jan. 4, 1918, and before mailing this letter, I received a telegram from Mr. Borglum as follows, marked 'Exhibit D.':

Did you get my wire? Have you replied? When are you in New York or Washington? Reply Stamford, Conn.

"I then decided not to send the letter, but wired him instead as follows:

Your wire and letter from Mr. Gibson received on my return from Dayton. Your second wire received last night. Was preparing a letter to you, fully covering situation. Have just bought plant of Gillett Motors Company, which adjoins property of owner plant and which presents additional opportunity in way of machine tools and assembling space. Believe we have now provided for all body and wing construction, landing and assembly, also metal fittings and accessories. If you can supply design, as mentioned in your wire, and propeller, there seems to be no reason why immediate operations could not be started. I can leave here Tuesday night if you think it advisable.

(Signed) KENYON W. MIX.

Borglum Goes to Washington.

"On Jan. 6, 1918, I received the following telegram from Mr. Borglum, (marked 'Exhibit E':)

I leave for Washington on serious business. Can you see me there at earliest possible date? Address me Metropolitan Club.

"To which I replied, stating that I intended to come to Washington by way of New York, and asked him if that would be satisfactory.

"On Jan. 7, 1918, I received the following telegram from Mr. Borglum (marked 'Exhibit F'):

Am here indefinitely. Bring drawing photos or other portable data of swift foreign planes. See Gibson in New York.

and left for New York the night of Jan. 8, 1918.

"On Jan. 9, 1918, I called Mr. Gibson at the British Ministry by telephone and was instructed to meet him in the afternoon at the office of Mr. Compton, an engineer, on the eighteenth floor of the Hudson Terminal Building. H. H. Suplee accompanied me on this visit. Arriving at that office, we were introduced to Mr. Compton, a designer of aircraft propellers and parts, who, we understood, was in the employ of Mr. Borglum and Mr. Gibson and was engaged in the work of preparing drawings for experimental propeller business. We also met Lieutenant Roberts of the British Army, who stated that he had been invalided out of service, and was available to private enterprises.

"Mr. Suplee and Mr. Roberts then discussed the comparative values of American and foreign planes. Mr. Gibson and myself retired to Mr. Compton's private office and discussed the matter of the new company.

"Mr. Gibson stated to me in this conference that Mr. Borglum's connection was with the highest authorities in the American Government, and showed me a telegram from a man by the name of Nichols stating that Mr. Borglum could put through anything that had merit. Mr. Gibson also stated that Mr. Borglum could not in any way be identified with the new company openly and that his interest would be represented by a Mr. Harris, whom he wished me to meet on the following day. He told me that Mr. Borglum was doing big things in Washington, but that it was up to Mr. Borglum to explain for himself what they were, after which he left the conference, leaving Lieutenant Roberts, Mr. Suplee, Mr. Compton, and myself together. We discussed the relative value of various planes for about an hour or two, and adjourned, to meet on Saturday.

"On Saturday morning, Jan. 12, 1918, I called at Mr. Gibson's office in the British Ministry, having instructed Mr. Suplee to meet me at 2:30 in Mr. Compton's office.

Harris Appears for Borglum.

"Mr. Gibson introduced me to Lieutenant Sykes of the British Navy, with whom I had about a half hour's conversation on the subject of furnishing laminated wood veneer for the British Government.

"Mr. Gibson endeavored to get Mr. Borglum on the telephone, but was unable to do so. About noon Benjamin Harris, President of the Standard Smelting and Refining Company, in company with Mr. Grant, an attorney, called at Mr. Gibson's office, and the four of us went to luncheon together.

"Immediately following luncheon, we proceeded to Mr. Compton's office, and, although Lieutenant Roberts was missing, he being compelled to go to Chicago on urgent business, we proceeded to discuss either the use of the present Dodge equipment for the building of speed scouts, or the formation of a new company to do this work, along the lines indicated in the letter written to Mr. Borglum and which was not sent, known as 'Exhibit C' herein.

"Present at this meeting were Mr. Benjamin Harris, representing Mr. Borglum, Mr. H. C. Gibson, Mr. Compton, Mr. Grant, above referred to, Mr. H. H. Suplee (present as consulting engineer of the Dodge Manufacturing Company), and myself.

"After giving an entire outline of the Dodge Manufacturing Company and displaying blue prints of the ground plans, locations, photographs of plants, processes, machines, &c., I thoroughly explained the reasons why laminated wood, made on the indestructo process, (similar to the German veneer process,) was particularly adaptable to the building of monocoque fuselages and wings, such as were now being used in the best German practice. It was then suggested that a new company be discussed, and the plan suggested above was gone over thoroughly, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Compton making a diagram as we went along, which is herewith submitted as 'Exhibit G.'

"The relative proportions of stock in the company was not discussed, it being the opinion of Mr. Gibson and Mr. Harris that Mr. Borglum should be consulted before this apportionment was made.

"It was suggested that contracts should be entered into with the Dodge interests for the furnishing of such parts of the aircraft as they were able to manufacture, which contracts, along with those made with the propeller and motor interests, should constitute a portion of the assets of the construction company. An amount was decided upon, necessary to start the company under way.

"At this time I did not as yet know Mr. Borglum's connections in Washington, nor what his ability to furnish designs would be, and consequently I hesitated at making a final commitment of our position beyond saying that should such a company be created, the Dodge Manufacturing Company stood ready to furnish to the construction company all experimental work on the first plane and all laminated wood materials, in addition to a plant necessary for the assembling of the plane.

"This meeting adjourned, pending my visit to Washington to see Mr. Borglum.

"On Monday, Jan. 14, 1918, an additional meeting with Mr. Harris developed the fact that as Mr. Borglum's agent he was not sure of the part Mr. Gibson or Mr. Compton was to play in the organization, although he seemed certain of the ability of the Dodge Manufacturing Company to deliver as represented.

Mix and Borglum Meet in Capital.

"I arrived in Washington Jan. 15, 1918, and called upon Mr. Borglum in his rooms at the Albany apartment house, second floor, in the afternoon.

"Mr. Borglum's first question to me was, 'Mr. Mix, do you know what I am doing in Washington?' My reply was, 'Not exactly, but I have a good idea.' Whereupon Mr. Borglum produced a letter, addressed to him and signed by Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, which extended to Mr. Borglum official permission and authority to proceed upon some investigation, which had been mentioned in Mr. Borglum's letter to the President and which was dated Dec. 25, 1917, which letter was only mentioned in the President's communication shown to me.

"The letter to Mr. Borglum, and signed by the President, went on to state that he (Mr. Borglum) would have the co-operation of the Secretary of War and that Stanley King, one of Mr. Baker's assistants, would be assigned to his use until investigation was completed and the facts ready for presentation to the White House.

"Mr. Borglum then went on to state that he had been given room 225 of the War Department and a corps of assistants, among whom were Mr. Nichols, whose identity I have not yet discovered other than that he was formerly connected with the Aero-Marine Plane and Motor Company of New York and a Second Lieutenant of the United States Army, acting as stenographer.

"Mr. Borglum then informed me that they had uncovered enough rottenness in the Signal Corps and in the Aircraft Production Board to make impossible the success of the American air program under the present régime. He informed me that he had but to requisition correspondence, orders, foundation plans, &c., from any department of the Signal Corps and they would be forthwith placed in his hands. He stated, however, that he was having considerable difficulty in getting this material, owing to the reluctance of army officers to let him see it. He seemed to particularly condemn Colonel E. D. Deeds, making various extreme charges against him, and also Colonel Montgomery.

"He referred to conference had with Maj. Gen. Squier and went on to say further in connection with this gentleman that he had found nothing against him in his investigation.

"Mr. Borglum stated that the Navy Department was the only department of the aviation section in which he had found efficiency and spoke in very high terms of Rear Admiral Taylor. He states that he had enough information on Colonel Montgomery's activities to have him displaced on the Aircraft Board.

Mr. Mix Becomes Suspicious.

"On the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, Mr. Borglum, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Suplee, and myself dined at the Metropolitan Club and afterwards remained in the library of the club for conference. I asked Mr. Borglum just what was to be gained by an exposition of these men and just wherein he thought he might serve the country by tearing down that for which he had no substitute to offer. Mr. Borglum protested he did not want to tear down the present organization of the Aircraft Board, but that he would build up a structure around it, composed of men of unquestionable business methods and who would rush the American air program to a rapid completion.

"Mr. Borglum stated that he did not know at that time how to build scout planes or any other aircraft, which could be depended upon to surpass those now being constructed, but that through his friendship with the White House and acquaintance with Mr. Gibson, the engineer in the employ of the British Ministry of Munitions, he would have access to the best foreign and American designs and practices. He then asked me to make suggestions as to a new personnel for the Aircraft Board, and to suggest such men as I thought would be able to carry through the program rapidly and efficiently.

"At this point I became suspicious, not of Mr. Borglum's methods, but of his ability to aid the country by working along the lines he had suggested during the afternoon and evening conferences.

"It is a mystery to me why a man, vested with this high authority, should make a confidant of me in matters of such extreme importance and secrecy, and why he should desire my opinion, which must of necessity be a very weak one, upon the personnel of a new Aircraft Board.

"I decided something was radically wrong. The thought occurred to me that possibly this man, through his friendship with the President, had obtained authority which makes him decidedly dangerous to the interests of the country in that he might remove from activity those people now responsible for the industrial development of aircraft without a hope of substituting in their stead a new working force.

"It occurred to me that much valuable time might be lost; it further struck me that if he would take me into his confidence in this matter he might take others less cautious of their country's interest, and he might give wide publicity to the matters discussed with me, and that he might show to others his credentials from the President as evidence of his authority.

"Such a method, to my mind, would be fatal, particularly if it became public property and through the medium of gossip our aircraft program became known to the enemy.

"I discussed this matter with Mr. Suplee, and stated to him on the conclusion of the meeting that so far as the new company was concerned I thought it best to drop all discussion of it, inasmuch as Mr. Borglum did not have the designs to submit for construction, but was probably relying upon his official powers to requisition and get certain information from the Government which could be turned over to the new company for construction.

Decides to Lead Borglum On.

"Upon leaving Mr. Borglum and while escorting Mr. Suplee home, I stated that I was going to take the position of being very anxious to start the company, was going to call for designs and was going to suggest to Mr. Borglum that it might be entirely possible for him to get these designs along the lines indicated, with the purpose in mind of seeing whether or not Mr. Borglum was willing to use his official authority as a means to further a private interest.

"After leaving Mr. Suplee I went back to Mr. Borglum's room and discussed the new company with him further, hinting at the matters above referred to, and upon being questioned by Mr. Nichols as to just what I meant, Mr. Borglum spoke up, stating to Mr. Nichols, 'Don't you see what he is suggesting?' He means, cannot we get the designs from which planes may be constructed at once? He assured me that this might be entirely possible and again impressed upon my mind that he, of course, could not be identified with the new organization; that Mr. Harris of New York would have to represent him in all negotiations.

"The following day, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1918, I decided that there was a matter which should be looked into at once, and went to F. S. Hardesty, who is my father's confidant and a friend of Mr. Coffin, and put the case squarely before him, asking him what I should do. Mr. Hardesty hesitated for some time, because he did not, I believe, appreciate the seriousness of the situation should Mr. Borglum misuse his authority.

"Mr. Hardesty finally consented to place a portion of the facts before Mr. Coffin, without disclosing his source of information, and did so in the afternoon. Mr. Hardesty then reported to me that Mr. Coffin seemed interested, and, after consulting C. A. Kenyon, an attorney and my uncle, as a result of further consultation with Hardesty, it was decided that it were best to lay the facts before Mr. Coffin without reserve.

Facts Told to Coffin and Squier.

"Consequently, I went to Mr. Coffin's office with Mr. Hardesty on the morning of Jan. 17, 1918, where I met Colonel Deeds, General Squier, Colonel Montgomery, and other members of the Aircraft Board. I did not, however, talk to any one other than Mr. Coffin and General Squier, and then only in the briefest possible manner acquainted them with the situation, as I have written it herein, stating also to General Squier that on the night of Jan. 15, 1918, at 6 o'clock, I had been in Mr. Borglum's rooms at the New Albany, and had seen a United States Army officer, with the grade of Second Lieutenant, taking dictation from Mr. Nichols on the typewriter.

"While writing this a letter arrived from H. C. Gibson on the stationery of the British Ministry of Munition and marked Exhibit 'H,' which speaks for itself.

["Written in Mr. Hardesty's office at his suggestion.]

"United States Post Office.

"Since writing the above manuscript the following has transpired: On Sunday, Jan. 20, in company with my uncle, C. A. Kenyon, I called upon Vice President Marshall at his apartments at the Willard Hotel and laid before him the full details of the entire matter. The papers and exhibits were left with him, he giving instructions that they were to be called for at his office in the Senate Building the following day at 2:30 P. M.

"On Monday, the 21st, Mr. Kenyon and myself called, as requested, and the exhibits were returned to us with Mr. Marshall's assurance that he had taken the matter up with Secretary Baker, and that it would be attended to in detail."

The Exhibit H mentioned by Mr. Mix near the end of his letter was a letter written by Hugh C. Gibson from the British Ministry of Munitions of War, under date of New York, Jan. 16, and addressed to Mr. Mix. It reads:

"Dusenburg states that it is Italian about 550 (a peculiar mark here probably means horse power, referring to an airplane engine) being built to special order of Government U. S., and won't say any more.

"This looks interesting. No doubt you and Mr. B. can get the rest of the information.

"Hope to hear as to how you are progressing."

Could "Do Anything" with Wilson.

Senator Thomas also presented a statement made by Mr. Suplee, the Chief Engineer of the Dodge Manufacturing Company. It follows:

"Memorandum for the Confidential Information of Military Intelligence Section, U. S. A.

"1. That in all of the relations concerning the matter of promotion of stock company for the manufacture of airplanes, during which I was present at several conferences with the projectors of this enterprise as a consulting engineer, I desire to state that there was never any other understanding of this project but that Mr. Borglum was to be represented in the corporation by Mr. Harris, and that his sole asset in the transaction was to be, first, his personal friendship and association with President Wilson, whom he stated he could do anything he wanted with.

"2. As a further asset in this commercial venture, Mr. Borglum stated, and gave every one concerned in this matter to understand, that his position with the Aircraft Production Board and the Aerial Section of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., was such that he could obtain for their use plans and technical details which this company could use, and thus save considerable, both as time and money, beginning operations.

"3. That one of the partners of this concern was to have been Hugo C. Gibson, who is connected with the British Ministry of War in the United States offices at 120 Broadway, New York City, who proposed that certain patents, which he controlled, would be used by this company, and who also stated that he would be able to influence orders for airplanes in such a way that this company might receive the benefit therefrom.

"4. That I was given to understand by Mr. Borglum that the present personnel of the Aircraft Board was highly distasteful to him, and he was constantly criticising their work. That he definitely proposed to change this personnel by virtue of his friendship with President Wilson, and that he asked me to suggest members for the new board which would be more friendly to him in his projects. That I avoided giving him any definite answers along this line. That in the event of a newly constituted Aircraft Board being formed, there would then be no difficulty in securing advantage to the proposed organization.

"HENRY HARRISON SUPLEE.

"Jan. 30, 1918."

"The above is a true copy, made by my own hand, of the original statement which I dictated and signed on Jan. 30, 1918, of which statement only two copies were made and signed: one of these being delivered to the Military Intelligence Section, U. S. A., and the other to F. S. Hardesty, consulting engineer, of Washington, D. C.

"HENRY HARRISON SUPLEE."

Borglum Urged His Own Inventions.

The correspondence produced by Senator Thomas also included the following letter, showing that Borglum in September was urging his airplane inventions upon the War Department:

"Borgland, Stamford, Conn.,

"Sept. 14, 1917.

"To Brig. General Squier, Chief Signal Corps, Washington, D. C.

"My Dear General Squier—In connection with the airplanes that I am making, I have developed an airbrake which I intended for their exclusive use. Extraordinary as it may seem, I have created an excellent working model of a brake that can be used, built, or applied on any airplane. It is flexible and reliable, breaks the speed of the machine to any extent you wish without interfering with its power. It acts as a stabilizer, increases enormously the safety of the machine, and forms a powerful right and left control and protects any car, even the British narrow-bladed war machine or the swift, heavy Italian triplanes, absolutely from any danger in alighting or making a landing. The brake responds instantly to the control and controls instantly the plane, and enables the aviator to bring his car to any speed and sustain it without interfering with the engine, or, in other words, his power.

"It is probably not claiming too much to say this invention is the only one in the field making any claim as a speed regulator, and after innumerable experiments I venture to say it is the only principle applicable to a swift gliding plane, without changing or interfering in the least with its definite function as a glider, accomplishing for the present airplane, in effect, the long coveted feat of hovering. The brake has no connection with the power of the life of the machine; it is applied definitely to the control of the load.

"If this interests you I shall be glad to hear from you. Yours very truly,

"GUTZON BORGLUM.

"P. S.—I have developed many models of my tube plane, shown to you and Colonel Williams at the Shoreham. I have three standard forms—forms which as I understand the needs of war should be standardized—a small, swift, high powered, quick turning, safe scouting car for two men. A long 48-foot fighting car, carrying machinists, gunman, and aviator, can carry from 800 to 500 gallons of gas, has 800 feet of lifting surface, and has less head resistance than the standard plane of today, and weighs none of its propeller power; it will weigh, as near as I can figure, about 1,750, and carries two engines.

"The third is a double tube or battle plane for bombardment carrying 2,200 lifting feet, less than double the head resistance of the single fighting car; has cabin and engine room between the tubes, twenty-two feet long. Of course, I need not tell you it can carry four engines, a great quantity of gas and high explosives, and it should have two aviators, two gunners, two machinists for relay service. It should cross great distances and carry supplies for its fleet of smaller cars, which can readily land on its back and get away.

"I have perfected the major problems of each of these cars, and believe no time should be lost in converting our aernoautics into aerodynamics. I think three to four hundred million flung to principles which are at best but swallows and fly-catchers and are instruments which kill mainly those who use them is about enough, and the exploitation of the gliding kite (the plane) which avoids the element it assumes to invade and live in, has had its day and been given its opportunity. Three years and three or more billions have been spent to exploit an instrument that has grown old before its principles are old enough to have been known. The world grabbed the plane and stopped thinking.

"I will not burden you with the valuable by-products of my experiment, which include, with the air brake, a propeller which uses completely and gives the same efficiency to the dead core of air about the axis of all propellers without the screw or turbine principle. I have also a definite invention which gives the same lifting power to planes entering the air end-wise, which alone will revolutionize aeronautics and add 75 per cent. to safety. Now I have but one idea in mind in all this work, and that is to turn aeronautics of peace into aerodynamics in war—convert sniping peeping into organized invasion with positive measurable results obtainable in at least 50 per cent. of our ventures. It is time we entered the air as men, as warriors, as a fighting nation, and did something else beside kite flying and sacrificing our best men eavesdropping.

"I believe and am prepared to make good that belief that twenty of my battle planes, forty of my fighting planes, and twenty of the smaller swift scouting machines could be built and delivered to the Government within six months. Such a fleet could deliver one hundred thousand pounds of high explosives on either Zeebrugge or Heligoland or Kiel Canal nightly for a week without especial danger to itself.

"I will go further. I will, if the Government will order such a fleet, agree to deliver such a fleet one thousand miles by continuous flight from the base of manufacture ready for duty and provide bonds for the faithful performance of all agreements.

"I'm writing to the President today. I enclosed a copy of this letter.

"Sincerely yours,

"GUTZON BORGLUM."

Mr. Borglum on Sept. 16, 1917, wrote to the President as follows:

"I am sending herewith a copy of a letter just sent to Brig. Gen. Squier, not to secure your urge upon this good officer, who is greatly interested in my labor and in sympathy with any sound development, but to inform you and also to arrest your attention at this time, when the clumsy, unmanageable triplane is being vigorously exploited, and state we have designed many models, the basic principles they proclaim proven and developed, ready for building.

"We can build cars, safe, stable in storm, incapable by their own caprice of plunging to earth, capable of carrying tons, serving each other in flight, giving rest and comfort to aviators in flight, remaining in the air twenty-four hours, which gives them the radius of Europe, Zeebrugge, the Kiel, and the Krupps. The navies have not accomplished the destruction of a single base, nor have three years of French, German, and British aeronautic activities with billions behind them, and the bravest souls on earth to go where ordered, accomplished potentially more than sniping and eavesdropping on each other.

"Mr. President, the plane in its present form is a glider; it is no more. With all it has done, it is incapable as at present constructed of being more than a kite run wild. It is like a playing car spun from the hand into space. It is no more. Any multiple of it has proven no more. A hundred million packs spun in the same way will be at the same mercy of the elements as one, and, strangely, any angle blade to the plane adds to its certain destruction if it slips.

"Our scouting radius should cover the shores of Europe. America's aircraft should push the boundaries of France and England to Petrograd and the Black Sea, including the Mediterranean. That is an American-sized job, and I believe one easily accomplishable.

"I would put a fleet of scouts in Europe, with bases in South Russia, North France, East England and Scotland, that would literally remap Europe."

On the same date Mr. Borglum wrote to Secretary Baker:

"I am inclosing a copy of a letter just sent to General Squier, not to seek your aid in developing my plans proposed, but as I have suggested to the President, to whom I have also sent a copy, to urge a better plan, and to what I can at this time to stop the United States from buying or ordering the lumber for the uncontrollable triplanes of the Italians.

"We can do better, infants though we are. Asleep as we have been since Wright gave us the glider, we have slept at the wheel; and rather retrogressed than otherwise. I mean the perfection of the turnbuckle, addition of wind-pressure gauges, petty tricks relating to petty parts, have nothing to do with the success of aerodynamics.

"I want to protest against any great outlay of money on the Italian planes if we can create a better, more efficient, safer instrument to do the same thing they propose."

On Aug. 30, 1917, Mr. Borglum wrote to Professor W. F. Durand, Chairman of the National Aeronautic Committee, that he, (Mr. Borglum,) after receiving a letter from Professor Alexander Klernin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology regarding model tests, had sent smaller models to Boston than Professor Durand had first advised. He also told Professor Durand that unofficial tests had been "most gratifying and exceeding my anticipations."

In another letter to Professor Durand, dated Nov. 4, 1917, Mr. Borglum said: "The principles I hold are rather in opposition to the virtues of the present airplane period. I mean that I am making use of a definite grip upon the air, and while I may require an increase in power, I get stability in such degree I believe I can afford to pay that small price for that great gain."

Dr. Durand replied to this letter that he could not give Mr. Borglum a plane because many other inventors were making the same request.

INSISTS BORGLUM WITHDREW.

Gibson Says He Dropped Company to Make Investigation.

Hugo C. Gibson, who is an expert attached to the British Ministry of Munitions in this country, said yesterday that he discussed the formation of a new aircraft concern with Gutzon Borglum, Kenyon W. Mix, and others in January of this year, but he denied that Borglum's friendship with President Wilson was discussed as a possible asset to the company, and insisted that Borglum disassociated himself from the plan as soon as he received authority from the President to make an inquiry about aircraft production.

Mr. Gibson asserted that the proposition to form the new company came from Mix and he produced a letter from Mix outlining a scheme for a new concern, which was to manufacture battleplanes resembling the German Albatross. Mr. Gibson said:

"I met Mr. Borglum last Fall. He was interested in a propeller of a new shape and we made a trip in December to Dayton in order to experiment with it. On the trip back from Dayton we first became acquainted with Mr. Mix. We were discussing what we had been doing in the smoking room of the car, when Mix, who was a total stranger to both of us, introduced himself. We talked airplanes all the way to New York. There was absolutely no suggestion that Mr. Borglum had any influence with the President. A few days later I received a letter from Mr. Mix, which, I believe, shows beyond doubt that the suggestion of forming a new company came from him."

The letter was as follows:

Dodge Manufacturing Company,
Mishawaka, Ind., Dec. 28, 1917.

Office of the President.

Mr. H. C. Gibson, of the Ministry of War, 16th floor, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York City:

My Dear Mr. Gibson—From supposedly reliable sources comes the intimation that a plant, building scout planes of the German Albatross type, would be looked upon with favor by those in position to authorize the purchase of such machines.

I am not sure it would be advisable to attempt this work as a matter of production in our present organization in view of the existing tentative contracts for glued-up flat stock for finished side panels, wing ribs, box seams, engine bearers, &c.

The experimental work on the plane proper could be accomplished in one part of our establishment, but the thought strikes me that a new organization for the construction of completed planes, ready for the air, might be advisable.

The interests in such an organization should comprise the individual interests of those who might each bring to the company a specialized knowledge covering the design and manufacture of the component parts of the plane.

For instance, there is an argument in favor of our extending preferred rights to the new company in the matter of waterproof laminated wood construction, as applied to mocoque fuselage, wing ribs and coverings, engine bearers, spars, struts, &c., just as there is an equal argument for the successful builder of motors and propellers to do the same.

Such an outfit should be in a position at the time of organization to start immediate operation on some type fit to cope with the Albatross. Improvements should, of course, be added as rapidly as possible under a competent supervision that is able to distinguish between essentials and nonessentials to effective flying. A high-speed flying machine that is obtainable in quantities to the American Government by Summer will be of greater value even though it may fall 20 per cent. short of the ideal 100 per cent. which cannot be gotten at any price.

I would appreciate any suggestions which your knowledge of the situation may prompt, bearing in mind the fact that the physical plant for assembly is already available and that the complete plans for the Albatross even now in our possession.

It may be that you, in your position, could assist in bringing together those who are already equipped to build completed wings and fuselage and a certain manufacturer of motors whose product is above criticism, for the purpose, making it appear as though the meeting were either a product of your or his instigation.

Beyond acquainting Mr. Borglum with this information I will appreciate your confidence in the matter.

Permit me also at this time to express my sincere wishes that your measure of good health and prosperity may exceed your highest expectations in 1918. Cordially,

KENYON W. MIX,
Dodge Manufacturing Company.

P. S.—Unless Mr. Borglum or yourself advise to the contrary, I will probably not arrive in the East until the second of January.

"This letter," Mr. Gibson continued, "was suppressed from the correspondence made public in Washington, though my reply to it was printed. I believe it completely discredits the statement of Mix that this company did not originate with him, but was one in which Mr. Borglum sought to have him engage.

"Mr. Borglum has been interested in aircraft for years, and it was through his contact with this business, he told me, that he learned of irregularities which diverted his attention from his original plans and caused him to drop the business, in order to make the investigation for President Wilson.

"I attended three or four conferences with Mr. Mix and others in this project, but it came to nothing. I never heard an intimation from any one at any of these conferences that Mr. Borglum had influence with the President which might be valuable, or anything to that effect."

Earlier in the day at the offices of the British Ministry of Munitions, at 120 Broadway, Mr. Gibson gave out the following typewritten statement:

"Mr. Borglum is a member intended to engage in a commercial enterprise in which I should have been interested. After he had received authority from President Wilson to investigate the aircraft situation, he withdrew entirely from any of the tentative arrangements being made for that commercial enterprise, giving as his reason to me, that he considered dual activity as entirely incompatible with the position he then found himself in. Since he made that statement to me he has not even discussed the proposed commercial undertaking, and in fact has consistently avoided any discussions on such occasions when I have touched upon the subject in conversation.

"I do not understand the object of the statement purporting to come from Mr. Henry Harrison Suplee. I met him on not more than two occasions, and had neither authority or opportunity, nor did I say I could, or might influence orders for airplanes.

"In reply to a question—' I have some patents which would have been one of the bases of that commercial enterprise.' In reply to a question as to Mix affidavit. 'Mr. Borglum had no confidential connections with the Government that I know of at the time.' In reply to a question as to why Mr. Borglum was valuable in connection with the commercial enterprise. 'Mr. Borglum was interested in a propeller design of his own, or a suggestion, and discussed it with me because I knew something about propellers.' In reply to a question did Mr. Borglum come to you? 'He did not come to me—I did not go to him; a mutual acquaintance introduced us. Our commercial relations ceased when he told me that he had the letter from President Wilson.'"

When Mr. Gibson was asked last night about the letter to Mr. Mix mentioning an Italian aircraft engine he said:

"At that time Mr. Mix was supposed to be working with Mr. Borglum in the aircraft investigation, and he asked me, I believe, if I could find out something about the type of engine or output which Dusenberg was manufacturing. Dusenberg has an office in the same building with me, and I dropped in and asked about the motor. They told me something about it, but were reticent, and I sent what information I received to Mr. Mix."

WILL BACK BORGLUM.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Lester P. Barlow of New Haven, inventor of a bomb and other aircraft appurtenances, some of which have been adopted by the Government, said tonight:

"Regardless of what they do to Borglum or how black they paint him, I am going to take up his accusations for the most part and prove them by letters in my possession from United States officials before investigating committees of either House, if they leave the doors open. And I now challenge Government officials, in or out of the army, to prove that I am profiteering or dishonest, or in any way trying to further my own personal interest by these assertions. I welcome an answer to this challenge."

Mr. Barlow appeared recently before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to tell what he knew of alleged inefficiency in aircraft production, but declined to testify because the committee would not consent to hold a session with open doors. He said tonight that he had been informed that he was to be called again.

TOLL OF U-BOATS IS CUT 40 PER CENT.

WASHINGTON, May 9. — Official French statistics on the submarine warfare received here in a dispatch from France today showed that the total losses of allied and neutral ships, including those from accidents at sea, were approximately 60 per cent. as great during April this year as in April, 1917.

In April last year 634,685 gross tons were lost, while this April's figures are 881,631. Submarine attacks now are more costly for the enemy, the dispatch points out, owing to the fact that the attacks are chiefly made with torpedoes instead of gunfire, as was the case before merchant ships were efficiently armed.

Attention is also called to the fact that each time the Germans have made an offensive on land they have made a corresponding effort with their submarines. Thus, during the second half of March, the number of activities of submarines increased. The first half of April marked a very distinct lessening, attributed to the counterefforts of the Allies.

Efficiency is having the work done by somebody who knows how. Let us do your mixing. It will be to your taste.

Club Cocktails

HEARN
Fourteenth Street West of

PREDICT FAILURE OF IRISH MISSION

Unionists Taunt Dublin Mayor Over Failure to Press for Appeal to Wilson.

REBUFF TO PARNELL CITED

Transfer of Gen. Mahon from Ireland Taken to Mean Firm Policy on Draft.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, May 10.—Unionists here who are not necessarily in favor of the extension of conscription to Ireland in the present conditions, are very hopeful that the projected mission of the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Washington will end in a rebuff from the United States, both to the Lord Mayor himself and those whom he represents. They are, therefore, taunting the anti-conscriptionists with having become cold in endeavors to set the mission in operation, and are speaking as if they knew with certainty that the necessary passports would not be withheld by the Foreign Office.

If there is any slackening on the part of the Mansion House conference in pursuing the enterprise, which was entered on rashly and impetuously, it is not surprising that such a mission could not be executed in the present temper of the conference and of Ireland without wantonly offending and alienating thousands of Home Rulers in Britain and in Ulster. That consideration itself might have no weight with those Irishmen who have suddenly come to the conclusion they can do very well without any friends in the world but themselves, and if it stood alone it would not deter the Lord Mayor, but they have probably been looking into their own history and recalling the course of a similar project which was launched within the lifetime of many of them.

In 1876 Parnell was sent to America by the then advanced wing of the Nationalists to present an address to President Grant congratulating him on the centenary of American independence and containing, of course, allusions to British perfidy. President Grant was very polite, but intimated through the Secretary of State that he could only accept the address at the hands of the British Ambassador. As it was of the very essence of the mission that it should achieve recognition for Ireland alone by the President, the address was not presented, and Parnell came home disappointed.

If in 1876 the head of the American Government so acted, what intelligent Irishman can expect any more flattering reception in 1918, when Anglo-American relations are most cordial. The Mansion House conference would do well to recede without delay from its false position which, if followed up, would only give the enemies of Ireland a triumph in the face of the whole world.

MAHON DISPLACED IN IRELAND.

Shaw May Succeed Him in Command of Troops There.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, May 10.—It is stated here, though not officially, that General Mahon's successor in the Irish command will be Major Gen. David G. Levinge Shaw, whose army career for the most part has been associated with India.

LONDON, May 10.—Lieutenant General Sir Bryan Mahon, Commander in Chief of the forces in Ireland, announced publicly last night that he was to leave Ireland. He said that he did not know who his successor would be.

This confirms rumors current for several days that important changes in the military command in Ireland are pending. The departure of General Mahon, it is believed, will be regarded in Ireland as an indication that the Government has decided to proceed boldly with Irish conscription.

Buys Site for Shipyard.

The Federal Shipbuilding Company yesterday bought at public auciton at the City Hall, Jersey City, twenty-one acres of land on the west bank and under the Hackensack River, at the foot of Yale Avenue. Sixteen acres is under water. The price was $80,000. There was only one bid. It was said that the company was also trying to obtain eighty-eight acres adjoining the property bought today. The company will enlarge its plant. It now has a plant on the west side of the river, and will build one on the east side.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a most Extraordinary Offering of

2,000 Silk and Silk Fibre Shirts at $3.95

¶ Individuality and durability are distinguishing marks of these fine shirts. Their richly blended colorings and unusual texture, the skilful manner in which they are tailored, make them by far the most attractive shirts shown this season. Tailored in

Silk Broadcloths, Novelty Silks and a magnificent collection of Silk Fibre shirtings.

5,000 Men's Silk Cravats Special at 50c

¶ Pure Silk neckwear of excellent quality, in Old English, East Indian, Spot, and Figured patterns that strike a new note in distinctive scarves for men. Made of Silk Crepe Failles of the better grade, Silk Poplins, and two-toned Silks of an unusual quality.

¶ The Saks service Band on each cravat insures satisfactory wear, and no cravat in the lot is less than forty-seven inches long.

Broken Lots of Higher-Priced Neckwear Reduced to 85c

Regularly $1 and $1.50. Splendid selection of patterns in Grenadines, Repps, Twills, Foulards and Silk Crepes. *Main Floor.*

Take a Thrift Stamp in Change
All Stores Sell Them

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.
Established 1879

In the Men's Shop

Specials for Saturday

Men's Negligee Shirts of woven madras in plain white and fancy effects—full custom models. Sizes 14 to 17. *Heretofore 2.50* **1.85**

Men's Tan Kid Gloves in soft selected skins for street or driving. Sizes 7 to 9. *Heretofore 2.25* **1.85**

Men's Pure Silk Knitted Ties, in plain and rich heather shades, broad width. *Heretofore 2.50* **1.50**

Men's uncolored genuine Briar Pipes in selected grains. *From 2.50 to 10.00*

You Never Pay More at Best's

Wavy Grey Hair Switches

Owing to the difficulty of importing hair goods, we feel very fortunate in being able to offer today:

20 inch Switches.....Special at $3.95
22 inch Switches.....Special at $5.95
24 inch Switches.....Special at $7.95

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St. *Phone Greeley 2626*

Regaliste Corsets Special Today at $6

Regularly $10. Low and medium top models for slender and average figures. Made of fine quality Pink or White Satin, trimmed with dainty Lace. Quantity limited.

Of More Than Usual Import

The Saks Sweater Department

moves to-day for the ensuing season to much larger quarters and will feature the largest and most magnificent display of Silk and Wool Sweaters to be seen anywhere in the Greater City. The immense assortment is not by any means the only feature. The styles in themselves are wonderful, and

The prices are absolutely the lowest quoted for sweaters of the same superlative quality

A few of those specially featured Saturday:

Pure Silk Slip-Over Sweaters.....Very Special **$12.00**
Fibre Silk Sweaters.....Very Special **$5.75**
Shetland Wool Sweaters.....Very Special **$5.00**
Sleeveless Wool "Middies".....Very Special **$3.95**

Third Floor—Thirty-third St. Side.

Here Are the Newest Capes

for Women—Styles that will win commendation from the most critical

At $29.50 and $39.50

$29.50 $39.50

The beautiful capes *illustrated* are really both coat and cape combined. The capes are detachable, allowing the sleeveless coat to be worn for motoring, on the golf course, or for any other purpose, as a separate garment.

Some are in All Serge, others may be had with the cape in Serge, and the sleeveless coat in Wool Jersey. They are not only the newest, but decidedly the most practical capes introduced. A splendid assortment at each price, in All Serge or Navy Blue Serge with sleeveless coat of Santiago, Beige, Beaver, Prelate or Grey Wool Jersey.

Women's "Cravenette" Tweed Coats at $19.50

Ideal for general wear. Fashioned of Grey and Tan two-toned mixtures, and smart Covert cloths in Brown, Tan, Black and Oxford. Sizes 34 to 48.

We have assembled a wonderful showing of

Women's Fashionable Skirts At 2.95, 3.95, 5.00, 6.95

Cool, serviceable skirts for sports and general wear. Will launder like a piece of Linen, and retain their newness as long as in service. Fashioned of Cotton Tricotine, Gabardine, Honeycomb, Velvet Corduroy, and Russian Cords. All lengths, and waistbands from 25 to 38 inches.

Also—Women's Washable Satin Skirts, Special at $9.75

Without a doubt the most extraordinary value to be seen anywhere. Both tailored and dressy models, in sizes 25 to 36 waistbands.

A Very Special Offering Saturday—

Reproductions of Dutch Silver Frame Bags, $12.95

These bags are exact duplicates of imported Dutch Silver Frame Bags selling as high as $38. The design on the frame is representative of a Quaint Dutch scene, and is most uncommon. The bag is of Silk Moire, lined with imported Epilay Silk, finished at top with Rosebuds and Tinsel, and is fitted with purse and mirror.

Main Floor.

300 Women's Fashionable Suits

Greatly Reduced to

$27.50

A most uncommon collection of suits, in which the most successful styles introduced this season are included—tailored, dressy and sports models that just teem with individual style treatments. Developed in all fashionable materials, including Taffeta and Khaki Kool.

Exquisite Suits of Silk Faille Reduced to $33

Formerly $39.50 and $45. Cleverly modeled in excellent quality Silk Faille, showing deep collar, new flare cuff, corded belt, and full gathered skirt with slash pockets. Lined with White Silk, and may be had in Taupe, Black, Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue and Wisteria. Sizes 34 to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

Just Arrived—A Very Unusual Collection of

Women's Street Frocks at $20

New in materials, new in model, new in every particular. Cool, simple in line, yet different to anything shown this season. Fashioned of Foulard with Surplice waist or tucked vestees, in Navy Blue, Taupe, Black and Copenhagen Blue. Then there are others in Taffeta artistically combined with Georgette Crepe, with smartly braided or embroidered collars.

Colors: Navy Blue, Taupe, Wisteria, Copenhagen Blue, and Black. Sizes 34 to 44

150 Serge and Tricotine Frocks Greatly Reduced

The size and color assortments are broken, but if your size is included you will have found a value such as occurs but once in a very great while.

Dresses that were $25 and $29.50.....$18.50
Dresses that were $35 and $39.50.....$25.00
Dresses that were $75 and $79.50.....$45.00

For Saturday Only!

Fashionable

Hudson Seal Stoles

in the newest belted effects

Special $47.50

These beautiful stoles are 12 inches wide and 72 inches long, and are fashioned of skins selected especially for their fullness of fur. At this special price they are most extraordinary value. Quantity limited.

Smart Summer Blouses

In an Extraordinary Special Sale To-day, Saturday

The values in each instance are most unusual.

79c $2 $1 $1.45

At 79c—White Organdie Blouses in stunning shadow-striped effects combined with checked Voiles.

At $1—Colored Voile Blouses in smart stripings, with collar and cuffs of White Pique. One of the newest double breasted effects for wear with new sport skirts.

At $1.45—Sheer Batiste Blouses in chic tailored model with Peter Pan collar and centre pleats of Striped Batiste. Finished with Black ribbon bow.

At $2—White Voile Blouses, hand-embroidered in dainty colors with the new broadside pleats and dainty Tuxedo collar.

Stunning Suits for Misses

Regularly $35

Reduced to $23

Swagger Sports, Dressy and tailored models, full of youthful style innovations. Skillfully developed in Men's Wear Serge, Tweeds, Heather Mixtures, Wool Jersey and Shepherd Checks. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Youthful Capes for Misses at $22.50 and $28

In the very latest styles, some exclusive with Saks & Company. Many in military effect, others gracefully draped, and some with new vestees. Braid bound, button or silk trimmed. The materials include Fine Serge and Soft Jersey Cloths. To be had unlined, or lined with Silk. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Cool, Summery Frocks

for Misses

$12.95 and $15

Dainty sleeveless, jacket and coat styles, with Puritan, Peter Pan, and Surplice collars. The most youthful frocks shown for warm weather days.

Fashioned of Organdie, Crepe de Chine, French Voiles, Cotton Tricotine, and Fine Nets in Pastel colors, New Sports Shades, and White. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Class Day Dresses for Girls at $6.95, $8.95, $9.95

So girlish in their effective styling that they must be seen to be fully appreciated. Made of Sheer Organdie, Fine Nets, Voiles and Lawn, with soft Satin sashes, quaint collars, and girlish collarless necks. Sizes 6 to 14.

Girls' Coats Reduced to $5 and $7.95

Broken assortments of our higher-priced coats in youthful belted models. Tailored in Serge, Delhi, Velour and Overplaids. Sizes 6 to 14 years. *Second Floor.*

Of Extraordinary Interest in the May Sale

Batiste Nightgowns and Envelope Chemises at $1

Dainty tailored models of sheer Batiste, with cleverly done hemstitching or feather stitching in Pink or Blue.

Washable Satin Bodices Special $2

Elaborately embroidered model, made of fine quality Satin with ribbon shoulder straps. Wonderful value!

Petticoats of Satin Foulard Saturday at $4

Satin Foulard petticoats are now very much in vogue. These are in Navy Blue and Black, with large White Polka dots. Shirred flounce is finished with pleated ruffle. Certainly most unusual values.

Parents Will Appreciate This Important Offering

Boys' New Wash Suits Saturday at $5.50

Of fine quality Panama Cloths in Khaki, Grey and Tan. Sizes 7 to 16 years.

$5.50

Boys' Wool Suits Special at $11

Extra knickers included. Smart model, tailored with great care in a wide variety of serviceable mixtures. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys' Wool Suits at $13

Extra Knickers Included

These are in a number of styles, designed exclusively for Saks. No better workmanship could be put into boys' clothing, insuring satisfactory service until the very end. Wide range of fancy suitings and mixtures. Sizes 8 to 18.

SEES KAISER'S DOOM ON EASTERN FRONT

Finnish Representative Says Germany Has Raised Barrier of Hatred There.

NO PEACE WITH JUNKERS

Santeri Nuorteva Addresses Meeting at Carnegie Hall in Sympathy with Red Government.

Santeri Nuorteva, representative in the United States of the "Provisional Government of the People's Republic of Finland," which is popularly known as the "Red Government," in the course of a speech he made last night to an audience that packed Carnegie Hall, declared that Germany "has raised in the east a barrier of bitter hatred that will eventually spell the doom of Kaiserdom." The occasion of the speech was a Socialist mass meeting called to express sympathy with the overthrown "Red" Government.

Mr. Nuorteva began his speech with the declaration that between the real Finnish people and the Prussian Junker there is no peace.

"There will be," he added, "no peace between them. There is peace and affectionate love between the Finnish aristocracy and the German Junkers, for they know that if they don't hang together they will hang separately."

Mr. Nuorteva pointed out that the Swedish landed aristocracy in Finland was almost to a man back of the German invaders in the present crisis in the history of the Finns. He said that the Germans were shooting down not only innocent men, but women as well in Finland, after having received a list of the leaders of the Finnish revolutionary movement from traitors.

"The German people, enchanted by their Junkers," he added, "are still lending themselves to do the dirty work of their bloodthirsty masters who seek to stamp out the democratic movement in Finland, these unworthy heirs of Marx and of Liebknecht. But the nemesis of history already stands at the door of junkerdom.

"The people of Finland are subdued, but not conquered. At the first opportunity they will rise in revolt, and the day of reckoning for the Finnish junkers will coincide with 'The Day' of the German lords—not 'The Day' they have been expecting, but 'The Day' of social judgment, in Finland the Germans and the 'White Guard' junkers have been killing the leaders of the labor movement. They believe they thereby will crush the movement forever. The fools! They do not understand that in our times every working man and woman is a leader, ready to step in where his comrades have fallen.

"Some allied leaders have been saying that the war will be ended when the allied flags float in Berlin. Von Hindenburg has boasted that the German flag will soon fly in Paris. But today the Socialist Republic flag of Russia floats over a Socialist embassy in Berlin, a terrible symbol of the greatest menace to the German rulers, for this flag represents the power of a great popular idea that involves the complete destruction of kaiserism and junkerdom and all their works.

"I am going to deal with just one phase of the Russian situation, the situation in the border provinces of Russia-Finland and the Baltic provinces. In all these districts the German invasion has been facilitated by the junker classes, the capitalists, the feudal landowners. In all these districts feudal conditions have prevailed to the present day. The junker classes have been able to control virtually all administrative offices and the courts by hereditary right.

Now, when the Finnish junkers have invited the Germans to Finland and the Germans are acting as their agents, at a time when they are slaughtering the laboring men and women of Finland by the thousands and trying to exterminate the whole labor movement with German machine guns, they have the nerve to tell the American people and the rest of the world that they had to invite the Germans to preserve the civilization of Finland against the 'anarchistic' and murderous Socialists. They say that the alliance with Germany is merely a recent incident, but as far back as 1914 the present 'White Guard' leaders were sending thousands of Finnish young men to be trained in the German Army.

"Any reactionary demonstration in Russia and the border, no matter how it starts, is bound to turn to Germany. Only with German help can it maintain its power. A heavy penalty will be paid by the Allies if this is not understood. A heavy penalty has been paid already. It was paid in the Ukraine when France sent the bourgeoisie Rada $35,000,000 and the Rada immediately betrayed France."

There were several other speakers, among them Morris Hillquit and John Reed. Reed, who is under indictment for violating the Espionage act, described conditions in Russia, and Hillquit made a mild exposition of Socialist doctrines.

NEW CABINET IN HUNGARY.

Wekerle to Press Program for Suffrage Reform Compromise.

BUDAPEST, May 10, (via London.)—A new Hungarian Cabinet has been formed, with Dr. Alexander Wekerle as Premier and Minister of the Interior. The other Ministers are: Commerce, Joseph Szteprenyi; Agriculture, Count Adalbert Serenyi; Education, Count Johann Zichy; Finance, Count Popowitch; Food, Prince Windischgraetz; Defense, Baron Szurmay; Court Affairs, Count Aladar Zichy; Justice, Dr. Gustave Toery; Minister for Croatia, Dr. Karl Unkelhausser, and Social Affairs, Count Paul Teleki.

Premier Wekerle has stated that the Government intends to introduce various small amendments to the suffrage proposals, based on compromises that will make the acceptance of the proposals possible. The amendments provide that every citizen who would not otherwise have the right to vote shall obtain that right if he gives proof of sufficient education to have passed through four classes of the national school and is also master of the Hungarian language, or if he has passed through six classes of the national school.

The Premier added that workmen would have the right to vote. The movement for extension of the suffrage will be carried out forthwith, and the Government will maintain its social and economic program and its plan of army reform.

WAR CALLS 'DAN' COSTIGAN.

Inspector to Head Police Arrangements at All Shipyards.

Inspector Daniel Costigan made application yesterday for a year's leave of absence to enable him to accept an appointment from the Shipping Board to take charge of the policing of all the shipyards in the United States.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board sent a telegram direct to Mayor Hylan, asking for the services of Inspector Costigan for the period of the war. Mayor Hylan referred the letter to Police Commissioner Enright, who said yesterday that he had not acted on the matter yet, but would doubtless grant the leave.

Inspector Costigan has been in charge of the Vice Squad, raiding gambling and disorderly houses in this city almost continuously since 1905, and is one of the most highly regarded members of the Police Department. He was born in 1867, and joined the Police Department in 1889.

POLICE RAID STARTLES BROADWAY CROWDS

Drug Peddlers Among the Score of Prisoners Taken in a Roundup of Undesirables.

Thousands of homeward bound theatre patrons last night saw Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith and Inspector Dominick Henry, assisted by a large number of policemen in plain clothes, conduct a roundup of undesirable characters along Broadway, between Times Square and Columbus Circle.

A patrol wagon was drawn up at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway at 11 o'clock, and the police started in at once to make arrests.

The detectives entered cigar stores, cafés, and other places, and arrested men and women. More than a score had been taken into custody before midnight. Nearly all were well dressed.

The police said that the men arrested were known to them as drug peddlers and loungers of bad reputation. Most of the prisoners were women.

The raid caused much excitement in the streets and the crowds which gathered were restrained with difficulty.

WORK FOR JEWISH SOLDIERS

Welfare Board Explains What Is Being Done Here and Abroad.

A booklet has been published by the Jewish Welfare Board of the United States Army and Navy explaining the purpose of the work which it has undertaken among the Jews in the training camps in this country and behind the lines in France. As the need to care for the physical and spiritual welfare of the Protestant and Roman Catholic troops was recognized by the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus, so many prominent Jews recognized that the same need existed in regard to the 60,000 Jews at present in the United States military service with the result that the Jewish Welfare Board was organized. The Jewish Welfare Board is planned to co-operate with the other welfare organizations, and seeks to take nothing from the scope of their usefulness. The statement says:

"The board first of all recognizes that there is no idea in the work undertaken of segregating the Jew from his Gentile brother in arms. The idea is to assist the Jewish youth in such a manner as shall enable him to most easily harmonize with the conditions surrounding him, to fraternize with his non-Jewish comrades, to have better understanding of the point of view of those of other beliefs, and to in turn enable the non-Jew to have better understanding of him."

In explaining the way in which the work of the Jewish Welfare Board is carried out in the military training camps, it is stated that the country has been divided into sections, each of which is in charge of a traveling field secretary, whose duty it is to circulate among the communities and camps, to organize work, and to supervise it when established. In addition to the field secretaries are various workers who are employed directly at the camps themselves. Great care is taken to employ persons adapted to the work, and for this purpose a special training school has been opened in this city to teach future secretaries their duties. It is expected that more than 200 secretaries will soon be in the field.

In addition to the work in this country the Jewish Welfare Board is cooperating with British and French organizations in Paris and back of the western front to care for the Jews in service abroad. Among other activities the board is supplying books on all sorts of topics to the soldiers. Colonel Harry Cutler is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the board; Cyrus Adler, Vice Chairman; Chester J. Teller, Secretary, and Walter E. Sachs, Treasurer.

30 TEAMS IN ARMY LEAGUE.

Americans in France Will Open Baseball Season Tomorrow.

PARIS, May 10.—The league of baseball teams made up from the various branches of the American services in France has become so large that it has been divided into five sections of six clubs each.

All but two of the thirty teams are composed of men of the American expeditionary forces. An official schedule has been prepared, and the season will begin on Sunday. The winners of each section will play a series for the pennant.

MAKE FIRST ARREST ON SABOTAGE CHARGE

Poughkeepsie Boy Is Accused of Mutilating Cloth Intended for Gas Masks.

MAY BE IRRESPONSIBLE

Carpenter Goes to the Workhouse for Assailing the Liberty Loan.

John Ulrich, a seventeen-year-old boy of Poughkeepsie, who was employed by a factory in that city which is making waterproofed cloth to be converted into bags for gas masks, was arrested yesterday charged with mutilating two bolts of the finished material. He was detected, and said he cut the cloth in order to show what he hoped "would happen to the Kaiser." He has made a confession, and in it says he did not intend to injure the United States. He is held under the new sabotage law, which makes acts of this sort a felony, punishable by a term of thirty years in the Federal Penitentiary.

Ulrich's parents and relatives, it was said at the office of the Department of Justice yesterday, were loyal citizens of the United States, and the Government authorities said they were not certain but that the boy was mentally unbalanced. He will be examined today by Assistant United States Attorney Matthews. If he is responsible he will be the first person to be held under the new law in this State.

George C. Cuffe, 34 years old, of 506 West 146th Street, was found guilty of making disloyal remarks by Magistrate Cobb in Washington Heights Court yesterday and was sent to the workhouse for six months.

Cuffe, who is a carpenter, was arrested by Ralph Kennedy, who lives at 219 Audubon Avenue. He charged Cuffe with making disparaging remarks about the Government and the Liberty Loan on the night of May 6 at the corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street. He accused Cufte of saying "The Liberty Loan is nothing but a money-making machine."

A man giving the name of Henry Hawes Meday was before Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday on the charge of falsely representing himself to be a Government officer. Meday was held in $2,500 bail until his case can be investigated.

Luther S. Bedford, under indictment with Jeremiah A. O'Leary for violating the espionage law in publishing certain articles in the Bull, was committed by Magistrate Simpson yesterday to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital for observation for ten days as to his mental condition.

Bedford appeared before Federal Judge A. N. Hand yesterday and presented a long printed statement in which he said that well-known New York citizens were in a plot against him.

Robert Oswald, a photographer of 1,133 Lexington Avenue, who was held in $1,000 bail when arraigned on a charge of having improper pictures in his possession on Thursday night, was held in $1,000 bail for Special Sessions by Magistrate Groehl in the Men's Night Court last night. The Magistrate told the defendant's counsel that if he were to release the prisoner Government officials representing the Army Intelligence Bureau would take him into custody to question him in relation to pictures of the locks and gates of the Panama Canal which were found in his home. Some chemicals which Oswald said he used in developing pictures will be examined by Government officials.

TELL OF I. W. W. SABOTAGE.

Documents in Chicago Trial Show Plot Against Air Program.

CHICAGO, May 10.—By defeat of the aircraft program and the Selective Service act, together with the practice of sabotage in the trenches in France and the factories at home it was hoped by the Industrial Workers of the World to cripple America's war plans, according to evidence presented by the Government today in the seditious conspiracy trial of I. W. W. leaders.

The 112 defendants listened intently during the presentation of a great mass of documentary evidence which characterized conscription as a challenge to the workingman, advocated the spiking of guns and the spoiling of powder, and termed the uniform of the soldier "the livery of the scab herder."

"Why not ask the lumberjack?" was the heading of an article in an official organ of Aug. 8, 1917, in which authorities were quoted as saying that the nation's aircraft program would be delayed a year unless a strike in the Northwest lumber districts were settled in two weeks.

"This is an open admission that we have tied up the program," said the article.

"And to miners, Woodrow Wilson says, if you slacken or fail armies and statesmen are helpless," read a previous notice to members presented by the Government. "Right you are, Woody. When the cat (sabotage) sits on the pick handle brass buttons must go."

Various means of breaking down the military machine by a campaign of destruction and the teaching of discontent were referred to in some of the matter placed on record.

"The patriotic I. W. W. member does not salute the flag," said one paragraph. "He slows down production by practicing sabotage. He proves his loyalty by intelligent rebellion."

BOLSHEVIST CONSUL JAILED.

Official at Glasgow Must Serve Five Years for Obstructing Recruiting.

EDINBURGH, May 10.—For making speeches prejudicial to recruiting, John MacLean, Consul in Glasgow of the Russian Bolshevist Government, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude under the Defense of the Realm act in the High Court yesterday.

The evidence showed that MacLean had publicly urged workingmen to break all laws and to replace Parliament by an organization patterned after the Russian Soviets.

DESERTER FACES DEATH.

President to Decide if Sentence Shall Be Carried Out.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The case of a soldier in the American expeditionary forces condemned to death for deserting in the face of the enemy was sent to President Wilson today for final action.

The records of the trial were carefully reviewed by the Judge Advocate General's office to make certain that every step taken had been in legal order. The President recently commuted the death sentences of two soldiers for sleeping at their posts and of two others who disobeyed orders.

Chaplain Franz J. Feinler, who was sent back from France by General Pershing and afterward was stationed in Hawaii, has been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment on charges of disloyalty. His case was received at the War Department today for review.

BAR SINGER FROM CAMPS.

Officials Find Miss Esther Dale Has Brother in Service.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 10.—Miss Esther Dale of this city, instructor in voice culture at Smith College, has been definitely prohibited by the War Department from singing in the army camps in France, which she had planned to do under Y. M. C. A. auspices, because she has a brother in the service, it was announced today.

The regulation forbids relatives of any man in the army from visiting the camps abroad, and the Y. M. C. A. was unable to bring about an exception.

GERMANY TO CUT VACATIONS

Visits to Resort Towns to be Limited to Four Weeks.

AMSTERDAM, April 20, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Vacations are to be rationed in Germany. An Imperial law is now before the Federal Council providing for the limitation to four weeks of the period during which visitors may stay in towns of less than 6,000 population.

The measure is advocated owing to the difficulties with the food supply in certain mountain resorts.

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 21.

MUST NOT DISCHARGE UNION TELEGRAPHERS

War Labor Board Asks Wire Companies to Abide by President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The National War Labor Board, headed by ex-President Taft and Frank P. Walsh, ruled today that under the national labor agreement entered into on March 29 and approved by President Wilson on April 8, the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies must not, if they are to abide by the decision made, discharge employes because they have organized.

This pronouncement was contained in an official statement and came as the first test case involving the principles laid down by the national board with the object of preventing strikes and lockouts during the war. The conferees, five of whom represented capital and five the labor interests, declared for the principle of the open shop, but held that employes should not be discriminated against for expanding their organizations if they did not resort to force. The official statement of the National War Labor Board read:

"Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh have been directed by the board to take up the mediation of the differences between the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and the telegraph operators with a wiew to an amicable adjustment of their differences. The board takes this occasion earnestly to request all persons faithfully to abide by its declaration of principles to govern the relations between workers and employers, of date March 29, 1918, and proclaimed by the President in his proclamation of the 8th of April, 1918, to the end that all employes shall be retained and continue in their respective employments and the maximum of production thus maintained."

SEVENTH GETS NEW COLORS

Gift of Veterans Presented to Regiment by Governor.

While thousands cheered from the boxes and galleries of their armory, the new 7th Regiment, New York Guard, last night honored the colors of the old 7th Regiment, now known as the 107th Infantry, U. S. A., and was reviewed by Governor Whitman. The new colors, the gift of Company K of the Veteran Association, were received to replace those that were deposited with elaborate ceremonies among the historic mementoes of New York's oldest military organization.

Governor Whitman presented the new colors to Colonel De Witt Clinton Falls, after reviewing the regiment. The Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Whitman, Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, Lieut. Commander L. M. Josephthal, Lieut. Col. Arthur Schermerhorn, Chief of Staff, and Majors Hoppin, Moore, Smith, and Kingsbury, were escorted from the St. Regis Hotel by the Woman's Motor Corps of America. At the conclusion of the review the regiment stood at attention while the old colors, under a special escort of the Color Company, were carried to the Colonel's quarters, where they were placed among the colors that have been carried by the regiment for 114 years.

In referring to the war, Governor Whitman in a brief speech said that it was a question of triumph or tribute. The assemblage cried out, "It's going to be a triumph." "Yes," said the Governor, "a great and glorious triumph for America and her allies." After Governor Whitman's speech, 100 of the French "Blue Devils" arrived. The "Marseillaise" was played and the visitors received a tremendous ovation. Later, in the officers' mess, supper for more than 100 was served. Colonel Falls was toastmaster, and brief speeches were made by Governor Whitman, Adjt. Gen. Sherrill, Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, and General George R. Dyer, commanding the First Brigade. Among the guests were Admiral and Mrs. Gleaves, Colonel and Mrs. Hollis Wells, Colonel and Mrs. Rogers Winthrop, Colonel and Mrs. John Delafield, Colonel and Mrs. Treadwell, Colonel and Mrs. Peets, and many other officers of the army and the new State Guard.

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New Books on the War

Right-up-to-the-minute books on the World War. They tell stories as diversified as the activities described and will add much to our knowledge of contemporaneous history.

Over There With the Australians—*Capt. R. Hugh Knyvett.*	$1.34
A Minstrel in France—*Harry Lauder.*	$1.79
Martial Adventures of Henry and Me—*William Allen White.*	$1.34
Glory of the Trenches—*Coningsby Dawson.*	89c
German Atrocities—*Newell Dwight Hillis.*	89c
The Real Front—*Arthur Hunt Chute.*	$1.34
A Flying Fighter—*Lieut. E. M. Roberts.*	$1.34
Over Periscope Pond, Letters from Two American Girls in Paris—*Esther Sales Root and Marjorie Crocker.*	$1.34
Ladies From Hell—*R. Douglas Pinkerton.*	$1.34
The A. E. F. with Pershing's Army in France—*Heywood Broun.*	$1.34

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Store Opens 9 A. M.

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Don't Get Out of Step With This Movement

We Are Already in Full Swing With the Largest Assortment of Suits Ever Displayed in This Store.

Men's and Young Men's
SPRING SUITS
$24.75

You may go farther, but you cannot buy more for your money in fabric and tailoring, and assortment. It has required an investment of the resources of a great establishment such as ours, to make real a clothing section of such proportions, as we have in this sixty-year-old business.

Smart Spring and Summer Apparel, designed to stand up under active wear, in fancy mixed worsteds, unfinished worsteds, cheviots, cassimeres, homespun effects and blue serges.

Coats lined in half and quarter style, with peak or regular lapels, slant, patch or plain pockets, English soft roll effects or more conservative models.

Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Dig---Plant---Decorate

Cedar Furniture
Its rustic character and splendid wearing qualities make it appropriate for out-door use.

Settee,	$9.24
Arm Chair,	$9.24
Arm Rocker,	$9.24
Table,	$8.49

Carrara Marble & Terra Cotta

Marble Bench, was $59.25,	now $44.25
Fernery, was $34.75,	now $25.75
Bird Bath, was $111.00,	now $83.25
Lions, were $87.50 each,	now $65.50 each

Sixth Floor.

CAN you resist the call of the garden when May is fairly begging you to dig, and plant and tend? Can you resist placing a convenient seat at that turn in the path? Can you resist setting up a gayly parasoled tea table to brighten that expanse of lawn?

Be convinced that that war-time bug-bear "expense" has nothing to do with the prices of any of those articles you may want or need for your garden if you buy them here. Now read on—

Metal Furniture
Especially designed for garden and lawn use.

Green enamel metal table, 36 in. diameter, with hole for umbrella, $16.49

Collapsible chairs with wooden slat seats, $3.74

Slip covers to fit, in brown and white or green and white stripes, $1.49

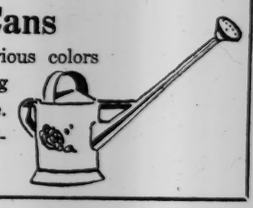
Sixth Floor.

Seeds
For those who have conscripted every bit of available ground for vegetables.

All kinds of vegetable seeds, at 2c package, 14c doz.

Velvet lawn seeds,
1 qt. 46c | 2 qt. 88c | 4 qt. $1.74.

Sprinkling Cans
Attractively painted in various colors with flower decoration. Long spout with removable nozzle. Priced $1.98 to $2.49, according to size.



Ferns
Boston variety. A pretty, hardy plant.
A pleasing bit of greenery for Summer decoration.
Priced 84c

Garden Baskets
Of willow, fitted or unfitted. Fitted baskets priced $6.24, $10.74, $18.49.

Unfitted, priced $4.79 to $5.94.

Bird Houses
Palatial homes for your feathered friends. Painted in white, with several entrances and exits.

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Spading fork, D handle, all steel,	$1.76	Turf edger,	96c
Steel spade,	$1.78	Ladies' hedge shears,	$1.28
Steel garden hoe,	89c	Extra heavy hedge shears,	
Warren hoe,	93c	with notch,	$2.14
Steel rake, 12 teeth,	88c	Grass hooks, (Sickles)	47c
5 tooth cultivator,	$1.12	Hand weeder,	19c
Potato fork,	89c	Garden trowels,	11c to 49c
Weeder,	49c	Pruning shears,	43c to $1.38

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Cornets	$15 to $85
Snare Drums	75c to $25
Bass Drums	$16 to $75
Fifes	25c to $9
Flutes	$25 to $160
Music Bags	$1.50 to $15
Piccolos	75c to $75
Saxaphones	$65 to $175
Tambourines	30c to $4
Trumpets	$6 to $12
Tubephones	$1.50 to $54
Xylophones	$1.50 to $75
Orchestra Bells	$10 to $35
Victor Talking Machines	$20 to $400

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MEN IN WAR

"Like 'Under Fire,' 'Men in War' makes all other war books seem trivial."

—John Haynes Holmes.

A bitter attack on Prussian militarism. **$1.50.**

SWANN TO INQUIRE INTO CAR CRASH

District Attorney Says Officials Knew Equipment Was in Need of Repair.

IN TWO OTHER ACCIDENTS

Service Board to Act If Operating Company Is Held at Fault.

Defective equipment of the crosstown car of the Union Railways Company was the primary cause of the double collision on Thursday that resulted in the death of a passenger and the injury of a score of others at 145th Street, between Amsterdam and Eighth Avenues, District Attorney Swann announced last night, at the conclusion of a partial investigation.

"At least two of the employes," he said, "had known of the bad condition of the car a few hours preceding the collision, and we believe it was also known to one or more officials of the road that the car was unfit for operation, especially on a steep grade like that extending from Amsterdam to Eighth Avenue. We have subpoenaed all of the responsible officials of the railway company and the inquiry will be continued today in an effort to fix the responsibility for the disaster."

According to the traffic sheets and written records of the company the same car had twice before been the cause of collision. In these records, which were taken by the District Attorney, it was also shown that railway inspectors had twice reported the car windows broken, indicating other collisions or trouble in operation.

Here is the official record of the car as reported in the company's books by inspectors: Nov. 9, 1917, "disabled;" Dec. 20, "disabled;" Dec. 21, "collision;" Feb. 18, 1918, "collision;" March 13, "taken from repair shop;" March 26, "returned to repair shop;" March 29, "door circuit-wires out of order;" April 14, "broken glass," and April 17, "broken glass."

"The defective condition of the car caused it to be known among the employes as a 'hoodoo,'" said Assistant District Attorney Niner, who was assisted in the investigation by Assistant District Attorney Jacob Goldstein. "Employes shunned this car because of the difficulty they found in operating it. Back in October, 1917, when employes complained so much about going on this car, the old number of it—109—was changed to 109. Some of the employes, it seems, had figured the old number to be 'hoodoo 13.'

"The evidence thus far obtained tends to show criminal negligence in the operation of this car. It was out of repair, and this fact seems to have been known to the officials of the road, according to reports of inspectors in our possession. Despite this known condition the car was operated on the steepest and most dangerous grade of the railway system."

Pasquale Rocco, the motorman operating it at the time of the accident, said the car "lunged ahead" when he turned off the power to reduce speed. He shouted to the woman conductor, Miss Gertrude McCall, who applied emergency brakes and opened doors, which should have stopped the car automatically, but it sped down the grade and beyond control.

Subpoenas were issued for the appearance today of Edward A. Maher, Jr., Vice President and General Manager of the railway company; General Superintendant D. W. Reynolds, and J. S. McWhirter and William Keller, in charge of equipment and repairs.

Following an investigation of the accident by engineers and inspectors of the Public Service Commission yesterday, the commission issued a statement to the effect that many recent accidents on surface lines were due to the severe strain put upon equipment during the Winter, and due partly to the difficulty in getting sufficient material to make necessary repairs. The accident at 145th Street, announced the commission, was due to the dropping of a pin in the brake rigging.

Concerning two other accidents, one a collision between two Union Railway cars at Taylor Avenue in the Bronx and the other a runaway car at 125th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, the statement says that the first was due to defective airbrake pipes, and the other was because the motorman left his car without first setting the brakes. Public Service Commissioner Hervey made this comment:

"It appears that accidents in two cases were due to defective equipment and the other to lack of attention on the part of the operator. If, after further investigation, the commission concludes that any of the accidents was due to neglect on the part of the operating company, the matter will be made the subject of a formal hearing, but there is no present evidence that such is the case."

MURDERED MAN IDENTIFIED.

Police Believe Queens Case Sequel of Akron, Ohio, Homicides.

The Italian who was murdered in the vicinity of North Beach, at the outskirts of Long Island City, last Tuesday night, and whose body was found Wednesday afternoon near the Astoria road and Forty-seventh Street, East Elmhurst, has been identified as Baldasore Siola, 24 years old, of 150 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, who for several weeks had been employed in Shults's bakery at 77 Harrison Street, Brooklyn.

Detectives of the Queens Detective Bureau working on the case yesterday adopted the theory that the murder was a sequel to the murder of Patrolman Edward Costigan and Court Attendant John Hunt in Akron, Ohio, a month ago. They say that they have learned that Siola came to Brooklyn a week after the Akron murder in company with Anthony Masredi and James Palmeri, both of whom were arrested in Brooklyn two weeks ago and who were later extradited and taken back to Akron on a charge of connection with the murder of the police officers there.

Giroloma Casarola, 26 years old, a laborer, of 75 Montrose Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned by the detectives before Magistrate Doyle in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday, and held on a short affidavit without bail until Monday. He was identified as a man who called Siola from his home on last Tuesday night several hours before the murder. He said he was acquainted with the murdered man but knew nothing about the killing.

CITY TO HAVE BOARD FOR LABOR TROUBLES

Peter J. Brady Tells Labor League Mayor Soon Will Announce Makeup of Body.

SEEK RULES FOR PICKETING

Courts, City and County Authorities Asked to Agree Upon Status of Strikers.

New York is to have a Board of Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration to handle labor troubles, according to announcement made yesterday by Peter J. Brady, Supervisor of the City Record, who is Secretary of the Labor League. Making a report for the league's Executive Committee at a meeting of the league in the Aldermanic Chambers of the City Hall, Mr. Brady declared that Mayor Hylan had promised to consider the matter.

"I am satisfied that the makeup of the board will soon be announced," said Mr. Brady. "It will be composed of an equal number of city officials, employers and labor men. The board will in all probability consist of fifteen members."

The Committee on Courts and Police for the league reported that two conferences had been held with Police Commissioner Enright relative to the status of pickets and strikers in times of strikes or lockouts. Mr. Brady, who read the report, said that it was desired to formulate rules whereby laboring men might co-operate with the police in preventing violence. According to him an effort is to be made to confer with the five Sheriffs of New York City and with the Magistrates, Judges of Special Sessions, and District Attorneys to get a collective ruling on the legal status of pickets in such cases. "This," said Mr. Brady, "will tend to eliminate private detective agencies and strikebreakers."

The league's Committee on National Defense reported that it had conferred with the Mayor's Committee on National Defense relative to the establishment of training centres for nurses and nurses' assistants. The committee announced that it had been encouraged in the matter and would now take up the question with the National Government.

A drive in support of the sale of War Savings Stamps and Certificates was also announced by the Committee on National Defense. Mr. Brady said in this connection that many unions had already adopted the plan for increasing dues from 25 to 50 cents a week, the extra sum to be invested in War Stamps for the members. By this scheme, said Mr. Brady, the Government will be insured of steady subscriptions from all parts of the country.

The question of health and sanitation was taken up by the committee on those subjects. It was reported that Dr. Copeland, the Health Commissioner, had been visited in an effort to persuade him to appoint ten doctors and forty inspectors to care for the poorer districts. Dr. Copeland promised, it was reported, to take the matter up with the Board of Estimate. All the reports were adopted without debate after the question had been put by John Clark, President of the league, who presided.

In the general discussion later, Samuel Squibb, business agent for the Granite Cutters' Union, urged that the league go on record as favoring the retention in office of Dr. Lewis Harris, Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases. After Mr. Squibb had offered his suggestion as a motion it was defeated on the ground that it savored too much of an attempt to dictate to the Mayor.

Before adjourning the league voted to go on record as favoring Senator Hoke Smith's bill, which provides to construct, maintain, and continue as long as needed reconstruction and educational centres for crippled soldiers and sailors.

TRUSTEES

A NEW LAW

Now Authorizes You to Invest in Our

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

Any Amount

Netting

5%

Send for Pamphlet Giving Copy of Gilchrist Bill No. 71

LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital, Surplus and Profits..... $9,000,000

59 Liberty St., Manhattan—184 Montague St., B'klyn.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Broadway, 34th Avenue, at 35th St.

Offer today in their Readjustments

A Group of

Smart Tailor Made Suits

Of superior quality materials and workmanship, taken from regular lines—formerly **$65** to **$95**—at **$45** and **$65**

Coats and Capes

Jerseys, tricotines, gabardines, soft light weight velours, smart checks and other fashionable fabrics, with unusually rich linings—**$50** and **$75**

Slip on and Sleeveless Sport Coats OF SATIN, CREPE AND VELVET. **$35**

Gimbel-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Gimbel-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor

Men's Suits for Spring and Summer That Are "Uncommonly Good" at $25, $30 and $35

Never since the GIMBEL Store opened have we made a better showing of Men's Suits within the range of the prices in the headline.

The aggregation is all the more remarkable in view of the difficulties every clothier has experienced since the beginning of the war.

Today we present, at $25, $30 and $35, REMARKABLE OFFERINGS IN CLOTHES FOR COMMON SENSE MEN. Lively styles, handsome patterns and colors, combined with cloths of unusual excellence. Such clothing as is favored by carefully dressed, particular men.

Models are of the latest 1, 2 and 3 button styles, in

PLAIN BLUE SERGES, DARK OXFORD GREYS
BROWN, GREY AND GREEN MIXTURES
CHECKS, STRIPES

and these in a size to fit anyone.

GIMBEL BROTHER'S capacity for real value-giving has never been better demonstrated than it is in these Suits, for GOOD STYLE, DEPENDABLE QUALITY, EXCEPTIONAL WEARING SERVICE AND WELCOME ECONOMY.

Men's Spring and Summer Suits at $17.50

He is the well-satisfied man who makes his selection of a Suit from the admirable collection shown by GIMBELS at **$17.50.**

Satisfaction is his because the price is moderate, and because, in paying it, he is getting all he expected, and more.

If "Economy" be defined as "the use of money to the best advantage"—no better outlay can be made than in GIMBELS Men's Clothing Department from that point of view.

All sizes—PLAIN BLUE SERGE, DARK OXFORD GREYS, BROWNS, DARK MIXTURES, STRIPES AND CHECKS.

MEN'S SEPARATE TROUSERS **For business or dress wear. A wide choice at** ***$4.75, $5.85 and $7.50***

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subway

Lord & Taylor

38th Street **FIFTH AVENUE** **39th Street**

Good Morning!

"A Pedant iz one who over-estimates whatever he haz got, whether it be learning, munny, dri goods or the rumatism."—*Billings.*

We are not pedantic, hence this *conservative*

War-Time Clothing Statement

1. Save your old Winter suits. Store them carefully.
2. If you can, buy your Summer and Fall clothing *now.*
3. If you prefer double-breasted coats, get them now. The government has ordered that no more be made, even by custom tailors.
4. Suits we are now selling at, say $25.00, cannot be duplicated *at wholesale* for the present retail price!
5. All-wool clothing will soon be a thing of the past.

Don't Buy Any More Than You Need—
But What You Need Buy Now

The Lord & Taylor Clothing Section for men has been able to maintain its quality and style standards, and now announces complete readiness for young men and their elders. The very newest and snappiest of New York styles—with plenty of conservative fabrics and models.

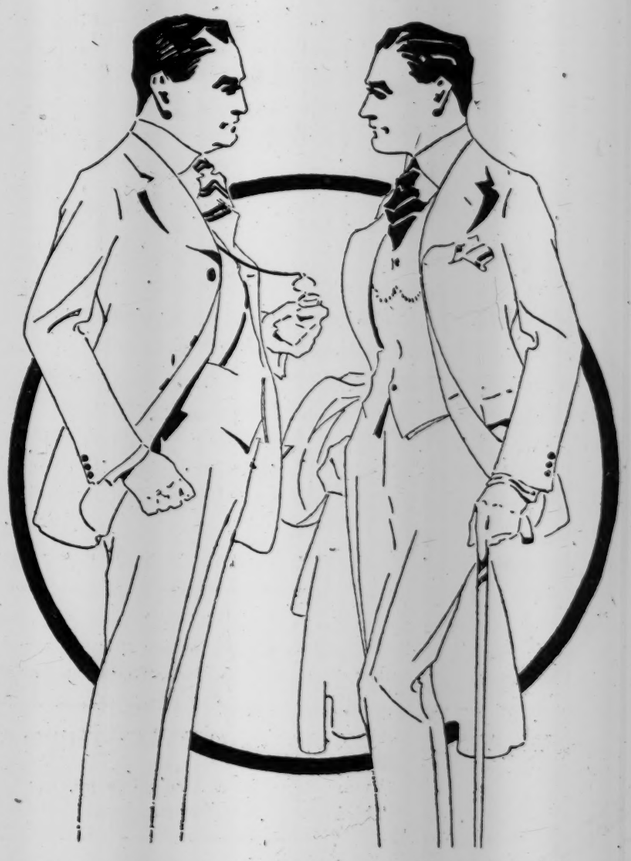
Men's and Young Men's Spring and Summer Suits

$22.50, $25.00 $27.50 to $50.00

Two, three and four button styles. Single-breasted; two- and three-button double-breasted, quarter and half lined with cool alpaca or silk. In Cheviots, Tweeds, Flannels, Unfinished Worsteds and tropical-weight materials. Browns, greens, gray mixtures. Pencil stripes, checks, overplaids; also solid blues, greys and browns. All sizes 34 to 46.

No Charge for Alterations.

Fourth Floor



Do You Know the Lord & Taylor Barber Shop?

Five chairs. Good barbers. Everything under the direction of the store physician.

Direct entrance from Men's Wear Section on the Ground Floor.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Av.

"Cleo"—The New Satin Frock
$29.95

Exclusive models, one or two of a kind, Navy or Black Satin. Fringe-trimmed, beaded or hand-embroidered. For smartly dressed women.

Main Floor.

Take your change in W. S. S.

BLOOMINGDALES, 59TH ST.

Make that skin-trouble vanish

Don't be a martyr to skin trouble or any irritated, burning skin-affection any longer. Put an end to the suffering with Resinol Ointment. In most cases it gives *instant* relief and quickly clears the sick skin.

Resinol

Ointment has been prescribed successfully by doctors for many years, in the treatment of even severe and stubborn skin and scalp troubles.

All druggists sell Resinol Ointment. For sample free, write to Dept. 1-S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

MEN IN WAR

"By far the greatest war book I have yet read."

—*Theodore Dreiser.*

Why Austria wants peace. $1.50.

How Germany Started the War.

Germany's guilt in starting the war is shown in the suppressed document written by the former German Ambassador at London, Lichnowsky, and published as a special supplement to the May number of Current History Magazine. Published by The New York Times. 25 cents a copy. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEXT DRAFT QUOTAS OF LOCAL BOARDS

Number of Men from Each District Called Out During Five Days, Beginning May 25.

ASSIGNED TO FOUR CAMPS

New York City Men Will Be Trained at Upton, Wadsworth, Hancock, and Sevier.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—The Adjutant General of the State made known today the quotas of the various draft boards of the State for the call of the five days beginning May 25. The men called out at this time will be sent to Camp Upton, Camp Hancock in Georgia, Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, S. C., or Camp Sevier, also in South Carolina.

The quotas of the New York City draft boards, including Manhattan, Bronx, Kings, Queens, and Richmond and the camps to which the men are assigned, follows:

To Camp Upton.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
34	85	57	102	81	98
35	97	58	123	82	111
36	133	59	128	83	150
37	102	60	122	84	138
38	99	62	95	86	49
39	108	63	99	87	92
40	108	64	110	88	68
41	114	65	126	171	90
42	130	66	106	172	93
43	89	67	88	173	96
44	99	68	96	174	95
45	103	69	93	175	107
46	108	70	72	176	84
47	108	71	94	177	109
48	119	72	98	178	101
49	116	73	103	179	126
50	125	74	89	180	94
51	117	75	89	181	77
52	82	76	115	182	101
53	87	77	102	183	115
54	83	78	121	184	96
55	110	79	92	185	109
56	114	80	72		

To Camp Hancock, Ga.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
1	95	27	109	104	106
2	119	28	111	105	83
3	107	29	112	106	78
5	131	30	118	107	127
6	105	31	107	108	131
9	114	32	109	109	94
10	112	33	89	110	89
11	100	61	65	111	82
12	92	89	103	112	125
13	118	90	125	113	89
14	106	81	100	114	99
15	102	92	96	115	84
16	99	93	118	116	93
17	97	94	106	117	83
18	118	95	90	118	95
19	108	96	102	119	94
20	96	97	109	120	83
21	101	98	124	121	94
22	96	99	82	122	102
23	93	100	85	123	111
24	80	101	84	124	83
25	86	102	115	125	89
26	90	103	108		

To Camp Wadsworth.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
135	110	150	89	163	99
137	114	151	105	164	96
138	123	152	113	165	109
140	83	153	70	166	109
141	88	154	78	167	111
142	93	155	105	185	86
143	91	156	105	169	79
144	109	157	104	170	75
145	103	158	84	186	102
146	100	159	83	187	92
147	110	160	99	188	99
148	101	161	105	189	86
149	87	162	83		

To Camp Sevier, S. C.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
4	110	128	96	133	87
7	72	129	113	134	113
8	118	130	124	136	100
126	77	131	88	139	103
127	96	132	88		

The draft quotas of the counties up-State are:

County.	Men.	County.	Men.
Albany	211	Dutchess	238
Alleghany	88	Erie	1,785
Broome	447	Essex	98
Chautauqua	183	Franklin	111
Cattaraugus	198	Fulton	111
Cayuga	64	Greene	64
Chemung	112	Hamilton	11
Chenango	105	Herkimer	213
Clinton	109	Jefferson	210
Columbia	100	Lewis	55
Cortland	73	Livingston	90
Delaware	100	Madison	93
Onondaga	749	Seneca	87
Monroe	976	Schenectady	336
Montgomery	170	Schoharie	46
Nassau	255	Schuyler	20
Niagara	435	Suffolk	259
Oneida	325	Sullivan	85
Ontario	134	Steuben	217
Orleans	71	Tompkins	93
Orange	314	Tioga	51
Oswego	167	Ulster	189
Genesee	92	Warren	77
Otsego	105	Washington	106
Putnam	28	Wayne	132
Rockland	114	Westchester	918
Rensselaer	302	Wyoming	76
St. Lawrence	238	Yates	37
Saratoga	154		

WHITMAN OVERRULES HYLAN

Signs Court Measures Which Were Disapproved by the Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—Governor Whitman today, over Mayor Hylan's disapproval, signed the Walker bills providing that the Judges of the Court of Special Sessions may appoint a crier and provide for his salary. The bills were submitted to the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Mayor Hylan returned them to the Governor with his disapproval, but gave no reason, which led the Governor to sign the measures.

The Governor disposed of another of the many war bills that were before him in signing the Thompson bills authorizing the merger of three Niagara Falls power companies and permitting them to use diverted waters of the Niagara River to generate additional power needed for war purposes. These bills were introduced at the request of the War Department and were signed over the vigorous protests from city officials of Buffalo.

The measures were opposed because it was believed that when the consolidation was effected it would result in increased rates and because it was claimed that some of the powers of the Public Service Commission were abrogated by the terms of the bills. This opposition was so strong that before the Governor signed the bills he insisted that the representatives of the companies affected sign a statement that the bills are approved as war measures for the purpose of saving time in the development of power needed by the Federal Government. The statement also declared that the consolidated company will never claim before any rate making body that the capitalization authorized by the bills is to control rates. The companies further agreed that they are absolutely under the control of the Public Service Commission.

The Governor vetoed the bill which would have provided a road between West Point and the New England States "because West Point is not a fort from which armed forces of the United States would advance in large numbers to the defense of the Eastern seaboard."

TO BUY COMMERCIAL TRUCKS

Army Abandons Plan of Producing Small-Size Liberty Vans.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The purchase of commercial types of trucks for army use instead of the development of two smaller types of the Liberty trucks has been ordered by the War Department. It is understood that the manufacture of the large three-ton Liberty truck will continue.

Orders will be placed immediately for 1,500 three-quarter-ton trucks probably with the General Motors Company and for 2,500 chassis of one and a half tons with different makers. About 2,400 large type Liberty trucks have been produced. The output probably will reach 10,000 by Aug. 1. Plans contemplate 8,000 more and 8,000 large commercial trucks of three to five tons capacity with four-wheel drive.

Officials have not given any reason for abandoning smaller size Liberty trucks.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS
On Page 14.

DUTCH EAGER TO SHIP IN AMERICAN CRAFT

Sailors Who Refused Service Here Now Make Application to the United States Consul.

HAD FEARED LOSS OF PAY

Rumors, Probably Part of German Propaganda, Had Influenced Them Against American Engagements.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 9.—In view of the publicity given to the "patriotism" of the Dutch seamen in refusing to sail the Dutch ships requisitioned by America, it is somewhat strange that many of these same Dutch seamen who returned on the Nieuw Amsterdam are now applying to the American and British Consulates for permission to serve in the American merchant marine. As THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has already cabled, both the Dutch and the German press played up the "patriotic" attitude of the Dutch seamen toward the American Government in refusing to accept the almighty dollar for sailing under the American flag. The German press, seeing an opportunity for propaganda in this story, quoted vast sums offered to the seamen and Chevalier van Rappard, former Dutch Minister to Washington, addressed the seamen aboard the Nieuw Amsterdam, thanking them for their patriotism.

On being asked their reason for not remaining in America, the seamen said that they had been told that they would not receive their pay unless they returned to Holland. This rumor was very likely spread by the pro-German element in America, as it cannot be confirmed here.

The Captain of one of the requisitioned Dutch ships, speaking to THE TIMES correspondent, denied that the Dutch seamen received offers of large sums to serve under the American flag. Only the usual wages for seamen in American ships were offered. This Captain said he was glad to leave the sea while the war lasted.

When asked if the action of the allied Governments made him feel bitter, he said:

"The Americans and the British have never torpedoed my ships, but the Germans have torpedoed two ships under me."

The shortage of food in Holland is one of the reasons why seamen are now anxious to sail under the Stars and Stripes.

Your New "Straw" is Here at $1.85

And a glance around town would indicate that you'll be saving just about ONE-THIRD on the one you select at GIMBELS.

Here are 3,000 of them, just taken out of their boxes in all the new weaves and shapes,—

Fine Splits: Fine and Rough Sennits: Fancy Rough Straws, and others.

If Your Taste Inclines To

Panama Hats

Take Your Choice of Fine Ones at

$4.95, $5.95 and $7.95

Here the saving is ONE-HALF and even more, and you have the cream of the season's best shapes and styles.

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor

ANOTHER GREAT GIMBEL-GREENHUT SALE OF

"Sun and Rain" Parasols

Newest and most up-to-date styles in those necessities for "uncertain" weather. Keep you guarded against the sun's glare and spring showers:

Women's Sun and Rain Parasols, $2.95

All colors; plain taffeta silk; beautiful assortment of handles; leather loops; Bakelite tops with silk cord loops; carved and fancy handles with silk cord loops.

Women's Sun and Rain Parasols, $3.95

Colored borders; plain taffeta; assorted stripe covers and plaids; splendid assortment of handles; leather loops; Bakelite tops; carved handles; silver caps; all with loops to hang on arm.

Women's White and Black and Black Satin Stripe Parasols, $2.25

All with cord loop to hang on arm.

Women's Fine Silk Umbrellas

VERY SPECIAL AT

$5

Colors: Navy, Green, Purple, Black. Charming handles; sterling silver cap and ring to carry on arm. Full length Bakelite with tops to match; Bakelite tops with club end; leather loops. Bakelite tops with silk cord loop and club end.

Gimbel Brothers
37th ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Main Floor

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON SATURDAY, MAY 11TH *34th Street*

An Unusual Clothing Event

450 FINEST SPRING SUITS

for Men and Young Men

$36.75

Formerly 40.00, 45.00, 50.00, 55.00

—Unusual in Quality
—Unusual in Actual Value

Offering the very finest Suits possible to produce at such moderate prices; smart and distinctive; priced unusually low, considering the superior quality Fabrics of Foreign and Domestic manufacture, selected for durability and attractiveness; handsome patterns; faultless tailoring; a large variety of ultra-fashionable and conservative models; many silk-trimmed; men of all proportions may be fitted—up to the McCreery standard in every respect.

Extra Special

BLUE SERGE SPRING SUITS

For Men and Young Men

Special **$22.75**

A limited quantity of Plain Blue Serge Suits for men and young men; smart and conservative models; coats full, half or quarter-lined; size 34 to 42.

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—FIFTH FLOOR.

Officers' Uniforms Of Summer Gabardine At Cost—$12

HOLDING undeviatingly to the plan originated by Stern Brothers of selling uniforms at cost, we have provided a complete stock of cotton gabardine jackets and breeches. . . . Tailored in the Kirschbaum shops with a painstaking fidelity to Kirschbaum standards throughout. . . . The fabric is durable, cool and still equal to army service requirements.

Serges, 12 oz.,	*$25.00*
Serges, 14 oz.,	*$27.00*
Whipcords,	*$27.00 and 30.00*
Gabardines,	*$23.50 and 30.00*

Stern Brothers

WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes,
Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

GOLFERS! YOUR PARTICULAR ATTENTION!

700 Imported Scotch Golf Clubs, $1.95

And it's a positive fact that we couldn't import them today at anything like this price.

Drivers, Brassies, Cleeks, Baffies, Spliced or Socket Heads.

We repeat that we have only about 700 of them, and lovers of the royal and ancient game to just that number will be here early.

Aluminum and Steel Putters, $2.45; also Cleeks and Mashies.

GOLF BALLS

from Scotland (Many Challengers)
In a Single, Stupendous Purchase

34c Pro grade (reg. 50c) now $3.95 doz.

43c R. & A. Challengers (reg. 75c) now $4.95 doz.

Think of it, golfers! Thousands of famous golf balls come into our already great stock at one time. More than many sporting goods stores sell in a whole banner season—more than some stores sell in two whole seasons! In the sale are—

The R & A Challenger (reg. 75c each) at 43c, or $4.95 doz.
The Pro Grade (reg. 50c each) at 34c, or $3.95 doz.

The maker's fame girdles the globe. The mere mention of his name would fill the Sporting Goods Store this morning. But we promised not to use it in our advertising. (Ask your "Pro" or your fellow club members after you have secured your own liberal supply of these golf balls.)

Come early today. Buy generously. And tell golfer friends whom you want to do a good turn. This purchase is as rare as a "Par-5 hole" in ONE.

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor

AN APOLOGY---

Last week we advertised XL Challenger Golf Balls (regularly $1 each) at 54c. And sold a great many of them. A few came back defective.

NOW—if you find a single dissatisfaction with the balls you bought we urge you to return to us the golf balls which have failed you.

The maker can not account for the imperfections, for he intended to sell—and we to buy—perfect golf balls. So we're glad to make good.

We've taken off sale the XL Challengers. And offered to refund on all which went wrong. Now it's up to you.

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subway

Tomato-lovers!
Here's one sure way to get the juicy succulent tomatoes your mouth is watering for,—and get them in July and August of this summer, right from your own back yard!—Plant some of Hicks' strong, stocky tomato-plants—all ready for you in pots—we've done all the early work for you, and we guarantee success this summer.
40 cts. for 10. Come out after them, phone, or write (still some asparagus left—also fruits)
T. HICKS & SON
"Sixty Years of Knowing How"
WESTBURY (Phone 68) L.I.

Teachers College Pamphlets on Wheat and Sugar Saving
Prepared by
Food Specialists of Teachers College, Columbia University
War Breads 5c
Gives recipes for 20 war breads.
90 Palatable Tested Recipes... 30c
Recipes for saving wheat by using rye, oats, corn, rice, buckwheat.
Sugar Saving Sweets..... 20c
Recipes for making sweet cakes and puddings without sugar.
Corn for Conservation..... 25c
Recipes and menus showing how half of each day's nourishment may come from corn.
Care of the Baby..... 20c
Clothing, food, hygiene, artificial feeding, by Dr. Josephine Kenyon, many years with Dr. Holt.
Special Price for all 5 pamphlets, 75 cents.
Sent by mail on receipt of price.
Address
Bureau of Publications
Teachers College
525 West 120th Street, New York City

FRONT LINES
By Boyd Cable
Author of "Between the Lines," "Action Front," "Grapes of Wrath,"
"Tommy" in the Trenches
The Philadelphia Record says: "The dash 'over the top,' the swirl of men locked in struggle amid wreathing mists of smoke pierced by jets of flame, the groupings of tired soldiers in trenches to discuss ways of war or provoke laughter through recountings of humorous happenings in which comrades figure, all this and more is found in 'Front Lines.'"
$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

MEN IN WAR
"'Under Fire' is realism, 'Men in War' is artistic realism."
—*N. Y. Evening Post.*
Tales of Austria's war weariness. $1.50.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS
If you have large or small collections of books or any other literary property for sale communicate with us first. We pay highest prices and remove books promptly at our expense. One of our representatives will call anywhere in this country or Canada to estimate. We have bought more private libraries than any other dealer in New York during our career. There is a reason.
THOMS & ERON, Inc.
50 John St., N. Y. Phone 4825-4826 John

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Booksellers to the World
ALL BOOKS ALL LANGUAGES

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS
Highest prices paid for large or small collections of BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS or other literary property. Cash down and prompt removal.
Malkan's
NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE
42 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3900 Bread

Will Sell New
Liberty Brougham
for $1,900
Having relinquished the agency for Liberty Cars, we offer this Brougham, which was used for exhibition purposes only, at this low price.
BLUE RIBBON GARAGE
283 Fairfield Av. Phone Barnum 4709
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Are you interested in
NEW THOUGHT BOOKS?
Do you want to be happier—healthier—richer? Read these books in our circulating library.
WOMRATH'S LIBRARY
21 WEST 45th STREET.
See telephone book—other addresses.

BRAZIL'S NEW CHIEF STANCH FOR ALLIES

President-Elect Alves's Policy Will Be Close War Co-operation with United States.

WELCOMES WILSON'S LEAD

Trusts the "Self-Abnegation" of This Country and Stands for Pan Americanism.

An interview with President-elect Rodriguez Alves, who will become President of Brazil for the second time on Nov. 15 next, was cabled yesterday from Sao Paulo, Brazil, by Roy W. Howard, President of the United Press Association. In it President-elect Alves said:

"Brazil will follow the course of the United States to the end of the war. The change of administration will not alter our policy of backing up the leadership of the United States in the most friendly and genuine way.

"The self-abnegation of the United States in offering itself as a sacrifice in the war, and in abandoning the pursuits of peace without selfish individual ambitions and without a single objective which is not guaranteed to all peoples, has given President Wilson unprecedented moral authority and has raised the United States in universal estimation to a position from which it can accomplish the absolute solidarity of the democracies of the western hemisphere without inciting the slightest envy or suspicion.

"The unanimity of support the United States is giving to President Wilson, coupled with his own faithfulness to democratic fundamentals, has unprecedentedly strengthened the possibilities of his benign activities. It has eliminated in Brazil, as in the rest of the world, the latent prejudice that the United States is open to suspicion of selfishness.

"The course of the United States during the war crisis stirs my personal pride that during my previous administration from 1902 to 1906, with Senhor Rio Branca as Foreign Secretary, we gave much attention to promoting the closest relationship with the United States.

"By raising our Washington legation to the rank of an embassy and promoting the second Pan-American Congress we so manifested our regard that Brazil was honored with a visit from that other great statesman, Elihu Root, who, like President Wilson, greatly advanced South American understanding and appreciation of the high purposes of the United States.

"For even stronger reasons the same policy will be followed during my second administration. Our main foreign policy will be to eliminate prejudices and suspicions between all American countries, just as on the occasion of Mr. Root's memorable visit to Brazil I personally and heartily indorsed extension of the trip to the other great Southern Republics."

Later on the President-elect said:

"Unquestionably, Brazil stands for Pan Americanism, having been for years in closest sympathy with the United States and seemingly having understood the Washington policy better than some others have. Brazil has everything she desires territorially and she covets nothing of her neighbors. Naturally she recognizes that the United States is equally endowed and equally uncovetous. Speaking for Brazil only, Pan Americanism is the most sensible policy. The resourcefulness and financial strength of the United States offer much that we need after the war. On the other hand, the development of Brazil's natural wealth offers much to the United States. Any state policy which retards the meeting of these interests is too shortsighted long to survive."

LABOR DELEGATION GREETED BY FRENCH

Americans Received Officially at City Hall and Lunch as Government Guests.

DEAF TO GERMAN WORKERS

Leader Reaffirms Decision Not to Deal with Them — Pleased with Conditions at Front.

PARIS, May 10.—The members of the American labor delegation were officially received this afternoon in the City Hall by M. Reisz, Vice President of the City Council, who acted for M. Mathouard, the President, who was ill. Standing under the coat of arms of Paris, around which the French and American flags were entwined, M. Reisz thanked William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, for the presence of the American delegates and eulogized President Wilson.

"American collaboration in the war," said M. Reisz, "will make certain its successful termination."

M. Aurand, the new Prefect of the Seine, who assumed his post today, said:

"My assumption of the functions of Prefect of Paris could not begin more auspiciously for me than to have as my first official act the reception of this splendid delegation. United under the same fundamental principles of democracy, the French and Americans henceforth will form one family."

James Wilson, head of the delegation, assured the French people of the unalterable decision of the United States to push the war with all possible speed.

"We leave France," said Mr. Wilson, "with more admiration for the French people than ever before."

As the Americans departed from City Hall Square there was an outburst of cheering and cries of "Long live America."

"We were tremendously impressed and intensely satisfied with what we saw," said Mr. Wilson. "The chiefs and the soldiers both told us everything was going well and that they were waiting confidently the event. They know what they are talking about, and we can believe them. We saw the American boys. They fully realize the terrible nature of the struggle we are engaged in, and they displayed indomitable energy and courage. They mean to show themselves worthy of their admirable brothers-in-arms, with whom they are defending civilization and liberty. We are sure they will make good."

Mr. Wilson reaffirmed at a luncheon given at the Foreign Office today that American labor would not discuss the war with representatives of German labor until victory was won, because German labor, which was permitting the war, must do something itself in its own country toward ending the conflict just- before it could debate with the labor representatives of the allied countries on what ought to be.

The luncheon was given by Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, on behalf of the French Government. With the exception of Premier Clemenceau, all the members of the Cabinet were present as well as other men notable in French public life. Ambassador Sharp was also in attendance.

Afterward Mr. Wilson said to The Associated Press correspondent that the labor people at home might be sure that their representatives in the delegation had not changed their views since arriving in Europe. They had come, he said, to consider how labor could advance its effectiveness in war.

M. Colliard, Minister of Labor, spoke warmly in admiration of what American were doing, and the part that workingmen were playing in America's effort.

EIGHT SOLDIERS KILLED IN A TRAIN WRECK

Wooden Coach Filled with Members of 321st Inf. Goes Over a Trestle at Camp Jackson.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 10.—Eight soldiers were killed and 26 injured today when a wooden railroad coach filled with members of the 321st Infantry went over a trestle at Camp Jackson. All of the men were from Southern States.

The men had just entrained for the army cantonment at Camp Sevier, at Greenville, S. C. Nearly all of the men in two wooden coaches were killed or seriously injured, according to reports reaching here.

Two wooden coaches jumped the track first and a steel coach followed and crushed them. It was reported no one in the steel coach was seriously hurt.

Rebels Perturb Peking.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, May 10.—The Government is perturbed by the successes of the Southern rebels in recapturing Heng-Yuean and Chang-Teh. These are believed to have been due to disunion in the Government forces.

The Government has been requested to publish the date of the Parliamentary election in order to satisfy the Constitutionalists. The election of a President is set for August.

ACQUITS ITALIAN MARQUIS.

Roman Court Quashes Charges of Disloyalty Against Monteforte.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 10.—Marquis Giovanni Monteforte, a Neapolitan nobleman, accused of having given utterance to anti-war and anti-ally phrases in the Hunt Club here, of which the King is Honorary President, and Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome, Acting President, has just been acquitted.

According to the accusation, Monteforte, while dining in the club rooms at the end of March with Count Marcelli, a Deputy; Marquis Cappelli, President of the International Institute of Agriculture, and Marquis Soragna, who is in the Italian diplomatic service, said:

"I trust that the Germans will break through and thus we shall have peace, and I shall be able to settle in Germany, which is a more civilized country than ours."

Marcelli testified that he protested, urging Monteforte to go to Germany immediately, but that the dispute was hushed by other members. The affair was communicated to the police, who arrested Monteforte.

At the trial Marcelli confirmed the accusation in all its details; but other members of the club, from which Monteforte had resigned, said that evidently the Marquis had been misunderstood. They testified to his patriotism, saying that he had lived in France for many years and had lost several members of his family in the war.

The Crown prosecutor demanded six months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 lire for Monteforte, but the court cleared him of the accusation.

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LEADERS OPPOSE NEW REVENUE BILL

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ocratic leaders will propose that Congress adjourn early, about July 1, and return in an extra session after the November elections to consider revenue matters.

Representative Kitchin, expressing the views of his colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, said after a conference with Senator Simmons today:

"If Mr. McAdoo shows the Ways and Means Committee that there is an absolute necessity for a revenue bill this session the committee will take pleasure in framing and passing a bill.

"In the opinion of several members of the committee who have given considerable thought to the matter, it will be most difficult to show this necessity. From figures heretofore given, including bonds sold and authorized and certificates of indebtedness authorized to be issued, there will be over $12,000,000,000 available for expenditures from July 1 to January or February next.

Expects Extra Session.

"The committee is, and has been, under the impression that if another revenue measure is necessary the President would call another extra session of Congress in November."

Senator Simmons, taking the same position and viewing the situation from a political as well as a financial angle, said:

"No one doubts for a moment that we must pass a War Revenue bill soon. But Mr. Kitchin and the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance are agreed that this is not the time to do it, if it can be avoided. The general sentiment of both houses agrees with that.

"Mr. Kitchin and I believe we can convince Secretary McAdoo when we see him that by additional legislation we can avoid a tax bill. At any rate, we are not convinced of the imperative necessity of it, and hence we are going to ask Mr. McAdoo to 'show us.'

"The revenue law passed last session is now expected to yield nearly a billion dollars more than was at first expected of it. The last Liberty Loan also will produce about a billion more than was expected. This will give the Treasury $2,000,000,000. At the rate we are spending money now—about $500,000,000 a month—that two billions would last four months, and that could run over into next year. But if it is not enough, additional bonds could be issued, after those already authorized but not yet sold have been disposed of. We shall propose that course to Mr. McAdoo.

"We are perfectly willing to have Congress go home soon and return in November, right after election, to expedite a tax bill. But members should be allowed to return home to their constituents not only because there is an election, but to conciliate dissatisfaction which exists over the way we have been running things down here."

Politics a Strong Factor.

Members of Congress, especially members of the House facing re-election, have looked forward to an adjournment by the middle of July, so that they may return to their districts and begin campaigning. The injection of Secretary McAdoo's demand for another revenue bill into the situation has caused more dismay than anything that has happened since the Government came into the hands of the Democratic Party. Many of the Democratic leaders say that conditions are none too favorable for the re-election of a Democratic House, and the enactment of another revenue bill before the November election would be certain to give the House to the Republicans and might reduce the Democratic lead in the Senate to a nominal majority. Politics is a strong factor now influencing the leaders against the passage of a revenue bill in this session. One leader said that if Mr. McAdoo insisted on immediate action an appeal would be made to the President to halt revenue legislation until an extra session in November.

Representative Joseph W. Fordney, ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, said the Republicans were opposed to raising any more money by direct taxes and would fight another revenue bill in this session. Speaking for the minority, he said:

"The Republicans are opposed to another revenue bill this session for two reasons: First, because we are now paying more than any other nation in the world in direct taxes, and, secondly, because there is no necessity to have more money this year. There is now about $6,000,000,000 of money in the United States Treasury, and we are taking about $5,000,000,000 of this in taxes. To raise more money by direct taxation is going too far and is running in the face of the best principles of taxation. We cannot tax the people of this generation for the entire cost of the war. In my opinion, the further cost of this war and other Government expenses must be raised by loans.

"There are some Democrats who urge that half of the expenses of the Government and the war should be raised by taxation. We are now getting 35 per cent. of the money for this war from direct taxation. This represents the highest form of such taxation of any nation. For instance, Great Britain obtains 25.7 per cent. of its revenues from direct taxes; Canada, 18.5; France, 11 per cent., and Italy, 9.1.

Cites Civil War Taxation.

"In the civil war for every dollar raised by direct taxation we borrowed $5.00, and we must follow that principle now. I believe that the Democratic party will soon see the wisdom of getting the money necessary for the further expenses of this war from loans.

"I cannot see any reason for passing a revenue bill this year. What good will it do? We cannot get the money until next June, and Congress could pass a revenue bill next January to cover the calendar year. Why not wait and see whether we need more money?"

Representative Medill McCormack of Illinois said:

"If it be true that Congress is to be asked for additional revenue legislation, the request will be characteristic of the want of foresight and preparedness which has marked our policy toward the war—before we entered it and since.

"It is argued by those who are glad that we were helpless to fight that military preparation would have belied our pacific intentions. No such nonsense can be uttered in defense of our failure to make plans for the financial support of our armies if we did enter the war. They could have been made in private. We had no estimates of cost and no sound plan for raising revenue. The Treasury was responsible for the inequitable scheme of taxation introduced in the House of Representatives at the last session, and now, if it be true that the Treasury is asking for more revenue, it is again demonstrating its utter want of foresight.

"It takes more than 'pep' and agility to lay down the financial policy of a Government. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the past has smilingly borne the criticisms which others deserved. Now he says that in January he warned the Administration that it ought to make ready to impose new taxes. This is no time to do it. It would be far more sensible for the Ways and Means Committee at once to begin the consideration of a bill to be introduced at a special session summoned to meet immediately after election. I say this, although patently it would be to the political advantage of Republicans if the Administration go ahead with the plan to try to write and pass a revenue bill now."

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Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient.

Why the Great German Push Has Failed
Victory is the bag of oats continually dangled in front of the German people, remarks the Chicago *Daily News;* "they never get it but they believe it is never far away." Thus while the Kaiser declares flamboyantly that "the people who wish to destroy us are digging their own graves," the desperate German thrust in the battle of the Western front fails disastrously; General Ludendorff announces that "the idea of forcing success by the employment of masses must be abolished absolutely" because "it only leads to unnecessary losses;" and, as the New York *World* notes, even the Berlin battle-bulletins begin to read as tho it was an Allied offensive which is being victoriously resisted by the Germans.
Meanwhile, American battalions are fighting valiantly on a sector of the Picardy front which blocks the way to Amiens, and the process of fusing the Allies into one invincible army—the greatest ever commanded by a single General—is being accelerated and completed in the furnace of the German offensive.
There is a searching analysis and review in THE LITERARY DIGEST for May 11th, of the great drive on the Western front showing all its many angles, and drawn from all sources of available information.
Other articles of direct interest to the American people in this number are:
The Big Men at the Head of the War-Work
Public Opinion, as Reflected in the Newspaper Press, on Schwab, Stettinius, Baruch, and Ryan, the Captains of Industry Whom the President Has Placed in Charge of Important Branches of War-Work
To Kill or Use Our German Press
A Flanking Drive for Suffrage
Where the Kaiser Lost His Chance
Our Ignorance of New Food-Plants
A New Tonic for Tired Souls
Paying Employees to Exercise
Pictures to Teach Strategy
An Index to the German Mind
The Kaiser Confronted by Christ and Napoleon
Important News of Banking and Commerce
Germany's Eyes on Holland
Why the German Drives Do Not Alarm Us
The Cost of Truth in Germany
Gases to Suit Everybody
Doubtful Tests for Aviators
Doing Without Non-Essentials
Prepared by the U. S. Food Administration)
Violinists in a Rut
The Motherly Salvationists
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events
A Fine Collection of Illustrations, Including Cartoons, Maps, and Half-tone Photographs
"The Digest" the Most Trustworthy Historian of the War
Now that the armies of the Allies are locked in a death grapple with the invading Hun, armies of which our own "boys in brown" are an integral and active part, it becomes a matter of vital importance for each one of us to know as nearly as may be just what is transpiring at the front, how the battle is going along those three hundred odd miles which mark for us the Frontier of Freedom. The daily papers give some idea of the situation, but their statements to-day are not infrequently colored by an optimism that has to be modified to-morrow. The only real way to get the facts accurately is from a careful summary of *all reports* made after the event, when time has been given to obtain perspective. Such a summary you have weekly in THE LITERARY DIGEST, the columns of which form a unique condensed history of the struggle. Read it and know the truth.
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MR. COBB AND HIS MATES ARRIVE FROM DETROIT AND YANKEES BOW BEFORE THEM

YANKEES PROVIDE MEAL FOR TIGERS

Mild Bill Donovan Relishes Victory at the Expense of His Former Charges.

DAUSS TWIRLS WITH VIM

One Baker, However, Reminds Detroit's Pitcher That Frank Also Answers to "Home Run."

The smiling frontispiece of mild Bill Donovan, which used to be as familiar at the Polo Grounds as the signs of the fence, once more beamed upon the fans under Coogan's Bluff yesterday. Bill smiled so long and so often on the Yankees, whom he used to manage, that he smiled them out of a game, Detroit winning by a score of 5 to 3.

As leader of the Yanks mild Bill flashed that same grin in many a game and good Manhattan inhabitants yesterday thought it kind of funny that he couldn't smile his team to victory when he was working in this town.

Donovan now holds the position of first assistant to Hughey Jennings, generalissimo of the club on which Ty Cobb plays. Every time Hughey is in doubt about what Cobb should do when he comes to the bat he calls Bill into consultation and between them they usually advise the Georgia peach to make a hit.

Before the game yesterday, Bill, the former Yank pilot, and Miller Huggins, his successor, talked about this, that and the other thing, and in the course of the confab Donovan told Hug that he didn't begrudge him his job.

It seems that one of mild Bill's leading duties with Detroit is to give fatherly advice to the pitchers. He evidently sat up all last night telling George Dauss just how to pitch to the Yank batsmen, for most of the time Dauss had the Yank batsmen pretty well under control. Donovan kept a few secrets back from Dauss, however, and didn't tip him off about the weaknesses of Frank Baker and Wallie Pipp.

Baker Bangs a Home Run.

Baker enlivened the Yankee interest in the matinee by pasting a home run into the upper tier of the stand in the fourth inning. A little later Pipp cracked a three-bagger to left centre, and Dauss was so shocked that he immediately peeled off a wild pitch and let Pipp score.

There were a few pleasant moments in the game for George Mogridge, who pitched for the Yanks. In the seventh inning Ty Cobb came up to bat with the bases full and two out. This layout would ordinarily be enough to cause any pitcher a lot of concern, but Mogridge viewed the situation with coolness and skill.

He flipped the ball at Ty so elusively that the best the Jewel could do was to smack a grounder at the pitcher, who tossed him out at first. In the previous inning, Mogridge struck Cobb out. He expended all his cunning on Cobb, however, for Bobby Veach, the next Tiger up, crashed a home run into the lower grandstand in right.

In the first inning, after Gilhooley had singled and had gone down on Peck's sacrifice, Pratt had every intention in the world of pushing Gil home with a single, but Bush scrambled over to second in a jiffy, making a remarkable stop of a teasing bouncer, and threw Pratt out at first.

Tigers Get Busy Early.

The Tigers started activities in the second inning. Veach singled through first and scored when Harry Heilman poled a three-bagger to left. Young's sacrifice fly scored Heilman. In the third, with one gone, Bush doubled to right centre and romped home on a timely tap by Cobb.

It was in the fourth that Baker parked his home run into the grandstand, after Peck had fanned. Pratt was subdued on an out at first, and Pipp peppered the ball into left centre for three stations. Dauss's wild pitch sent him home.

It was easy to see that Cobb has not yet hit his regular batting gait. He is struggling along at a mere .300 clip when at this time of the year he ought to be hitting about .460 to be natural. In the sixth, when Cobb fanned, there was as much applause as when Baker hit his home run.

Detroit got another in the eighth. Veach singled and went down on Heilman's out at first. Vitt's single to left scored Veach. The Yankees annexed another to their string in the same inning. With two out, Gilhooley hit a two-bagger to the left field fence and counted on Peck's single to left.

After today's game the Yanks and Tigers will jump to Detroit and play a game there tomorrow, returning to the Polo Grounds in time for Monday's game.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	3	1	1	2	4
Dressen,1b	3	0	0	14	0
Cobb,cf	5	0	1	2	0
Veach,lf	4	3	3	3	0
Heilman,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Vitt,3b	4	0	2	0	0
Young,2b	3	0	2	1	3
Yelle,c	3	0	0	2	3
Dauss,p	3	0	0	0	5
aHigh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	10	27	15

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	1	2	2	1
P'paugh,ss	3	0	1	2	0
Baker,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	2	4
Pipp,1b	4	1	1	10	1
Bodie,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Miller,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Hannah,c	3	0	1	3	1
Mogridge,p	2	0	0	1	4
Love,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	7	26	13

aVitt out, hit by own batted ball.
a Batted for Mogridge in eighth.
Errors—Bush, Peckinpaugh.

Detroit	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—5
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Vitt, Gilhooley. Three-base hits—Heilman. Pipp. Home runs—Baker, Veach. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Yelle, Dressen. Sacrifice fly—Young. Double plays—Gilhooley and Peckinpaugh; Baker and Pratt. Left on bases—New York, 3; Detroit, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 1. Base on balls—Off Mogridge, 3; Love, 1. Hits—Off Mogridge, 10 in 8 innings; Love, 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss. (Miller.) Struck out—By Mogridge, 3; Dauss, 1. Wild pitch—Dauss. Losing pitcher—Mogridge.

Lord to Manage Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, May 10.—Harry Lord, former third baseman of the Chicago American League club, will mange and play third base for the Jersey City International League team, it was announced today. Lord will take charge of the club either tomorrow or Sunday.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2	4	1
Jersey City	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	2	2

AT NEWARK.

Newark	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2—6	9	2
Syracuse	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—5	7	5

AT BALTIMORE.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	—6	6	1
Baltimore	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	—3	6	3

(Five innings; wet grounds.)

AT BINGHAMTON.

Binghamton	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	—5	8	2
Toronto	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0—4	13	6

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	3	0	1000
Binghamton	3	0	1000
Baltimore	2	1	.667
Rochester	2	1	.667
Jersey City	1	2	.333
Buffalo	1	2	.333
Syracuse	0	3	.000
Toronto	0	3	.000

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Syracuse at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Toronto at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Binghamton.

American Association Results.

Columbus, 7; Indianapolis, 4.
Louisville, 9; Toledo, 0.
Minneapolis, 4; Kansas City, 0.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 5; New York, 3.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Washington, 2.
Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 4; New York, 3.
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 4.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	12	8	.600
Boston	13	9	.591
Chicago	9	7	.563
New York	11	10	.524
Washington	9	11	.450
St. Louis	8	10	.444
Detroit	7	9	.437
Philadelphia	7	12	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	18	2	.900
Chicago	13	5	.722
Pittsburgh	10	9	.526
Cincinnati	11	12	.478
Philadelphia	8	11	.421
Brooklyn	7	12	.368
St. Louis	7	14	.333
Boston	5	14	.263

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
(Game starts at 3:15.)
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

CHICAGO WINS IN ELEVENTH.

Gregg Falters Near End of Game and Athletics Lose.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Chicago began its Eastern trip today with an eleven-inning victory over Philadelphia, 5 to 3. The White Sox found Gregg for two runs in the eighth, and two more in the eleventh after he had held them safe in the early stages.

With two out in the first inning, Walker and Burns both hit home runs. Burns's drive cleared the left field wall, the first time this has been accomplished in the history of Shibe Park. With Chicago leading 2 to 1 in the ninth, Burns got his second home run, a drive into the left field bleachers.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,cf	3	1	0	3	0
Weaver,ss	5	1	2	1	2
Risberg,2b	5	1	1	3	5
Jackson,lf	4	0	1	2	0
J. Collins,1b	5	1	3	17	1
Murphy,rf	4	0	1	2	0
McMullin,3b	4	1	1	1	3
Schalk,c	4	0	2	4	0
Faber,p	4	0	0	0	0
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	5	10	33	16

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Jamieson,rf	5	0	1	0	0
Kopp,lf	5	0	0	5	0
Walker,cf	5	1	1	3	1
Burns,1b	5	2	3	8	2
Gardner,3b	5	0	0	0	3
Davidson,2b	5	0	2	3	2
Dugan,as	2	0	0	1	2
Shannon,ss	2	0	1	1	2
Perkins,c	4	0	1	10	2
Gregg,p	4	0	1	2	3
Total	42	3	9	33	15

Error—Dugan.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—5
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hit—J. Collins. Home runs—Walker, Burns, (2.) Stolen bases—J. Collins, McMullin, Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Jackson, Murphy. Sacrifice fly—Leibold. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 6. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Gregg, 5. Hits—Off Faber, 9 in 8-1-3 innings; Danforth, 0 in 2-2-3. Struck out—By Faber, 1; Danforth, 1; Gregg, 8. Winning pitcher—Danforth.

INDIAN BATSMEN ACTIVE.

Harper and Shaw Pounded Freely by Cleveland Leaders.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Opportune hitting at the expense of Shaw and Harper gave Cleveland a 8 to 2 victory today over Washington. Coveleskie was effective with men on the bases. With a storm approaching the game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Chapman,ss	3	2	1	4	2
Turner,3b	3	1	1	1	2
Speaker,cf	4	2	3	4	0
Roth,rf	3	1	1	3	0
W'gans,2b	4	0	2	0	2
Williams,1b	2	1	1	6	2
Wood,lf	3	0	0	2	0
O'Neill,c	4	0	0	3	0
Coveleskie,p	3	1	0	1	1
Total	29	8	9	24	9

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,rf	4	2	3	1	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	1	0	4
Milan,cf	3	0	1	1	0
aAcosta	0	0	0	0	0
Schulte,cf	1	0	1	2	0
Shanks,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Judge,1b	4	0	2	10	1
Morgan,2b	3	0	0	2	1
Foster,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Casey,c	3	0	0	6	0
Shaw,p	0	0	0	0	2
Harper,p	2	0	0	0	2
Craft,p	1	0	0	1	1
Total	32	2	8	24	13

a Ran for Milan in seventh.
Errors—Turner, Morgan.

Cleveland	1	1	8	2	0	0	1	0	0—8
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Chapman, Shotton, Judge. Three-base hits—Speaker, (2,) Williams, Roth. Stolen bases—Turner, Roth. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Wood, Chapman, Williams. Left on base—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 6. Base on balls—Off Harper, 4; Shaw, 1. Hits—Off Shaw, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; Harper, 3 in 3 2-3; Craft, 0 in 2. Struck out—By Shaw, 2; Harper, 1; Craft, 2; Coveleskie, 3. Losing pitcher—Shaw.

RED SOX BRACE AND WIN.

Break Losing Streak by Beating St. Louis Browns, 4 to 1.

BOSTON, May 10.—Boston broke its losing streak today by defeating St. Louis 4 to 1. Mays held the visitors to five hits. Davenport pitched the first five innings for St. Louis and was hit soundly. Shocker pitched the last three innings and gave one hit. Ruth played left field for Boston, but went hitless.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	1	0	4	0
Shean,2b	4	1	1	1	5
Strunk,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Ruth,lf	3	0	0	0	0
McInnis,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Hoblitz'l,1b	2	0	1	15	0
Scott,ss	4	0	2	0	3
Schang,c	4	1	1	4	0
Mays,p	3	1	1	2	4
Total	29	4	8	27	14

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Austin,3b	4	1	2	0	2
Stisler,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Smith,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Demmitt,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Gedeon,2b	2	0	0	3	3
Nun'm'k'r,c	3	0	0	3	2
Gerber,ss	3	0	0	0	2
Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	3
Shocker,p	1	0	0	0	0
aHendry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	5	24	12

a Batted for Davenport in sixth.

Boston	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	—4	
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Tobin, Demmitt, Shean. Three-base hit—Schang. Stolen base—Austin. Sacrifice hits—Gedeon, Hooper, Shean. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 3; Shocker, 3. Hits—Off Davenport, 7 in 5 innings; Shocker, 1 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Davenport, (Hoblitzell.) Struck out—By Shocker, 2; Mays, 4. Wild pitch—Shocker, 1. Losing pitcher—Davenport.

PIRATES LOSE HAMILTON.

After Beating Giants Pitcher Leaves to Enlist in Navy.

PITTSBURGH, May 10.—After administering a worthy defeat to the National League leaders, the New York Giants, in the game here today, Earl Hamilton turned in his uniform to the Pirates' management and left for the Pacific Coast, where he will enlist in the navy. Pittsburgh will feel the loss of Hamilton, who already has won six straight games for the Pirates this season. He was started on his greatest year in the big leagues, although he made several pitching records while a member of the Browns.

Southern Association Results.

Little Rock, 5; New Orleans, 1.
Nashville, 3; Atlanta, 2.
Memphis, 4; Mobile, 2.
Birmingham, 2; Chattanooga, 1.

Baseball Today, 3:15 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

PIRATES USE DIRKS TO WELCOME GIANTS

Hamilton and His Mates Put Sudden Stop to New York's Winning Streak.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 10.—Earl Hamilton, the Pirates' unbeaten southpaw, who formerly played with the Browns, humbled the Giants today, and McGraw's men dropped their first game of the year in the West, 4 to 2. Only for an error on the part of King, the local leftfielder, it is probable that the league leaders would have been subjected to a shutout.

Rube Benton, who pitched for the Giants, allowed six hits, but the Pirates bunched four of the six in the first inning, and these, combined with an error by Joe Rodriguez, gave Bezdek's crew three runs and a lead which they never lost.

Caton, the diminutive shortstop, who leads the local batting order, started his team ahead by banging the first ball Benton pitched to right field for a clean blow. Mollwitz tapped to Benton and was thrown out at first, Caton advancing to second. Carey drove a single to centre, scoring Caton. Casey Stengel followed with a single to left and, with Carey, worked the double steal to perfection.

Cutshaw hit to Rodriguez, and when Joe let loose a bad throw to the plate, Carey scored. King bounded the ball off Benton's glove, but Fletcher retrieved the pellet and threw to Rodriguez in time to force Cutshaw, but Stengel scored on the play. McKechnie singled to left, and it began to look as if the Pirates would never cease their attack on the burly lefthander, but Schmidt put a sudden damper on the jubilee by fouling to Rariden.

The Giants threatened momentarily to score in the second inning when, with two out, Holke pasted a single to left and Rariden crashed a single through Caton, but Benton hit sharply to McKechnie, who stepped on third, forcing Holke.

In the seventh an error by King started the Giants on the way to a brace of runs. After Young had been retired Kauff lifted a short fly to left, King ran in under the ball, got it in his hands, and then muffed it. Burns cracked the ball between King and Carey to the cinder path that skirts the outfield for three bases, scoring Kauff. Zimmerman hit a high bounder at Hamilton, who pulled the ball down and threw to the plate to catch Burns. His throw was late, and George counted. Rodriguez hoisted a pop fly to Stengel, whose throw to Mollwitz doubled Zimmerman off first.

Bezdek's men got their fourth tally in the seventh. King hit to the fence in right field for three bases and McKechnie brought him in with a single.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Caton,ss	4	1	1	2	4
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Carey,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Stengel,rf	3	1	1	2	1
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	1	3
King,lf	3	1	1	2	0
McK'nie,3b	3	0	2	1	2
Schmidt,c	3	0	0	6	0
Hamilton,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	30	4	7	27	11

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Young,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Kauff,cf	4	1	0	0	0
Burns,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Rodrigues,2b	2	0	0	1	2
aMcCarthy	1	0	0	0	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Holke,1b	3	0	1	11	2
Rariden,c	3	0	1	7	0
Benton,p	2	0	0	1	3
bGeorge	1	0	0	0	0
Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	31	2	4	24	14

a Batted for Rodrigues in ninth.
b Batted for Benton in eighth.
Errors—King, Rodrigues.

Pittsburgh	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2	

Three-base hits—Burns, King. Stolen bases—Carey, Stengel. Double plays—Cutshaw, Caton, and Mollwitz; Stengel and Mollwitz. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on errors—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Hamilton, 1. Hits—Off Benton, 6 in 7 innings; Anderson, 1 in 1; Hamilton, 4 in 9. Struck out—By Benton, 4; Anderson, 1; Hamilton, 4. Losing pitcher—Benton.

GROH'S SINGLE WINS GAME.

Hit in Ninth Scores Wingo, and Reds Beat Cards by 5 to 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10.—A single by Groh in the ninth inning today scored Wingo with the run that gave Cincinnati victory over St. Louis in a see-saw contest, 5 to 4. It was the fourth game in as many days won in the last inning.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	1	2	3	5
L. Magee,2b	5	1	0	0	2
Roush,cf	3	2	2	1	0
S. Magee,1b	4	0	3	12	1
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Neale,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Bl'kburne,ss	4	0	2	4	3
Wingo,c	3	1	0	4	2
Toney,p	0	0	0	0	5
aS. Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Schneider,p	0	0	0	0	0
Conley,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	9	27	18

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Smyth,rf	5	0	0	1	0
J. Smith,cf	5	0	0	2	0
Baird,3b	5	0	1	0	4
Cruise,lf	4	2	0	1	0
Paulette,1b	4	0	3	10	0
bBethell	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales,1b	0	0	0	2	0
Hornsby,ss	4	0	2	3	5
Nelhoff,2b	3	0	0	5	4
Snyder,c	4	0	1	3	1
Ames,p	4	1	2	0	4
Total	38	4	11	27	18

a Batted for Toney in eighth.
b Ran for Paulette in eighth.
Errors—Blackburne, (2,) J. Smith, Ames.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0—4

Two-base hit—S. Magee. Three-base hit—Smyth. Stolen bases—Baird, (2.) Griffith. Sacrifice hits—Smyth, Conley. Double plays—Wingo and Groh; Hornsby, Niehoff, and Paulette; Blackburne and Groh. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 9. First on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 1; Schneider, 2; Ames, 3. Hits—Off Toney, 9 in 7; Conley, 1 in 2; Schneider, 1 in 0 (none out in eighth.) Struck out—By Toney, 4; Ames, 2. Winning pitcher—Conley.

SETON HALL BEATS BROWN.

New Jersey Team Swamps Providence Nine, 14 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—Seton Hall played a great game of baseball yesterday at South Orange, N. J., defeating Brown by the score of 14 to 1. Haley, star pitcher of Seton Hall, was unusually effective. The five hits he gave were scattered. Brisk, who started for Brown, was batted freely in the first inning. Mathews, who relieved him, was just as bad. The third pitcher, Dennison, did much better, holding Seton Hall down.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Brown University	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	4
Seton Hall	7 0 0 1 6 0 0 0 0—14	14	2

BARNEY OLDFIELD TO RACE.

Veteran Auto Driver Will Compete in Harkness Handicap.

Barney Goldfield last night telegraphed Promoter William M. Wellman that he would compete in the Harkness Handicap, which will be the steller event of the big auto and aero meet to be held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Decoration Day. Genial Barney, who is at present in California, will make the trans-continental trip for the sole purpose of showing eastern speed fans that he is not a back number as a racing driver.

As this is to be his last season in the game, after twenty years of competition, Oldfield is anxious to annex the $30,000 classic and once more establish his right as the premier driver in the world.

Dario Resta is expected to hand in his entry for the race today. The promoter and the speed king of 1915 and 1916 will meet this afternoon. Resta has promised to give a definite answer.

Haverford Cricketers Here Today.

Haverford College will send its cricket eleven to play against the team of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club at Livingston, S. I., this afternoon, for the first cricket match of the season in the metropolitan district.

AGED JUMPER IN TRIUMPH.

Garter, Full of Running, Takes Steeplechase at Pimlico.

PIMLICO, Md., May 10.—There was a surprise for the followers of cross-country sport at the Maryland Jockey Club meeting today, when old Garter galloped home in front of a big field that went to the post for the Linstead Steeplechase. There were a fair lot of selling platers to contend against, but Garter had changed hands since his poor performances last season, and carried the colors of the Triple Springs Farm.

Trainer Boden had the old Golden Garter back in his old form, and following his usual method of running he went swinging out in front, stayed there all the way and won by four lengths from W. Smith's New Haven. Garter was so generally overlooked by the talent that an investment of $2 yielded a return of $86.40.

Jockey Lyke brought home another outsider when he came from behind with P. J. Sullivan's Waukeag to beat the Potomac Stable's Flittergold in the fourth race at a mile.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year-old maidens, selling, purse $700, four-and a half furlongs. In The Sun, 107 pounds, (O'Brien,) $16.30, $7.10, and $3.90, won; Milda, 107, (Robinson,) $3.20 and $2.60, second; Marie Connell, 102, (Ensor,) $4.80, third. Time—0:56. Marsmon, Pinard, Londonia, Cora W., Utilis, and Old Bill Bender also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For 3-year-olds, claiming, purse $1,000, six furlongs. Marse Mouse, 107 pounds, (Kummer,) $7.20, $4.20, and $3.50, won; Cavan Boy, 112, (Burton,) $15.60 and $7.40, second; Poacher, 105, (Lyke,) $3.50, third. Time—1:13. Amackassin, Peerless One, Jule, Approval, Starry Banner, Kate Glenn, Ben Gow, Speedster, Alf Vesina, and Rhadames also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase, for 3-year-olds and upward, two miles. Garter, 144 pounds, (Horning,) $86.40, $18.80, and $16.30, won; New Haven, 154, (McCluskey,) $5.70 and $5.60, second; Saturn, 139, (Green,) $14.70, third. Time—3:39. Emerald Isle 2d, Rhomb, High Flyer, Rupica, Racebrook, Moonlight 2d, and Frijolee also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming handicap, purse $800, one mile. Waukeag, 106 pounds, (Lyke,) $22.90, $9.90, and $5.10, won; Flittergold, 120, (Robinson,) $4.30 and $3.50, second; Polroma, 113, (Stalker,) $3.20, third. Time—1:42. Barry Shannon, Firing Line, Pullux, Bar of Phoenix, Tokay, and Cobalt Lass also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For 4-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700, one mile and a sixteenth. Home Rule, 115 pounds, (Callahan,) $5.20, $4.10, and $3.50, won; Dervish, 115, (Buxton,) $11.50 and $6.60, second; Fairly, 110, (Sneideman,) $18.20, third. Time—1:49 3-5. Conflagration, Canonome, Stir-Up, Petulus, Capt. Ray, Kebo, Ringdove, Boxer, Noureddin, Soldier, and Great Dolly also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The Forest Park, claiming purse, for 3-year-olds and upward, purse $700, one mile. Lauden, 111 pounds, (Ensor,) $15.40, $5.60, and $4.30, won; Judge Wingfield, 117, (Kummer,) $3.70 and $2.90, second; Amalgamator, 114, (Stalker,) $3.50, third. Time—1:42 3-5. Monocacy, Sleepy Sam, Coral, Supermaid, Crepuscule, and N. K. Beal also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For 4-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700, one mile and a sixteenth. Say, 115 pounds, (Robinson,) $15.60, $7.40, and $5.30, won; Daybreak, 105, (Ericson,) $21.90 and $12.70, second; G. M. Miller, 115, (Dominick,) $5.30, third. Time—1:50. Silk Bird, Egmont, Glory Belle, Dunreamy, Charles Francis, Hesse, Precise, Clark M., Serenata, and Tootsie also ran.

COLUMBIA VICTOR AT GOLF.

Williams Team Defeated, 12 to 5, at Garden City.

The Columbia University golf team continued on its victorious way yesterday by defeating the team from Williams College by 12 to 5 in a match played at the Garden City Golf Club. Of the two four-ball and four individual matches played Columbia won 4 and lost 2. Had it not been that George A. Bijur, one of the leading players of the Columbia team, was far off his game, Williams probably would have been more decisively beaten. Bijur was bothered by the high wind and continually drove into the rough. Once in trouble he had even greater difficulty getting out. As a result of his play Williams was able to win both matches in which he took part.

A. L. Walker, Jr., manager of the Columbia team, played his usually consistent game. He defeated C. Scott, leader of the Williams team, at 8 and 7 in the individual match, thanks to a splendid 79, and in the four-ball affair with J. R. Ward as partner, Walker's 80 brought the Columbia team victory over Scott and W. Black at 5 and 4. Ward and E. L. Rohdenburg both played better than usual.

The summaries:

Four-ball Matches—A. L. Walker, Jr., and J. R. Ward, Columbia, defeated C. Scott and W. Black, Williams, by 3 points; England and Hegardt, Williams, defeated George A. Bijur and E. L. Rohdenburg, Columbia, by 2 points.

Individual Matches—Walker defeated Scott by 3 points; England defeated Bijur by 3 points; Ward defeated Hegardt by 3 points; Rohdenburg defeated Black by 3 points.

NEW WOMEN'S GOLF LEADER

Miss Herzog Has Low Gross at First One-Day Tournament.

A new feminine golf leader appeared at the first one-day tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association held at the Arcola Country Club yesterday, when Miss Frances Herzog of Fairview, with a 95, turned in the low gross score and defeated a field of twenty-two contestants. It is customary to see Mrs. S. A. Herzog of Fairview among the leaders, but until yesterday Miss Herzog has not been one of the top contestants.

Miss Herzog did not come into the contest unheralded since she received only a two-stroke handicap. This gave her a net score of 93, one stroke better than that made by Mrs. G. K. Morrow of Great Neck, who had 97, 592, which gave her the low net laurels.

Among the other leading scorers of the day were Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Raritan Valley with 97, 1—96; Mrs. T. H. Thomas of Hackensack with 104, 7—97; Miss Martha Smith of Hackensack with 122, 22—100; Miss Eleanor Agnew of Arcola with 115, 15—100, and Mrs. S. Well of Fairview with 112, 9—103.

TENNIS BEGINS TODAY.

Tournament Season Will Open at West Side Courts.

Tournament tennis will make its season's debut this afternoon, when play will begin in the annual open tournament of the Harlem Lawn Tennis Club. During several past seasons this event has brought forth some notable talent of the courts, but it is hardly to be expected that it will be so well supplied with players of prominence this year because of the adverse conditions which all events in the field of sport are encountering.

The tournament season will also be

DEMOCRATS DISCUSS FIGHT FOR CONGRESS

Committee Will Contain a Senator from Each State That Is to Elect One.

FERRIS PREDICTS VICTORY

Chairman Says "Entire Country Is Behind President and the Boys in the Trenches."

Plans for the Congressional campaigns this Fall were discussed at a conference held yesterday at the Democratic Club between Representative Scott Ferris of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee; Democratic National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, Chairman Edwin S. Harris of the Democratic State Committee, and Assistant Treasurer W. D. Jamieson of the Democratic National Committee. Some Democratic leaders from up State also attended the conference.

The Democratic Congressional Committee this year will be a larger body than in previous Congressional campaigns. In addition to one Congressman from each of the forty-eight States, there will be added a United States Senator from States where United States Senators are to be elected which have one or two Democrats in the upper house of Congress. Speaker Champ Clark and Representative Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, have been added as honorary members of the committee. Congressman Ferris said he felt the prospects of continued Democratic control of both the United States Senate and the House of Representatives were bright.

"The trend is all our way, because the entire country is behind the President and the boys in the trenches," he said. "If the Republicans expect to dump us in the ditch because there have been some wheatless days, some meatless days, and some fuelless days, they have reckoned without the great mass of the American people. Those restrictions have imposed trifling inconveniences which we at home should bear gladly for the benefit of our boys who are making so much greater sacrifices on our fighting fronts in Europe. Sordid criticism along such lines will not be tolerated, much less listened to, during the campaign.

"We can point to the record of the present Democratic Congress with some degree of pride. There may have been some mistakes, but there has been no graft, and the record is replete with honest and substantial achievement. We will stand on that record, and, as far as we are concerned, there will be no bitterness or any mud-slinging in the Congressional campaigns this Fall."

Chairman Ferris said the Democratic appeals in the Congressional campaign would be along these lines.

That the Democratic Party, through its representatives in Congress, has shown itself through the legislation enacted the true friend of the six and one-half million farmers in the country.

That, due largely to the achievements of a Democratic Congress, the twenty millions of workingmen in this country are enjoying a greater prosperity than workingmen have enjoyed anywhere in the world at any time in history.

That the Democratic Congress has been true to the 750,000 soldiers of other wars.

That the Democratic Congress has stood steadfastly behind the President, the country, the flag, the cause, and the soldiers who in the present war are fighting to make the world safe for the democracy that has been firmly established in this country.

The principal headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Committee will be in Washington. Under the plan of the Congressional Committee the country is to be divided into eight zones. The proposal to establish separate headquarters in this city for Zone 1, which will comprise this and adjacent States, was discussed at yesterday's conference, but no conclusion was reached. Assistant Treasurer Jamieson of the Democratic National Committee left last night for Chicago, where he is to discuss plans for the Congressional fight in Illinois and some of the Middle Western States with leaders from that territory.

Joseph E. Murphy of Troy, W. W. Farley of Binghamton, and Harry C. Walker, the Democratic Mayor of Binghamton, who is being talked of by up-State Democrats as a possible candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, were among up-State Democrats at the conference. Chairman Ferris left for Washington last night. Before he departed he was asked what the leaders had told him regarding the outlook in this State.

"In the special elections held in the city this Spring we carried all the Democratic districts, and one district which the Republican Legislature had carved out to make it safely Republican," he replied. "That indicates a trend which I believe will be found to prevail in the regular elections this Fall. The reports I received have given me no reason to believe that there has been a change in the sentiment."

The conferees were entertained at luncheon by Charles B. Alexander, Vice President of the Democratic Club.

LEWIS TO STATE HIS PLANS.

Attorney General Promises to Make His Purpose Known Next Week.

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who on Monday announced his withdrawal as a candidate for re-election—according to his friends, to make a contest for the Gubernatorial nomination in the Republican primaries this Fall—was in this city yesterday on official business and for conferences with some Republican leaders actively interested in having him run for Governor. Before leaving for Rochester, his home city, last night, he said that an announcement definitely stating whether he would enter the Gubernatorial fight would be forthcoming some time next week.

Mr. Lewis will confer in Rochester today with George W. Aldridge, Republican leader of Monroe County. He has been an active and influential member of the Monroe County Republican organization, as well as a close friend of Mr. Aldridge, for thirty years. The latter, according to a statement attributed to him since Mr. Lewis announced his withdrawal from Governor Whitman's third term primary ticket, is committed to the Governor in his fight for re-election.

Mr. Lewis said he had received no answer to the letter he sent from Albany to Chairman Glynn of the Republican State Committee, in which he charged the latter with attempting to line up Republican County Committees for Governor Whitman in his third-term fight in violation of party ethics. The attention of Mr. Lewis was called to a statement made by Mr. Glynn after the letter had been made public, in which Mr. Glynn declared that inasmuch as no specific instance had been cited he did not feel that any answer from him was required. Mr. Lewis said:

"Mr. Glynn asks for a bill of particulars. These are the tactics of a lawyer who has not a good defense. You can say that if he wants a bill of particulars I can furnish him one."

From Albany came the announcement yesterday that First Deputy Attorney General Harold J. Hinman would be a candidate for Attorney General to succeed Mr. Lewis. This was regarded among Republican politicians here as an indication that the fight on Governor Whitman's third-term aspirations had broadened. Mr. Hinman, who, for two years, from 1913 to 1915, was Republican leader of the Assembly, received his start in political life from William Barnes, former State Chairman, leader of the Republican forces in Albany County, and a pronounced political foe of Governor Whitman. Mr. Lewis, who was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee when Barnes was Republican leader of the State, appointed Mr. Hinman his First Deputy some months ago.

A second break in the "office holders' entente" occurred yesterday when friends of State Treasurer James L. Wells, whose political habitat is Bronx, let it be known that he would not seek a renomination for a third term with Governor Whitman. Senator N. Monroe Marshall of Franklin County is being talked of as a substitute candidate for State Treasurer by Whitman adherents, who believe that his designation would tend to strengthen the Governor in Northern New York, where there is considerable disaffection.

The leaders who are preparing to fight Governor Whitman's aspirations for a third term are daily encountering evidences of the strong personal organization he has contrived to build up with the aid of the patronage at his disposal. Not less than forty members of the Republican State Committee, it was said last night, are drawing pay from the State.

WOMEN TO MARCH IN POLICE PARADE TODAY

Mayor, Commissioner Enright and Estimate Board Will Lead New York's "Finest."

Several novel features will mark this year's police parade, which takes place today. For the first time in its history the Mayor and the Police Commissioner, and his deputies will march with the members of the force. For the first time also no Chief Inspector will parade, and for the first time women police reserves will be in line. Among those scheduled to be in the reviewing stand at the Worth monument, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, are Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Francis V. Greene, ex-Police Commissioners, and the Mayors and police chiefs of cities within a radius of 100 miles of New York. At the reviewing stand Mayor Hylan will pin badges on the members of the force who have distinguished themselves by heroic deeds during the last year.

The parade will start from the Battery at 11 A. M., headed by the police band of 150 pieces, in charge of Lieutenant Floyd Pitts. Mayor Hylan, his Secretary, Grover A. Whalen, and Lieutenant William Kennel will come next. Following them will be members of the Board of Estimate, Commissioner Enright, accompanied by his Secretary, Colonel Augustus Drum Porter, and Lieutenant William T. Davis with the staff of police deputies and special deputies. Deputy Commissioner Mrs. Ellen H. O'Grady will not march, but will be in the reviewing stand.

About 5,000 patrolmen will be in line, and these will be followed by 4,000 members of the civilian police, known as the Police Reserve, formerly the Home Defense League, and the Police Training Corps. One thousand of these marchers will be in blue uniforms. A large body of women police will follow. Police Inspector Dwyer will be in charge of the marching cohorts. There will also be in line a battalion of 300 patrolmen now in the army and navy service.

The line of march will be up Broadway from the Battery to Thirteenth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, to Madison Avenue, to Forty-first Street, to Fifth Avenue, and down Fifth Avenue to the grandstand at Twenty-fourth Street. The marchers are expected to reach the reviewing stand at 2 o'clock, the reviewing stand 150 members of the Police Glee Club will sing patriotic songs.

POPE ENJOINS PRAYER FOR PEACE ON JUNE 29

He Urges the Whole World to Placate the Divine Anger for Its Persistence in Sins.

ROME, May 9.—A special prayer for the cessation of the evils tormenting humanity, to be used at mass on St. Peter's Day, June 29, is urged by Pope Benedict in a special message addressed to the whole world.

"The end of the fourth year approaches since Europe has been in conflagration," says the message. "During this time the violence has never diminished, but increased, so that we never have had moments of relief from ever-increasing ills and afflictions."

Continuing, the Pope says that in the discharge of the ministry intrusted to him by Providence and animated by the charity of Jesus Christ, he has left nothing unattempted to remedy these afflictions.

The Pontiff recalls the words, in substance, of King Jehoshaphat, praying:

"O Lord God of our fathers, art Thou not God in heaven? and rulest not thou over all the kingdom? * * * In Thine hand is there not power and might, so that none is able to withstand Thee? * * * We will cry unto Thee in our affliction; then Thou wilt hear and help. * * * O our God, we know not what to do, but our eyes are upon Thee."

His Holiness urges the world to trust in God, who is the arbiter of the will of men and human events, and to trust His mercy to put a speedy end to so many storms, hastening peace and restoring among men a reign of justice and charity. Above everything God, who is wrathful at such persistent sins, must be placated.

Humble entreaties and persevering prayers are the best means to do this. He urges the clergy throughout the world to divide the sacrifice for this purpose on June 29, a day second to the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, supplicating that the supreme desire of all be granted, and "that justice be restored."

'ONE MONTH' FRENCH BONDS

Short Term Interest Payments Provided Under New Plan.

PARIS, May 10.—"One month bonds" for the national defense have just been created by the Ministry of Finance. A person investing in these bonds may collect interest on the first of each month at the rate of 3.69 per cent. a year. The bonds may be carried two or three months, in which event the investor would receive interest at the rate of 4.20 per cent. for the second and third months, bringing the rate for the period of three months to 4 per cent.

Bonds calling for 100, 500, and 1,000 francs will be placed at the disposition of the public on May 31. The purchase price will be 99.70, 498.50, and 997 francs, respectively.

The innovation affords an opportunity for manufacturers, traders, and other persons unable to invest their capital for long periods to find remunerative and sure investments, the State becoming their banker. The bonds will be placed on sale in every Post Office.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Girls' Patriotic Service League will hold a mass meeting at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the Lafayette Theatre, Seventh Avenue and 131st Street, to recruit women and girls in the kind of war work for which they are the best fitted.

More than $50,000 has been obtained by the undergraduates of New York University in a campaign to raise $150,000 among the students to be devoted to the needs of the university. As soon as the drive among the undergraduates is completed, a campaign for $450,000 will be undertaken by the alumni.

The National Institute of Inventors will hold its regular monthly meeting at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in Room 506, Pulitzer Building, New York City.

CALL SOLDIERS' KIN TO AID IN THE WAR

National Unity League to Organize a Division to Attack Disloyalty.

PLAN AN APPEAL TO VOTERS

Committee to Urge Support of Loyal Candidates for Congress—Vall Assails Captious Criticism.

The Executive Commitee of the League for National Unity adopted a program yesterday for the organization of a division of the league to be composed of fathers, mothers, and other relatives of boys in the army and navy. The purpose of the "Next of Kin" division is to serve as a connecting link between the forces abroad and the nation at home. When organized it is proposed that the "Next of Kin" division of the league shall keep the forces abroad in touch with the spirit of the nation and shall exert its power at home toward the suppression of disloyalty by calling the attention of Government authorities to the existence of disloyalty wherever it happens to appear.

According to the plans formulated yesterday the "Next of Kin" will also be the "most potent material" to develop into a fighting army for a "win-the-war Congress," irrespective of political affiliations, by preventing the election to Congress of men "who will obstruct and paralyze the arm of our Government in its crucial trial as the fathers and mothers of the boys who are offering their lives to their country."

Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council of the league, read a speech written for the occasion by Theodore N. Vail, who was unable to be present. Mr. Vail's message appealing for support of the Government read in part as follows:

"A united nation will prevent some, and make up for many, mistakes. It takes more time and is more wearing to answer captious criticisms and make every act self-explanatory than all the rest of the responsibility combined, and takes the precious time and wears the mind that should be free to meet duty and responsibility.

"Discuss freely if you will, but only on the basis of full knowledge of every action, not on hearsay or prejudice. Criticise constructively, but do not criticise without knowledge or destructively. Always remember where responsibility lies and action must originate—that many things which control cannot be known by all. In this way we can make our help and the help of all more efficacious; in this way only can we win this war without increasing the sacrifice.

"Dispassionate discussion and constructive criticism with full knowledge of facts and a full understanding of the objective, whether about things done or about to be done, or methods of doing, cannot but be helpful. Impassioned prejudiced criticism, even if more or less justified, is not corrective—it immediately arouses defense and intensified self-justification. Without knowledge and understanding, discussion and criticism can but be absurd, fallacious, and entirely misleading."

The Executive Committee of the league made arrangements yesterday for a special committee to confer in Washington next Monday with Scott Ferris, Chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee, and Frank P. Woods, Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee in the interest of an appeal to voters to support only loyal candidates in the coming election.

The committee will also confer with the proper authorities in Washington on some means by which it may aid the Government in making the channels of communication between the soldiers and sailors and their relatives as open as possible.

"OUT THERE" AUCTION SEAT SALE, $17,000

$2,000 Paid for a Box for Performance for Red Cross—Five Stars Give $1,000 Each.

The auction sale of seats for the first of the Red Cross performances of "Out There" in New York took place yesterday afternoon at the Liberty Theatre, and resulted in premiums of about $17,000. The sale was only for the opening performance, which will take place at the Century Theatre on Friday night of next week. At $5 a seat the capacity of the Century will be about $9,500 for the single performance, which will bring the night's receipts, exclusive of the sale of programs, to approximately $26,500. Two more performances will be given on the Saturday following.

The highest price paid at the sale yesterday was $2,000 for a box, bid by Mrs. Edward Everett Moberle. Most of the other boxes were bought by theatrical people. Several were purchased by members of the all-star cast which will be seen in the play. The second highest price was $1,500, paid by John H. Lynch, and boxes were purchased at $1,000 each by Laurette Taylor, George M. Cohan, Chauncey Olcott, David Warfield, and John McCormack. Single seats brought premiums of as high as $400 each.

Among the auctioneers of the afternoon were Miss Taylor, Mr. Warfield, Will Rogers, and Clifton Crawford. A detachment of "Blue Devils" sat on the stage.

SCIENCE BODIES COME TO BROWN'S DEFENSE

Praise Head of Health Board Bureau and Commend Plan for an Open Trial.

The New York Academy of Sciences and the New York Section of the American Chemical Society have come out as defenders of Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Department of Health, who was suspended recently on charges made by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, the new Commissioner of Health. The chemists adopted resolutions at a meeting last evening in the Chemists' Club, at 52 East Forty-first Street. At the same time a resolution adopted by the Council of the New York Academy of Sciences at its monthly meeting was made public.

The resolution adopted by the chemical society was introduced by Dr. Charles H. Herty. The resolution expresses fear of serious impairment of the efficiency of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Health Department through the lessening of its activities or a change in "its present efficient direction." The resolution continues:

> We are convinced that, in the present incumbent of the office of Director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, Lucius P. Brown, the city has a most valuable administrative, technical, and scientific official, selected on the basis of these qualifications by the impartial methods of civil service examination, experienced in his work through long service as Food and Drug Commissioner of Tennessee, * * * a man whose integrity is beyond question, and whose marked faithfulness in administering the work of his present position assures to the people of this city thorough protection against adulteration of its food and drug supplies.

The Commissioner of Health is commended for determining to give a public hearing, for, continues the resolution, "we are confident that through such a medium the usefulness and high standard of the bureau will be continued without impairment."

The Academy of Sciences also commends the Commissioner of Health for giving Mr. Brown a public hearing, and adds: "We urge that this hearing now begun be made full and complete, and that the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture or his proper assistant be asked to make public whether the Government has had full, complete, and sympathetic co-operation from the Public Health Department of New York City."

MARRIED IN TOMBS COURT.

J. A. Brennan, Soldier on Brief Leave, Rushes from License Bureau.

John A. Brennan, a soldier in the United States Infantry at Camp Wadsworth, and Miss Edna Biveps of 944 St. Nicholas Avenue were married yesterday forenoon by Magistrate Simpson in his private chambers at the Tombs Court.

Mr. Brennan, whose home is in New Bedford, Mass., arrived in town earlier in the morning and hurried to the marriage license bureau with his fiancée. Owing to pressure of time, he was unable to await his turn to be married, so the couple went to the Tombs Court. Acting as their witnesses were Harry Usher, keeper of the detention pen of the Tombs Prison; Chief Clerk Thomas A. Geary, Assistant District Attorney Anthony Burke, and John Lee, captain of the court attendants.

The bridal pair left after the ceremony for Spartanburg, S. C. Mr. Brennan stated before leaving that after he arrived in France he would notify his folks by letter of his marriage.

SALVATION ARMY TO LENGTHEN DRIVE

With Only $86,000 of $250,000 Fund Collected, Committee Will Continue Work.

BAKER INDORSES CAMPAIGN

Secretary of War Says Pershing Regards Labors of Great Value and Importance.

As only $86,000 had been collected yesterday in the week's drive of the Salvation Army for $250,000 for the National War Fund, it was determined by the General Committee in charge of the campaign to continue it through next week in order to raise the full amount. Many more subscriptions are expected when the team captains of the Bronx and Richmond who have not yet reported announce the amount of their collections.

A telegram was received yesterday by the Salvation Army War Work Committee from Secretary Baker expressing his sympathy with the drive. The telegram follows:

Washington, May 10.

I did not come into close personal touch with the Salvation Army war work in France, but I spoke with General Pershing about it, and he regards it of great value and importance.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Explaining the purpose of the drive, George Gordon Battle, Chairman of the General Committee for the campaign, said last night:

"The campaign is not for the Salvation Army as such, or for any committee of workers, but just as the fifty veterans who have returned from General Pershing's army said when they arrived, it is for the great mass of troops in the trenches. The public is perfectly willing to give in response to an appeal like this and to meet so great a need, but we lack team workers, and our people, who are those who worked on the Liberty Loan, are exhausted. The result is that we are only now getting into swing.

"We started several days late, and because of this we must continue another week. We will get this money if we have to pull every door bell in New York City. The voice of the American Army in France asked for it, and it cannot be possible that this small request of all others is going to be left unheeded just because the public is not thinking in big figures of the Salvation Army."

Commander Booth of the Salvation Army was the guest of honor at a luncheon given yesterday by Rodman Wanamaker at Wanamaker's to the "Blue Devils." Miss Booth gave each of the French heroes a medal as a souvenir.

All contributions should be sent to William L. Kingsley, Vice President of the United States Trust Company, 4 Wall Street.

Act Play for Columbia Base Hospital

The sophomore show in Teachers College was given last evening in the Thompson gymnasium and $175 was raised for the Columbia Base Hospital. The students presented "A Chinese Lantern," a play by Lawrence Housman. The principal parts were taken by the Misses Mary Noble, Josephine Rolfe, and Vera Rogers. The players were coached by Miss Helen Murphy, and the costumes were designed by Miss Hazel Brauer. Miss Joan Rock was stage manager. Dancing followed the presentation of the play.

"A Chinese Lantern" will be given by the seniors of Barnard College on May 31 and June 1.

The Power of Red Blood

A war age places the premium on strong, virile men and vital, vigorous women—on the men who fight or make shells, on the women who nurse the wounded and knit for the soldiers. Vigor and virility are founded on rich, red blood. If your blood is thin and weak, take

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Gude's Pepto-Mangan will help to make your blood rich and red again. It is a creator of new and sturdy red blood cells. These red cells carry oxygen—*the breath of life*—to every cell and tissue of the body. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is a splendid tonic, easy to digest, promptly assimilated, exceedingly pleasant to taste, safe and good for the weak and thin-blooded of all ages. Universally prescribed by the medical profession.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Friendly Warning: There are many imitations of Pepto-Mangan on the market, but you can be sure of getting the genuine if it bears the name "Gude" and is put up in the bottle and sealed package, as pictured here. Ask for it by its full name—*Gude's Pepto-Mangan.*" For sale at all drug stores.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists

KNOX STRAW HATS

Meet the usual requirements in an unusual manner, and thoroughly satisfy one's desire for a summer straw of unquestioned merit. In every particular they maintain the traditional Knox standard, even in these times when quality is so often sacrificed for price.

Five Dollars to Three Hundred

453 Fifth Avenue at 40th Street
196 Fifth Avenue at 23rd Street *161 Broadway, Singer Building*

REPORTS NORWAY BUILDING SHIPS FOR US

Six Concrete Vessels Ordered and More to Follow, It Is Said.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, May 10.—The Ekstrabladet learns from Christiania that the Fraugners shipyards have contracted with the United States Government for the building of six 3,500 ton concrete boats for war transport across the Atlantic. The first ship will be ready in six months.

If it is satisfactory the United States intends to order more.

BLUE DEVILS TO AID BLIND.

To Act as Guard of Honor at Reception in Behalf of Fund.

Lieutenant Le Moal of the French Chasseurs Alpins, has assigned a guard of honor of his "Blue Devils" to receive the high American, British, and French officers, who will attend the reception to be given at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the Executive Council of Artists, at the exhibition of more than 800 works of art donated by American artists in this country, England, and France, to be sold for the benefit of the American-British-French-Belgian Permanent War Relief Blind Fund.

Colonel J. S. Dennis of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission, who has had much experience with blinded soldiers, will be among the speakers. An Anzac trooper, who was wounded in the eyes, will tell of his experiences. In the evening Eleanor Gates, the authoress, and Sergeant Kearns of the Canadians, will speak.

So large is the number of blinded soldiers taken out of the present great battle in France and Flanders that the A. B. F. B. Blind Relief War Fund, which already maintains five institutions in France for the rehabilitation of officers and soldiers who have lost their sight, has been asked by the French Government to increase its facilities. It has, therefore, taken over the Chateau de Madrid in the Bois de Boulogne, well known to every American who has visited Paris, and the Chateau de Rochecorbon, near Tours. The battle being only in its opening stages further demands upon the fund's resources are expected by its officers, and they have issued an urgent appeal for support to meet the present emergency. All the institutions of the fund, whose headquarters are at 590 Fifth Avenue, were established and are maintained with money contributed by the American public.

Summer Concerts in City Stadium.

Summer-night concerts are planned for the City College Stadium by a symphony orchestra of ninety musicians, led by Arnold Volpe. Popular prices will be charged, free admission will be given to soldiers and sailors in uniform, and there will be addresses by patriotic speakers. It is hoped to arrange for the appearance of the Metropolitan Opera House chorus, the Paulist Choristers of Chicago, and the Bethlehem Bach Choir. A guarantee fund of $10,000 is needed for initial expenditure and the concerts are expected to be self-supporting.

BARGE CANAL OPEN FROM END TO END

Last Barrier of Earth Is Removed and Genesee River Now Flows Into the Waterway.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 10.—The last barrier of earth in the prism of the Barge Canal was eradicated today when a steam dredge removed the earth wall that separated the canal prism from the Genesee River in Genesee Valley Park.

The event took place at 11 o'clock this morning. State Engineer Frank M. Williams, his deputy, the division engineer for the western division and assistants were present and the first water from the river was admitted to the canal by State Engineer Williams, who shoveled away the dirt with a spade.

Much remains to be done before the canal is completed, but the work today makes the canal navigable from end to end.

It was noted with interest by State officials here today that the first work on the canal was done just west of Rochester in May, 1905.

GIFTS BY FRENCH CHILDREN.

260,000 Pupils Help Fund to Provide for American Orphan.

PARIS, May 10.—Two hundred and sixty thousand French school children contributed their sous to a subscription started by the pupils of a school in the Dercy part of Paris to provide for the first American orphan of the war.

The original purpose was to raise 365 francs, sou by sou, not because the money was needed, but simply as a symbol of French gratitude for American aid to French orphans.

The movement promptly went beyond the original plan. Other schools joined in and more than 13,000 francs was raised before the subscription closed.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. Prices 50c to $2.00, except Sat. Nights, $2.50. KLAW & ERLANGER'S RADIANT MUSICAL COMEDY
The Rainbow Girl
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ROOF. ZIEGFELD (STARTS 11:30.) NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the new 3-Act Comedy "BELINDA" Preceded by J. M. Barrie's "THE NEW WORD."

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 43 St., East of B'way. 'Phone Bryant 7410. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs., 2:30. BILLIE BURKE HENRY MILLER in A Marriage of Convenience
Seat Sale Opens Monday at Century Theatre Box Office for ALL STAR PRODUCTION of J. Hartley Manners' Play, "OUT THERE" BENEFIT AMERICAN RED CROSS.

CENTURY THEATRE FRIDAY & SAT. NIGHTS & SAT. MAT., MAY 17 & 18
GEO. COHAN THEATRE. B'way, 43d St. M. Evs. 8:20. First Mat. TODAY. THE SMACKING MUSICAL SUCCESS. The Kiss Burglar

HUDSON Theatre, West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed., 2:20. EUGENE WALTER'S NANCY LEE CHARLOTTE WALKER—LEWIS STONE.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed., 2:20. GOING UP The Talk of the Town. The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. (Pop.), 2:20. FLO-FLO The Pinch Hitter of the Musical Comedy Season.

PARK Thea., Cols. Circle. Evenings 8:20. Matinee Today, 2:30. FIFTH SUCCESSFUL MONTH. The Big Military-Naval Sensation 7 DAYS LEAVE Patriotic Romantic Melodrama. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 NO Horrors—NOT A Motion Picture.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. DAVID BELASCO presents POLLY WITH A PAST. Mats. TODAY & Thurs., 2:30.

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. WED. BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. MAT. TODAY 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. WED. PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. "THE MAN WHO CAME BACK" Mat. Today, 25c-75c. Next Week, "OH, LOOK!" with Harry Fox.

FRED STONE in "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE MAT. TODAY.

LEXINGTON 51st St. SECOND WEEK & Lex. The Beautiful Drama With Music. "MYSTERY OF LIFE" Conceded by the press to be one of the most novel and elaborate productions of the season. 100 people. EVENINGS at 8:15. MATINEE TUESDAY.

The Dare Devils TODAY & TONIGHT THE TALK OF THE TOWN. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Evenings 50c to $2.00. Afternoons 25c to $1.00

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. McIntyre & Heath, Olive Wyndham & Jose Ruben, Bessie Clayton, Marck's Lions, Others & Adele Rowland.

CENTURY GROVE ATOP CENTURY THEATRE Midnight Revue Starts 11:30 THREE DOOLEYS, GEORGE WHITE, Others.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15. THE DAIRY MAIDS, Eddie Foyer, Dudley Douglas, Geo. Barbiere & Co. and 5 Others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD" SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT THE BIGGEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. "A Musical Comedy Masterpiece" OH, LADY! LADY!!

Broadhurst Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2. Lee and J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production MAYTIME PASSED 300TH TIME. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

BIJOU. Evs. 8:45. A Pair of Petticoats Mats. Today & Wed. With Norman Trever—Laura Hope Crews.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. EYES OF YOUTH With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. WM. HODGE in His Best Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES.

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15. "A JOYOUS HIT" Charles Darnton—Eve. World. CLIFTON CRAWFORD in a new musical show. FANCY FREE Harry Conor, Ray Raymond, Marjorie Gateson.

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. Greatest Comedy Drama since "The Music Master" THE LITTLE TEACHER By Harry James Smith—with MARY RYAN.

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Thurs., 2:30. FAMOUS GERMAN-SPY PLAY THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME

44th, W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15. LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. THE Copperhead

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy, SEVENTEEN FIFTH MONTH.

Nazimova in "A Doll's House." by Henrik Ibsen.

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2.20. BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN NEW YORK. LOMBARDI, Ltd. With LEO CARRILLO

FRENCH THEA. du Vieux Colombier 65 W. 35th. Greeley 1522. Season in English. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Today, 2:15. Edith Wynne Matthison LAST 2 TIMES. The Servant in the House

COMEDY—WASH'GTON SQ. PLAYERS W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mts. Tod'y & Thur. 2:20. YORSKA, CALVERT, HAMPDEN Salome & 2 Comedies LAST 2 TIMES—NEW BILL MAY 13

LOEW'S 7th AVE. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. "MUTT & JEFF DIVORCED." Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. Next Week, "THE BOOMERANG."

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME LAST MATINEE TODAY at 2:15. NIGHT at 8:15. LAST TWO TIMES TODAY.

Greenwich Village THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Ave. Spring 0409 Evgs. 8:45. Mat. today, 2:30. 50c, $1, $1.50. 3 ONE-ACT PLAYS "THE BIG SCENE", "ILE", "THE MAID OF FRANCE." Special Pop. Mat. Every Tues., 50c & $1.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK OPPOSITE Whr'l 130TH ST. FERRY OPENING TODAY

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. BOWERY BURLESQUERS.

SHUBERT THEATRE SUNDAY MAY 19 AT 8:15. BENEFIT American Committee for Devastated France, Inc.

YVETTE GUILBERT	PERCY GRAINGER
15th BAND C. A. C.	COND. ROCCO RESTA

HAVE GENEROUSLY VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES. Tickets $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE & AT HEADQUARTERS, 16 East 39th St.

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., May 17, at 8:15. Specially Selected Orchestra of 90 Players —NIKOLAI— SOKOLOFF (Conductor San Francisco Philharmonic.) 50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., May 19, at 3. SONG RECITAL JOSEF ROSENBLATT TENOR-CANTOR. Seats Now at Hall.

ELMAN KINGSTON MORGANA SUNDAY EVE., MAY 19. HIPPODROME—POPULAR PRICES.

TYSON & CO. GOOD SEATS FOR D. W. GRIFFITH'S "HEARTS OF THE WORLD." AT THE 44TH STREET THEATRE. On Sale at All of Our Offices.

McBRIDE'S TICKET AGENCY—1497 BROADWAY. Good Seats Can Be Secured for D. W. GRIFFITH'S "HEARTS OF THE WORLD" at the 44TH STREET THEATRE.

MOTION PICTURES.

MT. MORRIS THEATRE 116th St. & 5th Av. LAST DAY. AMBASSADOR JAMES W. GERARD'S MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY Admission 15c. Continuous—1-11 P. M.

44th ST. THEATRE 2ND MONTH D. W. Griffith's SUPREME TRIUMPH STILL TURNING THOUSANDS AWAY HEARTS OF THE WORLD THE SWEETEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD A ROMANCE OF THE GREAT WAR Twice Daily 2:10 & 8:10 EVGS. & SAT. MAT. 25c to $1.50. OTHER MATS. (Inc. Sun.) 25c to $1.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41ST ST. AND BROADWAY. MAE MURRAY In "The Bride's Awakening." The Fadettes Lady Orchestra of 30. Mats. 25c to 75c. Nights 25c to $1. 3 Performances Daily—2:30, 4:30, 8:30.

RIVOLI B'way and 49th St. 20-30-50c. Loges $1. JACK PICKFORD in "MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL." Soloists & RIVOLI ORCHESTRA

RIALTO Times Square 20-30-50c. CHARLES RAY in "Playing the Game." Soloists, Comedy and RIALTO ORCHESTRA

Plaza MAD. AVE., 59TH ST. Aft. 10-20c. Eve. 20-30c. Including tax. W. S. HART in THE BANDIT AND THE PREACHER Toto, Hippodrome Clown, "His Busy Day."

SAVOY 34TH ST. & B'WAY. Continuous 9 A. M. to 1 A. M. JACK PICKFORD in His Majesty Bunker Bean.

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OSTEND ALSO CLOSED.

Although photographs show that the mine-laying light cruisers Iphigenia and Intrepid were sunk in the Zeebrugge channel just where they would block it, bottling up submarines in the harbor and preventing access by returning raiders, the Kaiser decorated all those concerned in not foiling the presumptuous intruders on St. George's Day. Admiral SCHROEDER received the order of the Swords of the Red Eagle of the First Class; Captain SCHUETTE, commander of the batteries on the mole; twenty yards of which the British landing party blew up, got the Knight's Cross of the Royal Order of Hohenzollern with Swords; and to Chief BERLET of the Marines fell the Red Eagle of the Second Class. Everybody received a medal or a ribbon to wear on his coat, and the Kaiser visited Zeebrugge and saw the worst. He does not seem to have decorated the editor of the Frankfurtur Zeitung, who acknowledged that the British fleet had scored "a great success through a "fantastically audacious stroke in "penetrating into one of the most im- "portant strongholds over which the "German flag floats." He added to his indiscretion by speculating that there was no reason why the British "should not achieve a similar feat at other times."

This courageous German writer was unwittingly a true prophet. The Vindictive, daringly conspicuous in the Zeebrugge raid, has visited Ostend, and her hulk now lies sunk across the entrance channel. Such is the announcement of the British Admiralty. A visit to Ostend by the Kaiser seems to be in order, and in justice to its defenders he cannot omit to carry with him a pocketful of baubles. The blocking of the channel by the Vindictive should be no more a deterrent to the distribution of honors than was the awkward incident of the light mine-laying cruisers sinking down into the shoaling sands at Zeebrugge. The German Navy and Marines must be Red-Eagled, no matter what happens.

According to the details at hand, the Vindictive, which was shot full of holes and battered almost beyond recognition by the Germans at Zeebrugge, stole into Ostend in a very businesslike and undramatic way, and before the enemy was wide awake her hull, packed with concrete, settled down in the chosen spot, and the British Navy retired without doing anything traditional. "Our casualties were light," says the Admiralty bulletin. One motor boat was lost, sunk "to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy." There is no theme in the affair for the Poet Laureate, but there is gnashing of teeth for the enemy.

Public opinion had demanded that the Vindictive, which at Zeebrugge proved she did not rightly belong to the "obsolete" class, should be put on exhibition in the Thames, like NELSON'S Victory at Portsmouth; but an unsentimental Admiralty had other work for her to do. She is doing her "bit" better stuck in the channel at Ostend. That a concrete ship can be a hundred per cent. success the last service of the Vindictive demonstrates.

As the British Government has decided to publish ship losses from mines and torpedoes once a month in future, the effect upon the submarine campaign of the closing of Zeebrugge and Ostend Harbors can only be conjectured. Germany has other bases on the North Sea, but she has now lost the use of her favorite hornets' nests. It may be assumed that British and American destroyers are lying in wait off these other bases for returning U-boats, which cannot keep the sea for many days. The tally of merchant ships sunk since the Zeebrugge raid must be on the decline. There is now no refuge for enemy submarines at Ostend. The British, French, and American patrol has become very formidable. The score of submarines disposed of will rise, and if the report is true that a year of mine-laying on North Sea coasts has greatly contracted their sphere of operations and made every movement dangerous, Admiral JELLICOE'S prediction that August would see the allied navies victorious over the enemy becomes intelligible.

GENERAL MAURICE.

The Times of London says it still believes in the patriotism of General MAURICE'S motives, "but it seems "charitable now to assume that he "has been made the instrument of "abler and less honorable men." General MAURICE began by insulting France and General FOCH, and his subsequent course leads to the belief that he did this for the purpose of injuring the Lloyd George Ministry. He blamed that Ministry for putting British troops under the command of a Frenchman, and he sought to prove that he was right by calling attention in a spectacular way to what he supposed was the sacrifice of British troops by that Frenchman. "Where is BLUECHER?" he sneered. What he meant was that BLUECHER—that is, FOCH—was letting the British bleed to death rather than risk his own men by sending reinforcements; but the sneer was meant not for FOCH but for LLOYD GEORGE, who had put FOCH where he was.

The arrival of the French reinforcements on the very heels of the sneer would have discomfited another man and reduced him to blushing, stammering pleas for forgiveness. Instead, MAURICE went a step further. He charged the Lloyd George Government with lying to the nation, and did so for the open purpose of pulling it down in the face of the foe. Nor was his way of doing it honest. When he said that he was "at Versailles" when the War Council reached a decision which BONAR LAW had said it did not reach, he must have intended everybody to believe that he was present at the session of the Council and spoke as a witness. He was thus trying to prove BONAR LAW untruthful by a state of facts which did not exist; for he was not at the Council and was not a witness.

General MAURICE may be patriotic, but a patriotic man who lets his spite and spleen seduce him into acts that endanger not only his own country but its allies, and the unity of all, may be a worse enemy than one who is deliberately unpatriotic; and he has deprived himself in advance of sympathy for what may, what almost surely will, happen to him when he is put on trial for "indiscipline."

GUNS, SHIPS, AND MEN.

The announcement that the Steel Corporation will build a gun factory is news which should hearten our allies and give thoughts to our enemies. The operation is on a scale which gives it trade as well as military importance. Even before this announcement the American Iron and Steel Institute was told officially that for buildings alone the Government would require materials "20 per cent. in excess of the "total building construction of the "United States for the three-year "period, 1915-16-17," the plans running into 1919 and 1920. The country is supplying one million tons to replace what our allies furnished to General PERSHING, and among domestic requirements is ninety-two months' capacity of rails. Now comes the ordnance plant, which alone may run into billions of dollars. In ordinary times it would be a backbreaking task, and discouraging to look forward to. But under present conditions the burden is taken up with speed and spirit and patriotism.

The methods of the industry are as different as in the railway business. The Government sits as friends around the same table with the co-operating entirety of the world's greatest industry, and methods which have been banned are producing the same results as in the case of the railways. As a sample of the temper of the trade, the Director of Steel Supply said that on his first day of duty he asked a prominent manufacturer what his idea of price was, and the answer was, "Any price the Government puts on." A price was named, $40 a ton below business done the previous day, but yet above the price at which the Government was supplied later, and the acceptance was in the form, "You never need to ask us; it is yours." The general declaration of policy on behalf of all by Judge GARY was, "Our "whole business must be managed in "such a way as to secure the best re- "sults for the Government, even "though at times at the expense of "production of lines less essential and "the making of money for the owners' "property." The conference between the trade and the Government was so satisfactory that the idea of commandeering goods or plants in the manner of the railways was abandoned.

The temper of the shipbuilding trade is similar. Mr. SCHWAB has done wonders in the way of arousing enthusiasm and rivalry, and the labor situation has so improved that the Government is no longer under the necessity of making "cost plus" contracts because contractors would take neither risk nor responsibility. The fighting men to be carried by these ships and to be armed by the steel trade are worthy of the country's pride. Nowhere is there any monopoly of patriotism. It is greatly to the credit of our allies that they all are "doing their bit" and are not "downhearted." They knew what war was before they entered it, and yet they did not hesitate. They have found their reward in a social solidarity unknown before the war, and which will survive after the war, for us as well as for them. Many bloody hatchets have been buried, and smaller thoughts have been suppressed. War is dreadful, but it is a moral tonic when of the character of this war. Among us commercialism has been subordinated to patriotism, and a morale has been created which is priceless. No good American is satisfied with doing his bit. We all want to do our all. We do not expect to win with minimums.

PURE DRINKING WATER ASSURED FOREVER.

Governor WHITMAN has signed the bill creating the Mohansic Lake Reservation from the territory upon which the State had planned to establish institutions for the sick and delinquent after the city had cleared that drainage district of the water supply of this city. It is remarkable what vitality the proposal to risk the pollution of the city's drinking water possessed. It would seem that such defiance of sanitation would only need to be described to revolt those in public authority having discretion upon such subjects. Yet for five years the proposal was pressed with approval after approval by officials who afterward reversed themselves. Even the Legislature repented and repealed the bill, but the repeal was vetoed by Governor GLYNN, upon the advice of Health Commissioner GOLDWATER. He and Mayor MITCHEL were among those who reconsidered their hasty approval, and by that time Mr. WHITMAN had become Governor.

The substitution of park beauties for the defilements of a hospital sewer system is the happy ending for which the city is indebted to the Governor. Work on the public institutions was actually proceeding when he took office, but he stopped it pending the action of the Legislature, now reversing itself. The city's obligation to the Governor is not small, for he acted against political pressure from his own party, and success was not possible without his signature. In fact, the bill would never have reached him except for the vigilance of the Merchants' Association aroused by the activity of its Chairman on Pollution, Mr. HATCH. It is now possible to dismiss the displeasing subject. There seems no room for another chapter.

THE CANDID CORRESPONDENT.

German poisons are many and subtle, but now and then they carry their own antidote with them. How often has the painstaking work of spy, saboteur, or propagandist been disarranged by the habit of keeping meticulously detailed records, so that when one was arrested the others of the connection could be exposed or allowed to thrust their own heads into the noose! German journalism has served the rulers of the nation with a servility hardly to be matched elsewhere, but now and then it achieves a naïveté which goes a long way toward nullifying any influence that it might have.

Before the war this country was more maligned and misrepresented in the German press than any other, and of late a great deal has been published about us among the enemy. But such an incidental detail as the reference to the "Tom Hopkins University" betrays a carelessness that goes a long way toward mollifying any chagrin that might be felt at what they think of us. And now comes Dr. GEORG BARTHELME of the Kölnische Zeitung, a journalist whom Germans appear to regard as an authority on this country. It will be remembered that just after we had broken relations with Germany Dr. BARTHELME sent a wireless message, ostensibly to his paper, but apparently in reality to the German Government, which insisted that, despite its bluster, the American Government really did not mean to fight. "From high sources, whose identity cannot be disclosed," Dr. BARTHELME was "urged, almost implored," to tell the Germans that we wanted to talk it over, that we would rather do anything than go to war.

That the "high source" in question was the President might have occurred to any one reading the dispatch and unacquainted with the methods of German journalism. As a matter of fact, Mr. BRYAN got the blame for it at the time, and now Dr. BARTHELME, in his own story of the incident, lays it at the door of Mr. TUMULTY. It was Mr. WILSON'S emotions as reflected through his secretary that inspired the journalist of Cologne to tell his Government that he was urged and almost implored from the highest sources.

But did Mr. TUMULTY urge him? Did Mr. TUMULTY implore him? Not at all. The best that Dr. BARTHELME can say for himself (and Mr. TUMULTY has emphatically and effectually denied even this) is that Mr. TUMULTY represented the President as inconsolable to "a friend of TUMULTY "who was by chance also a friend of "mine." Which somewhat tenuous connection leads Dr. BARTHELME to insinuate that the President "really stood behind the message"—that is, the President is responsible for gossip about what his secretary is supposed to have said that he said.

Not less frank is the Cologne correspondent as to his authority for the strange tale of Senator STONE sent to tell the Stock Exchanges of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia that we were not really going to declare war, and of the Senatorial tears when the declaration followed. "So I was "told at the time by one who certainly "knew."

Let us not deride the Doctor—he sets a worthy example for some of his German and Austrian colleagues; indeed, other foreign journalists might make their accounts of American affairs more reliable by an equally exact ascription of authority. Instead of "I "learn from high sources, whose "identity cannot be disclosed," read "I am told by an acquaintance who bought me a drink this afternoon." For "I am able to state on unimpeachable authority" substitute "I "hear from a genial gentleman who "borrowed a match from me in the "club car." Mr. BRYAN has suffered a grave injustice if any of his fellow-citizens, misled by his unfortunate attempt to reassure Dr. DUMBA on a previous occasion, thought that he had put ideas into Dr. BARTHELME'S head. Consultation with an ex-Secretary of State was unnecessary for a correspondent who was content to base a dispatch of the highest importance on what he heard from the friend of a friend of somebody else.

A DREAM OF "AUNTIE VOSS."

A queer story the Budapest correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, "Auntie Voss," as the Berlin humorists call it, sends that respectable ancient journal. To counteract the agitation for a South Slav State, Count CZERNIN'S successor, Baron BURIAN, is said to have determined on the union of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Hungarian Monarchy, to which Dalmatia is to be transferred by Austria. Thus an old dream of the megalomaniac Magyar chauvinists is to be fulfilled, and Baron BURIAN is to show himself a good Magyar, a worthy pupil of TISSA, and a bad Austrian, if there be such an entity as an Austrian.

On Hungarian coins the Emperor CHARLES is described as CHARLES, "by the Grace of GOD Austrian Em- "peror, and of Hungary, Croatia, "Slavonia, Dalmatia, Apostolic King." Dalmatia happens to be a part of Austria, but according to the Magyars it belongs to them as a matter of historical and constitutional right. As spinners of shadowy constitutional law or claim the Magyar jurists are unsurpassable. To Bosnia-Herzegovina they allege some antique title. Those lands, they say, were part of the domains of old Hungary of some ghostly King and Kingdom, whose ensign is part of the show when the King of Hungary is crowned. To make Dalmatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina Hungarian is, or was, the Magyar settlement of the South Slav trouble. That settlement implies a singular meekness on the part of Austria. By consenting to it she would surrender her sway over the Adriatic and its littoral, at the southern end of Istria.

The acquisition, technically the "occupation and administration," of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1878, was acridly opposed by the Magyars, who saw in this large addition to the Slav population a danger to themselves and to the Dual System. Neither then nor when actual annexation took place, Germany bullying Russia in 1908, did the Magyars and the Germans of Austria trust one another or consent to the real incorporation of the two provinces in the Hapsburg Monarchy. Their administration was handed over to the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Joint Finance, which accounted to neither Parliament, but to the joint Parliamentary Delegations. Thus Bosnia and Herzegovina, though made autonomous in 1909, may be said to be neither Austrian nor Hungarian. Economically, most of the time before the war, and by every means since it began, the Southern Slav regions of the monarchy, Austrian Dalmatia, Hungarian Croatia-Slavonia, Austro-Hungarian Bosnia-Herzegovina, have been systematically oppressed. The Magyar minority in Hungary has enough to do in keeping down the Slav majority without adding to that majority. The tale of "Auntie Voss" seems fantastic in the extreme, but there is no limit to Magyar arrogance, even on the edge of national ruin and the collapse of the motley Empire and Kingdom.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Adapted Speech to Audience.

When a speech produces the effect on its hearers that the speaker wants and intends to produce—when it changes antagonistic doubts into approbative certainties and turns threatened defeat into brilliant victory—then to call such a speech a poor one would be the wildest of absurdities and a confession of utter ignorance as to the purposes of oratory and the ends that can be attained by it. Just the same, if one's standards of parliamentary eloquence are based on the recognized masterpieces of the past as they are recorded in the books, the answer of DAVID LLOYD GEORGE to General MAURICE'S accusation of unveracity meets none of the tests. It is simple only in the sense that it lacks rhetorical ornament of any kind. It is repetitious and meandering, it lacks construction—a definite beginning, middle, and end, that is—and no small fraction of its sentences, however they may have sounded, shock the grammarian by their failure to work out into the orthodox subject, predicate, and object. Yet in the oldest and deservedly most famous Parliament in the world—in the chamber that has echoed to the voices of statesmen and politicians whose speeches have become the classics of the English-speaking races, alike for eloquence and force—Mr. GEORGE'S words were heard with unwearied attention, and so convincing was he that the Commons rendered its momentous verdict without waiting to hear the other side. It decided, in effect, that there could be no other side.

But the mystery is not as dark as it seems. What Mr. GEORGE did was what any skilled orator of any age would have done—he adapted his speech to the taste of his hearers; he knew what they wanted, and gave it to them in the form they like best. Well aware that Parliament, like our own Congress and most other legislative bodies of this time, will not listen patiently to laboriously polished and elaborately embroidered oratory, he spoke in a carefully careless and conversational way and gave his words the air—and many of the faults—of extemporaneous discourse. It was not because he cannot command the other and older style. That, too, he has, but he uses it on the stump, in addressing audiences less sophisticated—audiences that demand eloquence of the sort they find in their school readers.

In other words, Mr. GEORGE knows his business.

A Grievance Left Undefined.

Why did not MORRIS HILLQUIT, in addressing the group of indicted friends whom he so much admires, take advantage of the fact that the new sedition law is still awaiting signature, and reveal, while he could do it in comparative safety, just what it is that he will soon be deprived of the right to say? He had a sympathetic audience, and all of them had learned from recent experiences in court, through which some of them had gone, that at present there is not much danger in denouncing and antagonizing the Government's settled policies. They would have heard gladly, therefore, whatever he may have had to say about our participation in a war against Germany, and especially keen would have been their delight had he protested against militarism in general and conscription in particular.

But Mr. HILLQUIT confined himself—unfortunately, from a sporting point of view—to vague complaints about a coming ban on abusive criticism and the lending of aid and comfort to the public enemy. That is what it amounted to, anyway, though, not improbably, he would deny the accuracy of this interpretation of his words.

It is a curious fact that only a single small group of all the people in the United States is at all seriously alarmed by the new law. The rest of us realize well enough that it has teeth, and sharp ones, but we have no apprehensions that we are to be bitten, and we expect to go on saying and doing about what we say and do now, and when we don't like a thing we expect to make our displeasure known with considerable freedom. That may be because we see more in war than "horrors" and "madness," and that, while we all wish perfection might be substituted for imperfection in the conduct of our military operations, we know that to err is human and recall a mistake or two that we have made ourselves in the days when we were younger and less wise than we are now.

Mr. HILLQUIT and his friends have no such recollections. Not only are they right now, but they always were—let them tell it—and naturally they are impatient with weaker brothers who hear their professions of superiority with impatience.

He Forgot It Is a War Measure.

A report made to the Federal Department of Labor presents numerous reasons for disapproval of the employment of women as conductors of street cars. While some of the reasons seem more than a little far-fetched, many of them have more or less of force. The women themselves, however, have made no complaints, which can be taken as indicating, though, of course, not as proving, that the work is neither seriously distasteful nor seriously injurious.

But the department's investigator might have given more consideration than he seemingly did to the fact that this enlargement of woman's industrial domain has the large excuse that we are at war and that women of necessity must do not a little work which in peace we all prefer to have performed by men. The change probably will not be permanent. For one thing, the labor unions can confidently be expected to prevent that, if they can—and their influence is large—and for another thing, in the case of street cars they will have public sentiment on their side to an extent sufficient to help them regain this particular monopoly.

Women obviously are not as well fitted to be conductors as are men, or as competent to meet the occasional emergencies that confront the holders of these jobs. It is rather beside the point, however, to say that the hours are too long for women. For that there is another remedy than dismissal of the women. There are other ways, too, by which the conditions of the service could be readjusted to feminine capacity without decreasing its efficiency.

A BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

A Message from a Departing Member of the British War Mission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the eve of leaving this country after four months' strenuous war service, I ask the hospitality of your columns to discharge my debt to the American people who have welcomed me so kindly, listened with patience and consideration to my message, and filled a war-weary heart with fresh courage, hope, and confidence for the future.

Through the kindness of Mr. Hoover, who asked me to go out West to speak for his administration regarding the internal conditions of England, I came in touch with all sorts of people, and was afforded a wonderful opportunity of grasping some of the problems which render the war tasks of the United States more delicate and difficult than those of any other country. Most of the misunderstandings which embitter life and render futile so much of human effort are based upon ignorance. I have in certain sections of this great country found considerable ignorance of Great Britain and her aims.

Part of my business has been to try to remove that ignorance. A further part of my business, when I get home, will be to inform my own people of the splendors of America's heart, the quickening of her patriotic fire, and the deepening everywhere of her will to win.

I have seen it grow of late like the matchless miracle of your blossoming Spring.

The great union of English-speaking peoples will not only see this war to a victorious conclusion, but one in love and faith and ideal safeguard the new dawn so that there shall be no repetition of this monstrous wrong and insult again her peoples.

Mrs. A. BURNETT-SMITH,
Of the British War Mission.
New York, May 8, 1918.

A Result of Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nearly three weeks ago in response to an urgent appeal for wine prescribed for an invalid relative by a noted physician of Birmingham, Ala., we sent a gallon of the kind desired. We had to go before a notary, take an oath, show the doctor's certificate, insure, and pay largely for transportation. Three days ago we learned the wine had not yet arrived. Meantime the invalid has grown weaker, the possibility of benefit from the tonic of the wine lessened. All this, the result of prohibition laws of Alabama.

Can fanaticism further go? If prohibition is desirable, is there to be no discrimination in such cases as the above?

I. GARRESON.
Bridgeport, May 7, 1918.

PAINTERS' WAR WORK.

Recent Statements That They Have Not Done Their Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading an article in the press on the subject of the American war art show postponement I feel it my patriotic duty to make protest against the following statements:

A member of the National Arts Club is quoted as saying that the painters were not apparently aware of the war and seemed perfectly satisfied "to paint the same old interior, the same old pretty brook, the same old snow as of yore."

At the end of the article:

A man who in his early days was an illustrator is quoted as saying: "It may be said to the everlasting shame of the majority of the American painters that they have not done much to help win the war. The illustrator has. There are only a few painters who have raised their hands to paint a pictorial visualization of our part of the war, which the Government could use to spread the message broadcast through reproduction. The brain of the illustrator is working, the painter is asleep."

These statements are designed to create dissension between the various artist forces now united as never before in doing all they can, each according to his abilities, to help win the war. Does this man wish to disrupt the combination and deprive the Government of the full use of the imagination, ingenuity, enthusiasm, and energy the various artist forces are bringing to the aid of our country? I am not afraid of any success of any such scheme should it exist.

But what about the impression these unpatriotic and slanderous remarks make upon the public? The most insidious and poisonous German propaganda could not delight the Kaiser more, or accomplish his ends better, than this sort of subtle breeding of disagreement and disruption of any kind in our midst.

Permit me just to add a few notes concerning the painters' activities in this world war since its beginning, even before we got into the fray. In the first place, they raised for the Appui des Artistes about $100,000, and they have been painting and selling and giving these "same old interiors, 'same old pretty brooks, &c.,'" for war relief funds of every kind and description ever since. Wherever pictures can be turned into money, the painters are giving. The land camouflage and marine camouflage corps are officered largely by painters. The large "Designation Targets," so invaluable for the intensive and speedy training of officers and men are being produced by the painters in considerable numbers, and many a painter who never in his life had painted a large landscape bravely does his best for the country on a 5 by 12 foot canvas. Not every painter is able to do this or make posters. The illustrator is more especially fitted for the latter work, and so has done it, just as the painter has done what he could do best: Some painters have served on the Legal Advisory Boards during the draft, some have helped in doing experimental work for the Government, &c. In other words, the painter, as well as the illustrator, or any other professional artist who is a loyal American, is doing whatever he can to help win the war, and the less he talks about it the better.

When I showed the article in question to my friend Charles Dana Gibson he used good, strong language in condemning the remarks made by these unnamed men, considering them as dangerous as real Prussian propagandists, whether they had spoken in ignorance or otherwise. He was most anxious that I should make this public statement, which he heartily indorses.

ORLANDO ROULAND.
New York, May 7, 1918.

A Well-Behaved Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many are the pros and cons in regard to universal military training for the youth of our country, but the verdict of mothers, friends, workers, and spectators seems to be universal improvement in manners, character, and naturally (by no means the least beneficial effect) carriage. A worker in France, a college graduate, (a composer of songs,) an ex-Judge, a man of mature judgment, refinement, and intelligence, writes: "I cannot say enough about the splendid morale of our men. They are the best disciplined, best behaved army ever gathered together, and the change in men which we noticed after they put on their uniforms is only intensified after they arrive here. They seem to realize their responsibilities and obligations, and they are dignified and ennobled thereby."

EX-WORKER ON DRAFT BOARD.
New York, May 9, 1918.

Sacrifices for Victory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very pleased to see the article entitled "Economize for Victory" in your paper today, and want to say that if the people in this country only knew how easy it is to do "their bit" they would be amazed. We are asked to economize in this and that article of food, but there is undoubtedly a tremendous amount of waste still going on. I am going without breakfast three days a week, and am feeling fitter than ever I did in my life. If only 50 per cent. of the people followed suit, or even cut out one or two meals, just think what a saving there would be, and how we would help our allies. At the same time prices, instead of soaring, would drop.

New York, May 9, 1918. JARDINE.

German Names for Ferryboats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this time, when all things German have come to be detested by patriotic Americans, how is it that the names Bremen, Hamburg, &c., are tolerated on the D., L. & W. ferryboats? Being a daily traveler on this line, I would be glad to see these names supplanted by American ones.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.
New York, May 9, 1918.

THE BATTALION OF LIFE.

("Save the babies of the Allies!" is the slogan adopted by the women doctors of the country, through the American Women's Hospitals, which act as the clearing house for sending them abroad.)

When Death, like a giant Thinker,
broods o'er a butchered host,
Who sees, in the lurking shadows, a
baby's frightened ghost?
When War, the spoiler of nations,
shrieks to the blood-red sky,
Who hears, through the clamor of battle,
the children's wailing cry?

It comes to the woman doctor—vigilant,
steadfast, brave,
Strong in the age-old instinct that the
giver of life shall save,
She matches her strength with the spoiler's, her woman's heart with his lust,
And flings him the ringing challenge—
"The children shall be my trust!"

Facing the sterner conflict, well armed
with love and skill,
The Battalion of Life goes forward, to
save where others kill—
To stem the tide of death's advance, to
win back gain from loss,
They fling us the ringing challenge,
"We're ready—put us across!"

GABRIELLE ELLIOT.

THE TENSE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

An American Observer Thinks We Might Do Something to Relieve the Strain.

By HENRY SEIDEL CANBY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just returned from Ireland, where, as an American, I was able to talk freely with leaders among all Irish parties, a privilege denied in the present heat to either Irishmen or Britishers; for the Irish, disagreeing among themselves in many things, are united in their regard for America.

It is far from my intention to present the usual "solution" of the Irish question to readers of THE TIMES, but the misconception of the situation current in some American editorial writing is so apparent in the extracts now being published in the English press that a few first-hand observations may not be taken amiss.

First, then, Ulster has a case and a strong one. It fears an attack upon its economic efficiency by a southern majority, which may have more concern for its own conception of an Irish Commonwealth than for the rights of a hard-working industrial community, and it fears Roman Catholic domination. But Ulster is stiff-necked. Ulster is still living in the days of 1913, when the requirements for "good business" were the world's chief anxiety. Ulster is not yet willing (at least at this writing) to trust to such checks and safeguards as, for example, our American system affords. It rests its case on the status quo.

The south of Ireland has also a strong case. It is inspired just now with a nationalism whose intensity cannot be overestimated and which it will be perilous to neglect. It is convinced that there is a better civilization for Ireland than the one which has been imposed upon her, and that only Irishmen can guide and establish it. But the south of Ireland is so aflame with grievances, some very real, some fancied, that she cannot look beyond her borders. She is politically as well as internationally short-sighted. What she charges against "the tyrant England" is frequently better charged against Ulster, and if Ulster is recalcitrant it is not England's fault now but her own.

Hence the difficulty over conscription. It is not an unwillingness to fight that makes the trouble. It is an unwillingness to fight for England, (Ireland still needs to be taught that this is not England's war,) and, more reasonably, a deep and well-grounded fear that such ruthless conscription as was indicated would be imposed by the English Army without regard for the peculiar conditions of a country with a waning population and (in the south) very few war industries by means of which the population could meet resulting exigencies. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the Irishman should see much more clearly the hand of England crushing his country into a slave State than the necessity to battle for civilization everywhere and oppressed small nations on the Continent. I do not defend him. I am merely stating the case. Put yourself in his place, with a race history of 700 years of almost constant misfortune vividly present, and consider how readily your broader judgment would overcome the odium of compulsion from without.

The function of America is clearly, then, not to execrate the "cowardly Irish," or to abuse them for selfish particularism. It is to educate them in international far-sightedness. They distrust and misunderstand England. They trust America. Let them understand more clearly our position and purposes in the world war. If they have our moral support in their attempt to realize an Irish national existence they will take from us (and from no other nation) the criticism and enlightenment that they undoubtedly need.

And when it comes to home rule, let Americans remember that this is no simple term like "food" or "clothing." A home rule offered to Ireland which would give her independence of the English system and our own would be a new provoker of wars, however it might please certain among the now powerful Sinn Fein Party. A home rule which retains the leading strings of Irish affairs in English hands and makes it possible for Ulster to continue to use the British Government as its catspaw, while Southern Ireland expends in hatred of England the energy which should be employed in conciliating the north, should be regarded as a mockery rather than as a gift.

HENRY SEIDEL CANBY.
London, April 21, 1918.

ROOSEVELT FOR RUSSIA.

The Suggestion Is Welcomed by a Traveler Back from Siberia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading the letter of Peter J. Popoff in this morning's TIMES, with its suggestion that Colonel Roosevelt be the "Lafayette for Russia." Even with allowance for the obvious unknown factors in developing such a suggestion, it is certainly worth thinking about. It is a definite proposal in a field where definite proposals have been greatly longed for, but sadly lacking. Russia must have help if she is to be saved from Germany, and the way for us now to help is not through European Russia, but through Siberia. If money or material help alone were to be sent it would be wasted and lost. If any man is to be sent and be successful he must have not only consummate ability, but certain qualities which will serve to rally round him a multitude of men who can be reached only through some of the few enthusiasms which remain to them undispelled by recent events. No other nation has the hold on Russia—perhaps we had better say now, on Siberia—that America has, and no American is known and admired and trusted there as is Colonel Roosevelt.

I returned last Fall after a year and a half in the district north of Vladivostok. The Russians there used to ask to be informed about other Americans whose names are household words with us, but they knew about Colonel Roosevelt, just as every one else in civilization knows about him.

There may be grave political obstacles to be overcome—but one way to start overcoming political obstacles is for those who are in favor of something to say so. GEORGE P. CONGER.
New York, May 9, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to urge a further appeal to our President, as well as to our nation, to press the immediate need of sending our able Roosevelt as a Lafayette to Russia? It is a dire necessity to save her from the Prussian death grip! He is the one great man who could resuscitate her and thereby help win the war. Pass the word along—make it a nation-wide call. Mr. Roosevelt's work and personal influence would aid in shortening the war. S. W.
New York, May 9, 1918.

For a Manx Society.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of several Manxmen resident in this city, my compatriots have suggested my writing to ask if THE TIMES will kindly aid us in calling together any natives of Manxland here to consider the project of forming a little Manx society.

Besides the merely social aspect of such a gathering of the clans, which of itself has much to recommend it, there are other directions in which it would be of great practical advantage. For instance, the Manx are great sailors. Perhaps no other nation under the sun has so large a percentage of its sons that go down to the sea in ships. Hardly a British ship comes here without one or more Manxmen among her crew. Only last Saturday night the writer, among others, enjoyed entertaining a delightfully bright young man of that ilk, one of the crew of a large liner from the other side. He declared such a nucleus as that proposed would be a great blessing to many like himself—a corner where every Manxman, resident or passing through to the West or Canada, or just Jack on shore leave from his ship, the gentle or simple, soldier or sailor, or poor man or rich man—can shake the hand of a countryman of his own and feel that he is among friends.

Most men passing through New York are prone to take a few days to see the sights, and many of these, among them several Manxmen personally known to the writer, have grievously paid the piper for want of a friend who knows the ins and outs of little old New York.

Any Manxmen inclined to take a kindly social interest in a simple, inexpensive plan of meeting and fraternizing in this way, can meet others of like mind by addressing Manxman, 320 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York.

MANNIN BEG.
New York, May 6, 1918.

Lessons from the War Stamp.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great many men and women may have a slight feeling of uncertainty as to the benefits to be derived from the War Savings Stamps campaign, and may be somewhat annoyed at repeated solicitations on the streets. May I take the liberty of urging upon your readers that they consider the matter not only from the point of view of the direct money benefit to the Government, but also the great and lasting good it does the young people who are selling the stamps? This morning I was solicited by perhaps a dozen children, markedly of foreign birth. I felt that buying from them was very important, because of its effect in making them feel that they are part of the war winning force of this country. Success on the part of these children will be an enduring element in making them patriotic through life. LETS.
New York, May 10, 1918.

SATISFACTION IN SERVICE.

Letter from a Man Who Gave Up a High Position to Become a Private.

A young Baltimore man, President of a manufacturing company, earning a large income, who entered the army as a private, has written to his family:

"Somewhere in France.
"April 12, 1918.

"* * * Am feeling great, and the harder it is to get the creature comforts the more I thank myself for having been more or less of an outdoors man. The days spent in the Michigan woods and in fishing and motoring trips gave me many valuable lessons in taking care of myself under camp conditions. We are a long way from the front, and are anticipating only hard work here, in danger chiefly from loss of appetite or sleep. So be assured we will be permitted city liberty from 5 P. M. until 9 P. M. each day, with permission to drink in moderation, and that, together with the opportunities passes give to see the life of the French, will be a welcome change for us, who have been denied all leave of absence since we got to the port of embarkation. * * *

"The city is quite large, and our information leads us to believe a fine and interesting place. I certainly will be glad to get to work and really feel that I am doing something. Am still a private and doing my duty as such. There can hardly be any promotions looked for over here until a time when a man can be assigned certain duties. I am contented because I feel that I am doing my share as much as the limitations of rank permit, and I feel sure that no man has made a greater sacrifice for his duty than mine. Leaving a business with over 300 employes and divers vital enterprises and coordinated work in the hands of only two others, knowing full well that these represent all accomplished after years of effort, is not a mean sacrifice, and my heart is light when I know within myself that I answered the call of duty rather than relegated myself to the dollar chasers who refused it. And if I come back home, as please God I shall, and find you, my dearest ones, all safe and sound, even if my affairs should have suffered—why, I can start in again and work things up to the place where we left them. * * *

"The sun is shining today, and France smiles through her tears. I have a feeling that we are going to see the end soon, and certainly we boys are going to be the happiest mortals in the world when it's all over. We have some really interesting discussions in the 'gloaming' before we retire, and the amount of brains and individual reasoning ability that crops out is amazing."

A Weakness of New York Buildings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the discussion of the zoning system of the city's real estate which recent events have occasioned there is one consideration often neglected which even a person of no estate at

ALSACE-LORRAINE PLEDGED TO FRANCE

Half a Million Americans Now Fighting with Freedom of Lost Provinces as One Aim.

TARDIEU FINDS HOPE HERE

Tells Blue Devils to Let the People at Home Know of America's War Preparations.

At the dinner of the Association Générale des Alsaciens-Lorrains d'Amerique last night a thousand persons, including the Blue Devils, Pershing's veterans, and military and civil officials of practically every allied nation, were witnesses to the renewal of America's pledge to France that one of the results of this war shall be the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.

"A half million young Americans are in France today," said Assistant Secretary of War Frederic Keppel, who was presnt as Secretary Baker's representative, "and it is hoped and expected that they will soon have the pleasure of visiting those two fair provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. They are held up for the present by a little difficulty at the frontier, but it is to be hoped that in due time all such difficulties will be triumphantly overcome."

M. Daniel Blumenthal, former Mayor of Colmar, Alsace, President of the association, read cable messages from President Poincaré of France, Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau, and Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, which were received yesterday by André Tardieu, High Commissioner of the French Republic. President Poincaré's dispatch read:

"I am informed that you will preside at a great reunion organized by the Association Générale des Alsaciens-Lorrains in honor of the Alpine Chasseurs now in America. No one knows better than yourself the valor of those splendid battalions with which you have so brilliantly served.

"Permit me to remind myself today that I also have been a Captain of Chasseurs, and to send from afar to the organizers of the meeting of the Alsatians-Lorraines of America to our Alpine comrades and to yourself my most cordial compliments and warmest wishes. The splendid American troops will henceforth co-operate with the French and allied armies for the liberation of oppressed peoples. Alsace-Lorraine, the symbolic victim of violence and injustice, will be avenged by the triumph of righteousness."

Commissioner Tardieu's speech was in the main addressed to the "Blue Devils," whom he urged to study the stupendous war program of this country so that they could tell France when they returned that America was coming to the fight with all her resources. He said, in part:

"To me, a delegate of the French Government, and formerly, for many months, a Captain in one of the battalions of Blue Devils, whose representatives we honor tonight, to me it is a joy to thank at the same time the organizers of this meeting and our comrades whose presence is adding lustre to the occasion.

"I want first to pay my tribute to the American soldiers sent over from the front by General Pershing a few days ago. I want first to greet with fraternal cheers their khaki uniforms and their French war crosses.

"Officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the French detachment of chasseurs in America, in the name of the Government and people of the Republic, I extend to you a cordial welcome, and in my own name as a former Captain in the 44th Battalion, I greet you as brothers.

"When you are back in France tell your comrades what you have seen here; their manly faith in the holy victory of liberty and right will thereby grow stronger.

"Let your heart respond to the affection by which you are surrounded and besieged. If France is worthy of America, America, which I have seen at work, is worthy of France."

The remainder of M. Tardieu's remarks were addressed to the Alsace-Lorrainers. He dwelt upon the history of Alsace-Lorraine since 1871, and told in detail of atrocities practiced by the Germans upon the residents of that province and upon soldiers in the German Army from that province.

Assistant Secretary of War Keppel said a few words in French, welcoming the "Blue Devils," then, speaking in English, told of the magnificent spirit of self-sacrifice displayed by the Allies in voluntarily relinquishing command of their own armies to General Foch.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, referring to the putting supreme command in the hands of General Foch, asserted that the allied troops would be invincible, and added that none resisted it better than the Germans.

William D. Guthrie and M. Justin Godart, former Assistant Secretary of War for France, also spoke.

LIGHTNING STARTS FIRES.

High Wind Also Does Damage in Heavy Rainstorm.

Although a high wind preceded the heavy rainstorm last night while many workers were on their way home, little damage to shipping in the harbor or to other property was reported. There were several fires from lightning, but the damage was slight.

While Max Lunk was sitting with his feet on the window ledge in his home, at 300 Oliver Street, Newark, lightning struck the rear of the house and ripped one of Lunk's shoes off. He was slightly stunned, but it was not necessary to take him to the hospital. Lightning also demolished the flagpole on the Bergen Street Police Station in Brooklyn, and startled a Lieutenant so badly that he called out the reserves.

During a lapse in the storm about 8 o'clock many persons were attracted by the gray and yellow tints of the sky as the sun went down in the mists. The glow of gold remained in the sky for several minutes, causing many persons to believe there was a large fire in New Jersey, but the color faded to gray as the mists became heavier and the sun descended.

Red Cross Fete at Fort Hamilton.

In aid of the American Red Cross a lawn fête, supper, and hop has been arranged for Friday, May 17, from 2 until 11 P. M., by the officers and their wives of Fort Hamilton. Tickets are $5 each. This is the first time the grounds of Fort Hamilton have been opened for such an entertainment.

Mr. Malone Explains Telegram.

Dudley Field Malone, who sent a telegram of regret to the dinner given to the indicted staff of The Masses at the Central Opera House on Thursday, denied yesterday that he had stated in the telegram that he could not attend the dinner because his absence from Washington might mean that the Federal Suffrage amendment would be defeated.

No Mystery About Clean Healthy Teeth

Half-way measures won't keep teeth sound. Hidden particles of decaying food hide themselves away. Sozodont searches them out—cleans up every crevice. Over 60 years' service has dispelled all doubt about

Sozodont

FOR THE TEETH

Liquid—Powder or Paste

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

SUSPICIOUS FIRE BURNS SUPPLIES FOR ALLIES

Investigation Started Into $100,000 Blaze in N. Y. Dock Company Plant.

A fire, the origin of which is being investigated, started in three places in the new Baltic terminal of the New York Dock Company at Columbia and Harrison Streets on the South Brooklyn waterfront shortly after midnight this morning, and the greater part of a large shipment of allied war supplies, valued at $100,000, was destroyed. Deputy Fire Chief O'Hara, who directed the work of the apparatus and fireboats that responded to three alarms of fire, said that, while he had been unable to learn the exact cause of the fire, a preliminary investigation caused him to believe that it was started by an incendiary.

The building was of brick construction and ran about 600 feet from Columbia Street to the waterfront between Harrison and Baltic Streets, and the firemen were able to pour streams into the building from four sides. Watchmen who were in the building said that the fire sprang up suddenly in three places near the waterfront side, and almost before they could turn in the alarm it had reached the middle of the building, after burning through burlap and other inflammable materials.

Police reserves from the Amity Street Station at once threw a cordon around the zone and the nearby warehouses at other piers, and all suspicious persons were questioned. No arrests were made, and the police reported that no one had seen men running away from the fire.

About twenty pieces of apparatus responded on three alarms, and two fireboats were also summoned from the harbor.

GERMAN FACTORIES IDLE.

Textile Workers in Desperate Plight, Says Reichstag Deputy.

AMSTERDAM, May 10.—Herr Kraetzig, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, asserted in Wednesday's debate on the appropriations for the Imperial Economic Department that four-fifths of the textile industries of Germany were completely paralyzed and that the position of the idle textile workers was rapidly growing desperate.

He demanded that adequate provision be made for them, so as to keep skilled textile workers in readiness for a resumption of the industries after the war. At present, he said, they were being compelled to accept menial employment from the authorities at starvation wages.

Herr Kraetzig also complained that attempts were being made by a small group of capitalists, with the knowledge of the Government, to monopolize the cellulose industry, which promised to be extremely important in the future. He attacked Dr. Karl Helfferich, formerly Vice Chancellor, saying that Helfferich had a mania for creating syndicates, which was fatal to industries and calculated especially to ruin the textile industry.

BAKER NAMES PRESS AGENT.

Will Centralize Distribution of Information to the Public.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Secretary Baker announced late today that he had appointed Marlen E. Pew of the Committee on Public Information as his personal press representative, "for the purpose of centralizing the distribution of information to the public with regard to the activities from the War Department."

The appointment of Mr. Pew marks the beginning of Secretary Baker's new policy of handling publicity. Just what changes in existing practices there are to be has not been indicated, and it is understood various problems involved are under discussion with General Pershing. In discussing Mr. Pew's appointment the Secretary said:

"He will have an office in the War Department, and will submit to me for decision all questions of policy with regard to publicity. He will also submit all questions of military propriety to General McIntyre before any information is given out, the publication of which might by any possibility give aid to the enemy or embarrass the military efforts of the United States."

URGE UNITED HIGH SCHOOL.

1,000 Girls Appeal to Mayor for One Great Building.

About 1,000 girls, representing the pupils of the Julia Richman High School, made a plea to Mayor Hylan on the steps of the City Hall yesterday to have all the girls' high schools of the city united in one great building. The girls, attired in middy suits, costumes, marched to the City Hall, and the Mayor, accompanied by Arthur Somers, President of the Board of Education, greeted them.

Miss Adeline Eldridge acted as spokesman for the schoolmates. The Julia Richman High School, she said, had led all the girls' high schools in gathering subscriptions for the Second and Third Liberty Loans, and she asked that their plea go not unheeded. The Mayor promised to give the matter attention.

WED TO REV. D. B. VAN DYCK.

Miss Anna F. Booraem Richardson Married in Athenia, N. J.

Mrs. Harriet Booraem Richardson of 424 West Twentieth Street, this city, has announced the marriage of her daughter, Miss Anna Foster Booraem Richardson, to the Rev. David Bevier Van Dyck, son of the Rev. E. D. Van Dyck of Greenville, N. Y. The wedding took place on Tuesday in the Dutch Reformed Church at Athenia, N. J., the pastor of which, the Rev. Henry J. Scudder, an uncle of the bride, and recently returned from missionary work in India, performed the ceremony, assisted by the bridegroom's father. The reception followed at the parsonage.

Mr. Van Dyck was graduated from Rutgers College in 1914 and from the Princeton Theological Seminary last year. He has taken a church at Dunmore, Penn., for a year, during the pastor's absence in France, after which he and his bride hope to go to China to engage in missionary work. Mrs. Van Dyck's mother is a member of the old Booraem family of New York.

Miss Buffum to Wed Lieut. Fisk.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Albert Buffum of Easthampton, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Buffum, to Lieutenant Archibald Fisk of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fisk of Englewood, N. J. Lieutenant Fisk received his commission several months ago, and is stationed at Rock Island, Ill. No date has been set for the wedding. Miss Buffum has been in New York the past Winter.

Wed Embassy Secretary Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Wilbur Grover of Spring Lake, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Augusta Grover, to Thomas Hart Anderson, Jr., Third Secretary of the American Embassy in Rome. The wedding took place at the embassy on April 2. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker was in Italy at that time and was to have attended the wedding, but arrived a day later in Rome.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN VOTERS

A party symposium under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York will be held at the Aeolian Hall, 34 West 43d Street, Thursday evening, May 16, at 8:15. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Ralph Meyers on behalf of the Prohibition Party. Morris Hillquit will represent the Socialists, and Senators Robert F. Wagner and Albert Ottinger the Democrats and Republicans, respectively. Miss Mary Garrett Hay will preside. Tickets free of charge may be obtained at Aeolian Hall and at 3 East 38th Street.

POINTS TO AMERICA'S DUTY IN RUSSIA

Mrs. Florence Harper Tells How That Country Can Be Saved.

WORK OF GERMAN AGENTS

Their Propaganda Must Be Overcome If Russian Resources Are to be Kept from Germany.

Just as the French are looking to America to reconstruct their devastated lands, the Russians are depending upon us to lift them out of their present chaotic state, and much encouragement and help must be given to the millions of people in that country if they are to be restored to a place of trust among the important nations of the world, according to Mrs. Florence Harper, a Canadian, who was in Russia during the most perilous days of the revolution. Mrs. Harper has come to this country to impress upon the people of the United States the importance of aiding the chaotic nation, and will soon return, hoping to carry with her a message of courage from Americans. For several months she nursed the wounded at what was formerly the Czar's Hospital, and she also ministered to wounded soldiers along the different fronts.

"Since returning from Russia many persons have asked me if I considered the situation of Russia hopeless," said Mrs. Harper, who is stopping at the Holland House. "When I reply that it is far from hopeless, they always seem astonished and ask me what can be done to help Russia and improve our own situation in doing so.

"One thing that Russia needs above all others at the present time is the help, sympathy, and moral backing not only of President Wilson, but every man, woman, and child in America.

"Russia needs more than copies of the wonderful speeches of the President, she needs the support of the whole nation. The only way Russia can be helped is by propaganda that is nation wide. The assertion that all those who are sincere in their Bolshevist tendencies are suspicious of everything that comes either from the Government or from the big industrial interests. The only way to overcome this is to show them that not only the capitalists, many of whom are sincere in their desire to help, but every American, who is a real American, from Wall Street to the miners and farmers and the day laborers, sympathizes and is willing to help.

"It will take many men and much money and time, but no matter what the cost the result will be well worth it. It means the saving of the youngest democracy in the world and the winning of the war. There is no peace possible until Russia is reorganized. Russia today is at the mercy of Hun agents and the pernicious propaganda they have been spreading unchecked for the last year.

"Some patriotic Americans despise the use of weapons similar to those Germany used. I cannot understand why they feel that way. Germany used gas; we use it, too. As her guns became bigger, ours increased in size. Step by step we have had to fight her with her own weapons, and step by step in Russia we will have to do the same thing. Germany used propaganda in Russia that worked well. We must use the same weapon, but instead of using a few well-paid agents we must go further.

"The whole American Nation must be roused to the importance of the surreptitious occupation of Russia by Germany. The greatest treasure house in the world, with the richest market and untold resources, is at the mercy of Germany's agents, who are now preparing the way for a commercial campaign greater than the Central Powers ever dreamed of. No matter what the peace terms are this influence can only be counteracted by peace terms that prevent the underhand exploitations of Russia such as Germany is now planning and undertaking. Month after month in Russia I could see the work that was being done by the agents of Berlin, which was done to stop them. We despise their weapons and methods.

"The time has come to use common sense; there is only one way to save Russia, and that is for the American Nation to rise as one man and say: 'We will send men and those who will tell the truth and we will show you what America is. If you need supplies we will give them to you. If you need money it is here for you; don't be afraid to take it. It is not the money of Wall Street, but a donation from every man, woman, and child in America. We do this to prove to you that you are our brothers and have our support in your greatest struggle for freedom, the same fight that we fought ourselves 150 years ago.'

"Such a movement would win Russia and make her strong enough to stand on her own feet. There are a few persons in America who are beginning to realize the necessity of such a plan. When they are ready they must have the support of the whole nation."

ROOSEVELT GIVES FACTS TO BURLESON

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

the damage done by the conduct of the New York Postmaster. On March 12 the editor of The Metropolitan wrote to Mr. Burleson, saying, among other things, 'You must remember that there are a great number of pacifists and pro-Germans in this country who would willingly put The Metropolitan Magazine out of business because it is the most strongly pro-Ally and anti-German publication in the country,' calling attention to the fact that a statement attributed to the Solicitor General of the department was obviously not in accord with the facts, and that The Metropolitan could not accept newspaper statements without confirmation from the Postmaster General, and asking for a written statement from the Postmaster General in the matter. He has received no such statement, nor has any attempt been made by the Post Office Department to remedy the wrong it did by the Postmaster at New York.

Says Advertiser Was Approached.

"At the same time one of the advertisers in the Metropolitan, E. M. Mansur of Floral Park, N. Y., received a letter from a man in Chicago suggesting that he withdraw his advertisement, because of the editorial in the Metropolitan Magazine. Mr. Mansur declined to withdraw it. On April 3 he notified the Metropolitan that a special agent of the United States Department of Justice, whose name, shield number and address he gave, (all of which I will give in my formal letter to the Senator,) called on him with copies of the letters of this Chicago man to him and of the replies and asked if Mr. Mansur had stopped advertising, and wanted to know if he was going on advertising next year, and then if he were an American citizen. The last query taken in connection with the first two contained, of course, an implication that was in effect a threat. This shows that the Department of Justice had knowledge of the attempt, and lent its official power to further it, unless the man in question had stolen the special agent's shield which he possessed and forged his name and address. The above facts Mr. Burleson cannot truthfully deny, and they absolutely demonstrate the exactness of my statement, so far as the Administration's effort to punish the publications which uphold the war but have told the truth about the Administration's failure to conduct the war efficiently.

"Now for the second part of my statement. The prime example of failure by the Administration to proceed against newspapers which oppose the war or attacked our allies or directly or indirectly aided Germany is afforded by a failure of the Administration to deal with Mr. Hearst's papers as it has dealt with certain other papers. Mr. Hearst is a very wealthy man, reputed to be much more than a millionaire, owning a dozen newspapers, more or less, and a half dozen magazines in different parts of the country. At the very beginning of the war the Government proceeded successfully against Tom Watson's publication in Georgia. Yet Tom Watson had done nothing that was anything like as dangerous to this country and our allies and as helpful to Germany as Mr. Hearst had done.

"It is interesting to remember that the Administration had full warning about Hearst's probable attitude by his previous editorials attacking Germany's foes and defending Germany. It was called to the immediate attention of the Attorney

WOMEN ON CARS DENY WORK IS TOO HARD

Say Labor Report That They Are Unsuited for Conductors' Jobs Is in Error.

GET SAME WAGES AS MEN

General Manager Hedley Says Women May Even Be Employed as Motormen.

Nothing brought out by inquiries yesterday at the New York Railway Company's offices or of the women conductors themselves seemed to verify the conclusions drawn by Benjamin Squires of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, published Thursday, that the women were doing unsuitable work that was likely to injure them permanently or that they were keeping down the wages of men.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit, said that the work was easier and much more congenial than many kinds of employment which women left to work for the railway company; that they received an even more rigid physical examination than the men before they were employed; that there was every convenience for their health and comfort at the different stations; that they were able to get off one, two or three days to rest if necessary; that their pay was the same as the men with the exception of certain bonuses for long service, and that there were no complaints from the women. Mr. Hedley said that the scarcity of men might make it necessary for the company to put women on the front end of the cars as motormen.

Mrs. J. E. Barry, a conductor on one of the Broadway cars, was one of the first women asked by a TIMES reporter about the difficulties of the work. Mrs. Barry is not one of the younger girls and she spoke with great decision.

Find the Work Healthful.

"It's a petted job," said Mrs. Barry. "I don't know what the men make such a fuss about it for. I've been at work for a month and on the cars with end doors before I came on to Broadway. I wasn't very well when I began, but people tell me I am getting fat. It's healthful work. There is no more reason why a woman shouldn't stand on her feet than any one else. The women don't have exercise enough, and if they had more they would have stronger children. I have to stand up every little while on these Broadway cars. Sitting all the time is not good for you; you don't exercise your muscles.

"If the weather is cold it won't do the women any harm if they put on warm clothes. Fresh air is good for them. The hours are pretty long. If I go on at 12 I get off at 12, that is, with the two hours' layoff, and any woman can stand it if she has a good constitution. As for going home at night, there is no trouble about that. I went around this city at all hours as a nurse for eight years and never had trouble. If a woman doesn't expect she is going to be molested she will not be."

There are notable crusnes on the Twenty-third Street crosstown cars, and Miss Margaret Travers, who is one of the young women conductors on that line, says that it is hard work. "It is hard when there is one of those awful crushes, and standing on your feet all day. It is pretty bad on a hot day. I think that would be worse than the cold weather. But I like the money."

Miss Travers left a sedentary place as a dressmaker to become a conductor. She says she cannot wear low heel shoes, though she is going to try, and those she was wearing yesterday were tight, high heeled, and pointed toes, which may have had an effect upon her point of view. The girl conductors had to stand some jeers when they first took up the work, and Miss Travers let slip the reason why some of them have given up the work.

"They were ashamed to be on the cars," she added.

"I like it fine," said Miss Mary Robison on an Eighth Avenue car. "It's the best job I ever had, and I have cared for children and done different things. This is healthy work. Of course it's a little hard being on your feet all day at first, and you get sore swinging the door, but you get used to standing and get over the soreness."

Get the Same Wages.

"Of course, it is hard for any one to stand all day," said Mr. Hedley. "We wish the women did not have to do it. We wish the laundry women did not have to. Some of our women come from the laundries, and they find the work much more agreeable, as do the women who have been doing housework. This Department of Labor report does not agree with the State Industrial Commission report that was made. The women have every facility that the men have and have the same pay, with the exception of bonuses. We know we do not pay the men large wages, but while expenses in all supplies have gone up the rate of fare is the same, and we cannot do better. The women have rest rooms, with toilet facilities; there are trained nurses to visit them, dispensaries, and arrangements for hospital treatment if they are ill. They have rather more layoffs than the men, for there are women to take the other women's places, and there are not now enough men to take their jobs.

"We are not criticising the report. We have not seen it as a whole, merely the newspaper extracts. There is one statement that, while it is true, is misleading. That is where they say that '46.6 per cent. of the women employed by the New York Railways Company begin their work between midnight and 8 A. M.' Of the 450 women conductors only ten work all night. Others begin at 5 and 6 A. M., which brings them in between the hours mentioned, but it is day work. We have jobs open for 400 men, but we can't get them."

J. J. Dempsey, Vice President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, said:

"From results we do not agree with the statements in the report. A few of our women prefer to work at night, because their husbands are also employed at night. Competition has not lowered the wage scale, which, on the contrary, has been raised. It is increasingly difficult to get men and we must employ women. The women in our employ are sound physically and have been accustomed to doing much harder work than is now required of them. We expect to employ more and more of them."

READS OF HIS OWN DEATH.

Pilcher Hastens Home to Find His Funeral Had Taken Place.

After he has read a collection of clippings from newspapers telling about his melancholy end, George Pilcher of Flatbush may take a day off and go down on Long Island to have a look at his grave. George is grateful for the fine funeral which was given to him, and wishes to extend his thanks to the faithful friends who, by their presence and otherwise, contributed to make the obsequies a success. In justice to Pilcher, however, it should be said that he did not himself know that he was dead and buried until a few days ago. He was down South then, and when he heard of it he hastened back to Brooklyn to learn how much truth there was in the report.

Mr. Pilcher is an expert in the building of organs. He is 51 years old and his home is at 421 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn. In December last he left home on a business trip, expecting to be away some months. He was so busy on his travels that he found no time for writing home. In February the body of a man was picked up on the beach at Fire Island, L. I. Both the dead man's legs and one of his arms had been cut off.

Reading of the finding of this body, members of the Pilcher family noticed that its description tallied exactly with that of George Pilcher. As they had not heard from him since his departure, they became alarmed and journeying out to Sayville identified the body as that of Pilcher. With the sorrowing relatives and friends present there was a Masonic funeral at Sayville, and the body was buried in a nearby cemetery. While all this was going on up North, Pilcher was traveling through the Sunny South diligently pursuing his business of building organs. A few days ago he was in a North Carolina town when he encountered a friend from up home. The friend took just one look at George, turned pale and ran. With some difficulty, George overhauled him. It was then that he learned that he was dead. Pilcher took the first train north, and there was not a little surprise in East Fifteenth Street when he walked into his home with a cheery "Hello, folks."

STRAUS REPLIES TO MAYOR.

Says Subway "Blunder" Will Save the City $439,000.

Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission wrote again to Mayor Hylan yesterday calling him to account for alleged misstatements. A few days ago the Mayor asked the commission why 1,000 lineal feet of "overhead subway structure" on the White Plains Avenue extension was being removed and who was "responsible for the engineering blunder." Mr. Straus said the Mayor had either been misinformed or was misinforming the public. The whole tenor of the Mayor's complaint, he said, seemed to have the purpose of leading the public to believe that $100,000 of public money was being wasted because of the incompetence of the commission's employes.

"Had you written to me for the facts," wrote Mr. Straus, "in advance of your making an accusation without merit, I could have saved you from committing yourself to this error in giving the press misleading information."

Mr. Straus explained that the structure referred to at cost only $37,000 and that a change in the original plan was made because it was deemed wise to build a storage yard for both subway and elevated trains and to eliminate danger to life by removing a crossing at grade. Altogether, the change would save the city $439,000, Mr. Straus said, instead of being a waste of $100,000.

Mr. Straus told the Mayor a good deal of public money could be saved if he would promptly approve the modification of the rapid transit route through the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, which has been pending before the Board of Estimate for a long time.

MASONS PLAN WAR WORK.

Propose to Have Recreation Centres for Members in France.

A resolution suggesting that a fund be raised for recreation centres in France for members of the Masonic order with the American Army in France was adopted yesteday by the Grand Masters of Masons in conference here. It was suggested that every Masonic lodge contribute 5 cents a year for each member in its jurisdiction.

Consideration of the plan is recommended in all the districts of the order, and a copy of the resolution will be sent to all lodges. It was also suggested that the workers to maintain the centres be drawn from all districts. Other questions of administration are to be considered after the War Department has ruled upon the proposal.

NEW AID FOR WAR THRIFT.

Democratic and Republican Organizations Join in Propaganda.

The War Savings Committee announced yesterday that it had completed arrangements looking to the enlistment of the Democratic and Republican organizations in this city in the war savings movement. It was stated that the party organizations would begin work immediately on a campaign to spread the gospel of thrift in every election district.

The co-operation of the Republican organization was secured through Samuel S. Koenig, County Chairman, and Benjamin Bulmer, Secretary of the County Committee, while the Democrats were approached through Charles F. Murphy, Congressman Thomas F. Smith, and President of the Board of Aldermen Alfred E. Smith.

INSTRUCTION.

The Ely School

In the country, one hour from New York City

Upper School—girls from fifteen to twenty.

Junior School—girls from ten to fifteen.

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GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

BOOKKEEPING
Thorough training to qualify for complete charge of books in any business; graduates will be able to enroll in next succeeding course in higher accounting, personally conducted by
FRANK BROAKER, C. P. A No. 1.
NO TEXTBOOKS—NO HOME WORK.
Two Nights a Week—Hours 8 to 10.
New Class Commencing Monday, May 13.
Broaker Accountics Corp., Inc.
71 W. 23d St., N. Y. Tel. Gram. 4890.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY MILITARY CAMP
For Preparatory and High School Boys, At ANDOVER, MASS., JULY 8 to AUG. 14.
Directed by Canadian Overseas Officers. Same instruction given as in France. Trench Construction and Manoeuvres. Bayonet Fighting. Bombing. Rifle and Machine Gun Practice. All departments of Military Instruction pertaining to modern warfare. Equipment and plant of Phillips Academy to be utilized. Fee, $150.00, including everything. For information, write Dr. ALFRED E. STEARNS, Principal.

STENOGRAPHY OR BOOKKEEPING
10 Weeks' Course for $6.00.
Term opens Monday Evening, May 13. First session, either course free to inquirers. Come Monday the 13th, or write or 'phone Educational Director.
23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d St., N. Y. Telephone Chelsea 1984.

Languages Berlitz School, 28 West 34th St. Brooklyn: 218 Livingston St. Terms may be begun at any time.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction.
LEÇONS de Tennis et DE BRIDGE PAR EXPERT HABILE. EXPERT, 95 TIMES.
TENNIS AND BRIDGE LESSONS by qualified expert. 95 Times.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.
WASHINGTON, April 29.
SOLDIERS MUST SWIM.
"Ability to swim," said the Commission on Training Camp Activities, "is regarded as highly valuable in the army because many times a soldier is compelled to swim streams where bridges and boats are not available."
SWIMMING Scientifically Taught
3 Tiled Daylight Pools. Send for Booklet T. Dalton Swimming Schools, 19 West 44th.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
(57th Street, near Sixth Avenue, opposite Carnegie Hall.)
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D.D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"HOW THE FISHERMAN CAPTURED ROME."
What were the secrets of success in the early church?
How could a handful of ignorant fishermen and rustics win the Roman Empire to Christ?
What is the matter with the church today?
Can we have the power that those early Christians had?
8 P. M.—"THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAGEDY."
Was the crucifixion of Christ simply a murder?
How can it affect us today?
Is there any other way of salvation?
These are some of the questions which will be frankly considered in these two sermons.
You are invited. Bring your friends.
Inspiring Music.
ONLY THE OLD GOSPEL PREACHED HERE.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
MOTHER'S DAY.
11—"A MOTHER'S POWER."
8—"How Children Train Their Parents."
Organ Recital at 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
5 to 8 West 46th Street.
Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.
George N. Sage, Leader. Men's Class, 9:40. Young men cordially invited.
Evening—Soldiers' and Sailors' Service. Social hour, 6 P. M. Devotional, 7 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M., "CHRISTIANS AND THEIR DAILY SINS! THE ONLY PRIEST TO WHOM CHRISTIANS HAVE A RIGHT TO CONFESS: THE ONLY PRIEST WHO HAS A RIGHT TO GIVE ABSOLUTION."
8 P. M., "THE BOOK WITH SEVEN SEALS! IS OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST ABOUT TO POUR OUT TERRIFIC JUDGMENTS ON THE EARTH? WILL THE CHURCH GO THROUGH THE TRIBULATION? HAS IT ALREADY COMMENCED IN EUROPE? THE FIFTH CHAPTER OF THE REVELATION ANSWERS THE QUESTION."
(In this exposition Dr. Haldeman will discuss whether Jesus is still King of the Jews and whether the Church will reign with Him on or over the earth.)
Friday Night, May 17, 8 o'clock, "Twice Told Tales: or, Deuteronomy."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, preaches at 11, "Red, White, and Blue Service" at 8. Capt. JOHN H. FINDLAY, 26th New Brunswick Battalion, home from the front, speaks; topic, "FIGHTING IN FLANDERS." Four Minute Song Men in patriotic songs.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR (In Service).
11 A. M., REV. DR. SAHLENS, the noted Baptist Minister of Paris, France.
8 P. M., REV. DAVID ROSS, "Light on a Dark Danger Zone."
10 A. M., Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"In Times of Anxiety."
8 P. M.—"Joan of Arc, the Deliverer of France."

Washington Heights Baptist Church,
145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—Under the Juniper Tree.
8 P. M.—Living Dogs and Dead Lions.

Christadelphian.

A Religious People of the 20th Century looking for Christ's Second Coming and the establishment of the Kingdom of God Upon Earth.
BERGEN LYCEUM,
651 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City.
Sunday Memorial Services, 10:30 A. M. Bible Classes and Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. FREE LECTURE, Sunday, 7:45 P. M.
Subject: "IS CHRIST'S KINGDOM NOW ON EARTH IN THE HEARTS OF MEN?" Public Invited. Seats Free. No Collection.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—175th St. & Ft. Washington Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian Conc. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,985 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—Hotel Marseilles, Broadway & 103d St., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Dr. Jefferson, the Pastor, preaches 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. Dr. Wm. Thomas McElveen, Pastor.
11—"Religion for All Mankind."
8—"Making Democracy Safe for the World."

Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 142 West 81st. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 806 E. 169. Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE. Services 11, Grand Ballroom, The Waldorf. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject—"Thought and Its Terminations." Bible Study and Talks on Truth, Wednesday evening, 8:15, the Waldorf. Sunday School for Children at Same Hour.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Cent. Park West and 64th St.
11 A. M., Dr. FELIX ADLER will deliver his 42d anniversary address.
Subject: "Is a Renewal of Religion to be Expected from the War?"

Interdenominational.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Northeast corner 128th St. and 7th Av.
Rev. Joseph W. Kemp will preach.
11—"The Endowment of the Spirit."
8—"The Ardent Follower."
Thursday, 8—Mid-Week Bible Study. "Creation, Preservation and Translation of the Church."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor JOHN WINTHROP PLATNER, D. D., of Andover Theological Seminary.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
44TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—10:30 A. M., preaching by Rev. Paul Rader, Pastor Moody Church, Chicago, followed by monthly Communion Service. 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. Paul Rader.

TROY'S MONDAY BIBLE CLASS, Socialists' Hall, 2,542 Broadway—96th St. Subway.
Every Monday Evening at 8 o'clock.
Topic: "Zionism, the Solution of the World War."

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 West 35th St.
DON O. SHELTON, President, 4:15 P. M. Subject: "The Secret of Keeping Back the Enemy."

Jewish

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Enelow on "Why Religion Fails."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. WISE: "THE MOST IMPORTANT SUBJECT IN THE WORLD. LIFE—LOVE—MEMORY."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

Jewish

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. & 55th St.—Dr. KRASS preaches today, 10:30, "GREAT WILDERNESS." All welcome.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE,
Mount Morris Theatre, SUNDAY, 10:45,
RABBI GOLDSTEIN on "LOYALTY."

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Steimle preaches 11 and 8.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Dr. Smith preaches at 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d.—11 A. M., Rev. Dr. J. B. REMENSNYDER.

Methodist Episcopal.

CHELSEA, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Rev. GEORGE BENTON SMITH, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Mission of the Church."
8 P. M.—Mother's Day service. Special music.

"MOTHER MEMORIES."
11 A. M., Grace, West 104th; 7:45, Sailors Band of 68. Captain Coun and Dr. Reisner speak.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Selfishness of Religion."
8 P. M.—Music, Gaul's "Holy City."
6:30 P. M.—Social Tea for Enlisted Men.

UNION, 48th St., West of Broadway.
Mothers' Day Sermons by the Pastor.
REV. F. C. HARDING.
11 A. M.—"The Master's Mother."
8 P. M.—"The Mother's Master."

ST. ANDREWS, 76th St., near Columbus Av.
11 A. M.—ALLAN MacROSSIE.
8, Signaler Tom Skeyhill, Australian Army.

ST. JAMES, 126th St. and Madison Av.
Rev. C. C. MARSHALL.
11 A. M.—"Our Debt to Mothers." White Carnations given away. 8 P. M.—"Whistling Mother," read by Mrs. CHAS. E. HAZELTINE. Sermon: "Fathers and Mothers Left Behind." Special music.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. F. WATSON HANNAN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
9:45 A. M.—BIBLE SCHOOL.
7:00 P. M.—EPWORTH LEAGUE.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves.
Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.
Sunday school 10:15 A. M. Service 11 A. M.
The Pastor will preach. Subject: "RESIST NOT EVIL."
How understand this radical teaching of the New Testament, and its bearing on the "win-the-war" cry today?

New Thought.

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND.
Preaching the power of thought.
Religion and business go hand in hand.
Hotel Majestic, 72d St. Central Park West.
THEODORE G. NORTHROP, Leader.
Sunday School, 10 A. M.
Healing Service, 10:45 A. M.
Regular Service, 11:15 A. M.
Sunday Evenings, 8:15 P. M.
1,939 MADISON AV.,
Between 124th and 125th Sts.
Miss Jean Gregory, Speaker.
Subject—"Right Way of Thinking and Wrong Way of Thinking."

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 WEST 72D ST.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Edith A. Martin.
4:00 P. M.—Mrs. M. C. Stolbar.
8:15 P. M.—MISS MARON DANA.
Monday, 8:15 P. M.—"Handwriting Analysis," Miss Maron Dana.
Tuesday, 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. Laura G. Cannon.
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.—Miss Mary Allen and Eugene Del Mar.
Friday, 8:15 P. M.—MRS. HELEN VAN ANDERSON GORDON.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, Fellowship of the LIFE MORE ABUNDANT, is speaking every Sunday, 11 A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject May 12, "The Yesterdays and Tomorrows." Music. All Welcome.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., subject: "A RICHER LIFE."
Interviews and Classes, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday.
FREE PROSPERITY CLASS
Monday evening, 8:15, Room 114.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE,
28 West 72d St., 11:45 A. M.
Speaker: Mr. WALTER NEWELL WESTON.
Subject: "The Divinity of Expression."
Bible Reading by Mrs. Ruth Helen Davis.
Monday Meeting, 8 P. M.
Normal Lecture Course, Thursdays, 8 P. M.

NEW THOUGHT.
M. Edith Rarick, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.
Advanced New Thought Teachings.

UNITY SOCIETY
Has removed to 163 West 57th St.
Services, Sunday, 11 A. M. Monday, 8 P. M.
Silence every day at Noon.

TALKS ON TRUTH, SUNDAY, 8:15.—SPEAKER, PAULA VERDU, 49 W. 58 ST. COTERIE CLUB, BALLROOM. PUBLIC INVITED.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Minister: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL.
DR. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th St.
Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D.D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D.
4:30 P. M.—WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, Anti-Saloon League.

CHELSEA CHURCH, 212 West 23d.—Rev. WILLIAM NEELY ROSS, A. M., Pastor.
11:30 A. M., "What Good Is Religion?" 4 P. M., address, Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER and Rev. JESSE F. FORBES.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, D. D., will preach at both services.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The midweek service in the Chapel on Wed. at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Rev. Hugh Black, D. D.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

FORT GEORGE, St. Nicholas Av. and 188th.
LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A. Minister.
11 A. M.—MOTHERS' DAY SERVICE.
8 P. M.—SOLDIERS' SERVICE.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway, at 174th St.
Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"MOTHER'S BIBLE."
8 P. M.—"PROBLEMS OF THE HOME."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor,
11—Rev. Arthur J. Smith, D. D.
8—Rev. Herbert L. Searles.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
18th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.
MOTHERS' DAY will be observed.
11 A. M.—"Why We Honor Our Mothers."
8 P. M.—"The Glorious Liberty of the Children of God." Dr. Matthews preaches both sermons.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
11 A. M.—Rev. JAMES H. HOADLEY, D. D.
8 P. M.—Rev. STANDLEY WHITE, D. D.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
ALL SEATS FREE.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
REV. C. E. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR, preaches, 11 A. M.

Presbyterian

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St.
Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. MACKAY.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av. and 85th St.
Rev. Tertius van Dyke, Pastor,
will preach at 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street.
Ministers: George Alexander, 11 A. M.
Thomas Guthrie Speers, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam, Cor. 105th.
11 and 8, Dr. Kelawin Pyke. 11—"When Christians Fight Are They Christians." 8—Mother's Day, "The Prophecy His Mother Taught Him."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. EVANS preaches at both services.

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. H. Percy Silver.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.)
Soldiers and sailors especially invited.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon, (Rector).11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas.). 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector. 11—"Upton Sinclair's Religion," (Rector.) 4—Music: Handel, "Judas Maccabeus," (Rector.) 8—Forum: Mr. George Creel, "Public Opinion."

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services, 8, 10:15, and 11, (Rector.)
Evening Prayer and Sermon, 8 P. M., (Rector.)

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st Street.
The Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, D. D., Rector.
Services, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 8 and 9 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Service & Sermon (The Rector)....11 A. M.
Evensong (Bishop Lloyd)..... 8 P. M.
Seats for Soldiers and Sailors.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Rev. Herbert Shipman, Rector, (Chaplain, U. S. A.).
8 P. M.—Sergeant Major Zacharie of the French Army.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Batten.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Mr. Allen.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon.
Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D.
4 P. M.—CHORAL EVENSONG. Address by DR. BRIDGES.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 51st St.
Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar.
Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish.) Broadway and 155th St., Rev. M. H. GATES, D. D., Vicar. Holy Communion, 8 and 8:45. Sunday School and Service, 9:45 and 10:30; 11 A. M., Dr. Gates, preacher; 8 P. M., Service for Palestine Commandery, Dr. Gates preacher.

ST. ANDREW'S, (EPISCOPAL,)
5th Av. and 127th St.
Rev. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, LL. D., preaches at 11 A. M. on "WHEN WILL GOD STOP THIS WAR?" Rev. Dr. VAN DE WATER, Rector, at 4 P. M., "NOTHING TO EXPLAIN."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector.
Services in the Chapel,
242 Madison Av.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion, (Rector.)
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)
4:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address, (Mr. Gordon.)

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector
8 A. M.; 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Rev. J. M. CHEIFERT.)
4 P. M., Confirmation at Holy Trinity Church, East 88th St., between 1st and 2d Avs.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
Convent Av. and West 141st St.
Rev. WILLIAM T. WALSH, Rector.
11—"The Comforting Spirit, Truth."
8—"Constructive Thought and Life."

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
10th St., West of Second Av.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11 A. M.—Sermon by the Rector.
"THE AMERICAN FLAG."
Music by the choir at 10:45.
4 P. M.—Mrs. Mary Austin.
"The Lyric Gift of the Red Man."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon. (Rector.) 10:45. Vespers and Sermon, (Rev. S. F. Delany, D. D.) 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D.D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon (Rector.)
4—Service for the 7th Regiment Veterans.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS—7, 8, and 9 o'clock.
10:30—ELVEY'S MASS; SERMON.
4 P. M.—PROCESSION AND EVENSONG.
8 P. M.—CHORAL COMPLINE & SERMON.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 3:15 P. M., Children's Service; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., Instruction on Christian Doctrine; Thursday, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion and War Intercession.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services.
7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Week-Day Services.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. 8-11, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.) 8, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Service 11 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent & 149th St., near Amsterdam Av.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. JOHN A. DYKSTRA, Minister.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister, Rev. J. PRESTON SEARLE, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "Millionaire and Mendicant."
At 8 P. M., Rev. W. N. P. Dalley will preach.
Subject: "Life's Ideals."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., the Pastor preaches at the annual service of the American Seamen's Friend Society. 8 P. M., the Pastor will preach. Church School, 9:45 A. M.

Reformed

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M., special music; selections from "The Creation."

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"Christianity and International-ism." 8 P. M.—"By-products of the Gospel."

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist

SPIRITUALIST.
CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.
"We Prove the Continuity of Life."
Services: Sunday at 8, Friday at 2:30.
Speaker next Sunday, Swami Bodhanands. Message from Mrs. Holmes.

CHURCH OF NATURE'S DIVINE REVELATIONS.—Services: Sunday, 3 and 8 P. M.; Tuesday, 8 and 8 P. M.; Wednesday, 10:30 A. M. 902 West End Av. Telephone, 2706 Academy

INDICTS 3 CONCERNS FOR BUSINESS FRAUD

Federal Grand Jury Also Accuses Eight Individuals of Anti-Trust Violations.

HAD MARKET CORNERED

Finding Says Ironite and Master Builders' Companies Were in Collusion.

A new plan to make effective and prosperous a business combination, to prevent prosecution under the anti-trust laws and to establish the validity of a patent, both in law and in practice, was revealed yesterday when three companies and eight individuals were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of violating the Sherman law, and for an alleged criminal conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States by devising artifices to defraud.

The defendants are the Ironite Company of Chicago, The Master Builders' Company of Cleveland, and the United Products Company, a holding concern for the other two; Edward I. Bucklin, and William O. Belt of Chicago, Sylvester W. and Sidney L. Flesheim, Solomon M. Hexter, Louis F. Body, and Harold E. Smith of Cleveland, and Richard E. Bishop of this city.

The defendants are engaged in the business of pulverizing iron, which is used with cements, and as a coating for cement for the purpose of hardening surfaces subject to heavy traffic. It is a business which has grown with the increasing use of heavy vehicles, and, it is said, that the defendants, by using alleged illegal methods, have cornered about 90 per cent. of the business in this country.

Complaints against the defendants were received by the Department of Justice last Fall and since that time Special Assistant United States Attorneys Henry A. Guiler and Ryland W. Joyce have been gathering testimony and material to lay before the Grand Jury, which began studying the case a week ago. The basis for the indictments under the Sherman law is the usual one of seeking to restrain trade by monopolizing and restricting output and in fixing prices. It is alleged that the plan to accomplish these purposes was made some time subsequent to July 1, 1916.

The criminal conspiracy indictment tells in detail the new method resorted to. It is alleged that the defendants agreed that a suit should be brought by the Ironite Company against The Master Builders Company and the City of Rockford, Ill., for infringement of a patent for rendering cement blocks waterproof. The suit was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The City of Rockford, having shown a disposition to fight the suit, was relieved from liability in the matter.

Thereupon The Master Builders Company came to an agreement with the Ironite Company which resulted in the court permanently enjoining the former company from further infringement of the patent, and charged it with costs. Later a license was granted to The Master Builders Company to use the method covered by the patent, on payment of a royalty, which the holding company thereupon undertook to collect from all of the other thousands of concerns in the United States using the same method.

Concerning this scheme the indictment says:

"It was further a part of said scheme and artifice that defendants should falsely and fraudulently represent, pretend, and promise to said manufacturers of said material that said patents were valid, and that any manufacturer not licensed by said defendants who manufactured or sold the material was an infringer of said patents and was liable to pay defendants damages.

"It was further a part of the scheme to falsely and fraudulently represent that the collusive decree was a bona fide decision rendered by the United States District Court on the merits and after a full and complete examination of the evidence. The collusive consent decree was not a decision rendered after examination, but was part of the scheme and artifice, with the object of making the decree appear to the victims as a bona fide decision and for the purpose of leading said victims to believe that the Ironite Company had been successful in a bona fide litigation, contested in good faith by the Master Builder Company, and thereby inducing and coercing said victims to submit to license agreements rather than engage in expensive litigation for the maintenance of their rights."

The indictment said that the patent claimed by the defendants was invalid, and that the process of using powered iron in cement work has been known and used for more than sixty years. Notice was served upon the defendants of the indictments, and all of them promised to appear in court on Wednesday to plead.

CENTRE FOR ENLISTED MEN.

Recreation Building Open to All the Allies to be in Bryant Park.

A recreation building for the use of American soldiers and sailors, as well as the fighting men in all branches of the allied service, will be opened in Bryant Park on May 15 by the Y. M. C. A. The centre is to be established on the idea of the Eagle Hut, built on the Strand in London for American soldiers and sailors and open to all the Allies.

The building will contain writing and rest rooms, a restaurant, amusements, reception rooms, where relatives may be entertained. Y. M. C. A. Secretaries will have desks there to furnish information about the city, hotels, and amusements. It is announced that it is intended to make the centre a "home for the enlisted man as often as he desires."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.07
Alta	.03	Julia	.10
Andes	.17	Justice	.01
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	.43
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.02	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.01
Con. Virginia	.37	Union Con.	.91
Gould & Curry	.12	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.76

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.10	Butte Goldfield	.05
Cash Boy	.09	Florence	.13
Halifax	.11	Goldfield Cons.	.25
Jim Butler	.74	Goldfield Merger	.02
McNamara	.10	Great Bend	.04
Midway	.04	Jumbo Extension	.04
Mispah	.06	Kewanas	.04
Monarch Pitts	.04	Silver Pick	.03
Montana	.10	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.06	Big Four	.03
Rescue	.10	Consolidated	.00
Tonopah Divide	1.80	Morning Glory	.01
Tonopah Extension	1.70	Union Amalg.	.01
West End	.80	White Caps	.38
West Tonopah	.17	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.28
Atlanta	.07	Rochester	.41
Booth	.03	Round Mountain	.29
		United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4¾	Isabella	5	7
Dr. J'pot	3¼	5	McKinney	7	10
Elkton	4	5	Portland	95	100
El Paso	10	20	U. Gold M.	14	17
Golden C.	168	170	Vindicator	25	50
Granite	20½	40	Rose Nicol	10	11½

DEMANDS ON JEWELERS.

Government Is Seeking Platinum, Iridium, and Palladium.

Government requisitions covering platinum, iridium and palladium, which had been expected by the trade for the last two or three months, following the issuance of an order by the War Industries Board, at that time requiring all stocks of unmanufactured metals to be held subject to Government call, were received by the trade here yesterday. With the actual requisition notice came an inventory sheet and several forms providing for waivers of one kind or another. Roughly, the letter accompanying the requisition shows that, under certain conditions, manufactured articles of the metals in question will not be taken over by the Government; that manufacturing jewelers will be permitted, also under specified conditions, to retain 25 per cent. of these metals that they now held, and that further releases of the metals will be considered by the War Industries Board if made on forms that will be supplied on request.

The letter also asserts that jewelers are to submit, within thirty days of the receipt of the requisition, an estimate of the amounts of the metals in question included in manufactured articles upon which the labor has exceeded 20 per cent. of the value of the metal. Failure to comply with the demands of the requisition renders the offender liable to seizure of his entire stocks of these metals by the Federal authorities.

By way of compensation the Government will pay $105 a Troy ounce for pure platinum, $175 a Troy ounce for iridium, and $185 a Troy ounce for palladium. Compensation for aloys, sweeps, scraps, &c., containing these metals will be determined upon analysis.

GAIN IN DRY GOODS SALES.

Shipments Exceed Those Made at This Time Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade says:

"Current wholesale shipments of dry goods for the week are ahead of the heavy volume of the corresponding week last year. Road sales for both immediate and future delivery show a marked increase over the same period of 1917.

"The number of customers in the market during the week has been about the same as the same week a year ago. Collections are running strong."

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 328, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Criminal. U S‹Carl Graham.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. U S‹John Trokas.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department. DECISIONS.

Henry H. Benedict, aplt., v. George W. Schurman, impld., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to renew motion for examination of defendant before trial on Bamberger v. Cooke, decided by this court Feb. 21, 1918. Order filed.

Henry H. Benedict, aplt., v. Archibald A. Forrest, indv., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to renew motion for examination of defendant before trial on Bamberger v. Cooke, supra. Order filed.

W. Rutger J. Planten, suing, &c., respt., v. Nassau Nat. Bank of N. Y., et al., impld., with Edward Earl & ano., aplts.—Order modified and affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the aplts. No opinion. Order filed.

Peter Mattiali, respt., v. Penn. Coal Co., aplt. Appeal from order of March 1 dismissed.—Order of Feb. 7 reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted upon defendant filing stipulation to waive the statute of limitations in the event of an action being brought upon the same cause and of action within 120 days from service of the order to be entered herein, with notice of entry thereof and of the filing of such stipulation. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Eliphalet W. Tyler, respt., v. Twin City Power Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Lily W. Smith, respt., v. Joseph S. Smith, aplt.—Order reversed and motion denied. No opinion. Order filed.

Brice W. McDowell, aplt., v. Glens Falls Ins. Co., respt.—Order modified and affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Peo. ex rel. Julius E. Leichter, aplt., v. Austrian Hebrew Free Burial Assn., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William F. & Ellen Hickey, respts., v. Mary Porter et al., respts., Leonard Weill, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Holland Security Co., aplt., v. Greenhut & Co., Inc., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Ulrich Drexl, aplt., v. Margarete Drexl, respt.—Order modified and affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Interocean Forwarding Co., aplt., v. Charles R. McCormick & Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Oscar Bamberger & ano., respts., v. Alfred B. Cooke et al., aplts.—Order modified and affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the respondents. No opinion. Order filed.

William H. Feaster, respt., v. Gordon L. Scheffer, aplt.—Order modified and affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the appellant. No opinion. Order filed.

Sadie Weiss, respt., v. Charles Thaler & ano., aplts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. No opinion. Order filed.

Dora Cohen, respt., v. Jacob Loeb, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Arthur S. Luria, respt., v. Charles H. De Witt, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Mildred D. Bier, respt., v. Elias Bier, aplt. —Order modified and affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry J. Greutert, respt., v. Robert Rumsey, aplt.—Order modified by incorporating therein a provision modifying the order for examination by limiting it to the issues concerning plaintiff's right to an accounting, viz., by confining the examination to Sections 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 of the order, and affirmed, without costs; date for examination to proceed to be fixed on service of order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Elsie Gurdin et al., respts., v. Abraham Stiegiitz et al., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Peter Laskofsky v. Pocantas Consol. Collieries Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed

John T. Quinlan v. Carnegie Trust Co. et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of opening Benson Av., &c.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Madero Bros. v. Harris Warehouses, &c.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Mollie Cronish v. Benj. Garfunkel and another.—Aplication denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Kunigunda Schwemmer v. Supreme Council Catholic Benevolent Legion.—Application granted. Order signed.

Myron M. Stuimer v. H. & N. Carburetor Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

Stern Bros. v. William A. Norwood.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Harriman Nat. Bank v. Jesse W. Underwood.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

People v. Russell Dunn.—Motion denied. Order filed.

Helene Kinney v. Newark Federal League Ball Club.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William F. Hamilton v. Leon H. Rouse.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Max Gutschneider v. E. 46th St. Realty Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Paul G. Gravenhorst v. Texas Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated. Order filed.

Aaron B. Coehr v. Alex. R. Grossman et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Ferdinand P. Van der Veer v. William Thiele.—Motion for stay granted. Settle order on notice. Memo. per curiam.

Henry Kelly & Sons v. Al Jolson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to renewal after resettlement of order appealed from. Memo. per curiam. Order filed.

In the matter of Peter A. Luria.—Proceeding dismissed. Memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Anton Baras, ‹Adele Hill.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Insinna‹Dodd—Albert S. Bard.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Lavigne‹Lavigne—Philip J. Sinnott.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Matter of Patterson—Richard J. D. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Sullivan‹Kraus—Abram I. Elkus.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Stewart ‹Tachjian—Joseph Tillman. Greenwich Sav B'k‹1,880 Lexington Co—Phoenix Ingraham. U S Sav Bank‹Bristol Realty Co—Daniel P Hays. Kelly‹Kelly—A Walker Otis.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Sadie Insinna ‹Wm Dodd—Wm W Pellet.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Sullivan‹Kraus—E Rogers.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Henry T Molter‹Sarah Stravitz—Louis H Kirschner. Henry Eggert‹Ella M Merrall—Mitchell Friend.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mitchell, J. At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. Wilson‹Trojan Building Corp—Joseph H Hays.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Purdy‹Becker et al—John F. Frees.

Receiver Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Charles E Adler‹Jacob Broschart—H H Spitts.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department DECISIONS.

J. F. Bernascheff Bldg. Const. Co., aplt., v. Ohio Farms Ins. Co., respt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, on condition that aplt. have case printed and certified on or before May 20 and place same on the calendar and be ready when reached, otherwise motion granted without costs.

L. I. Blohm, respt., v. E. E. Blohm, indiv. and as excr., &c., aplt.—Motion denied, but aplt. may have ten days to answer.

C. W. Cameron, respt., v. Brooklyn Union Pub. Co., aplt.—Motion denied, without costs.

A. & A. Gettins, aplts., v. C. Boyle, indiv. and as excrx., &c., and ano., respts.—Motion for stay granted on condition, otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

The last will of M. A. Barlow, decd.—Motion denied.

Re application for the opening of Addison Place and Gosman Av., &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, without costs and without prejudice.

Reopening of a new street along the Fallkill, Poughkeepsie.—Motion granted, without costs.

Re application of the Westchester Lighting Co. in re Bronx Parkway Com., &c.—Motion denied, without costs.

J. Kmetz, as guardian of J. Kmetz, an infant, respt., v. G. H. De Ronde, aplt.—Motion denied, on condition that aplt. perfect his appeal, place the case on the June calendar, and be ready when reached, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

A. Leahy, respt., v. N. Y., W. & B. R. R., aplt.—Motion denied, without costs.

F. N. Lewis, respt., v. C. N. Y., aplt.—Motion denied, without costs.

P. W. F. Lindner, aplt., v. F. Reifschneider, Jr., respt.—Motion denied, without costs.

J. Mass, respt., v. Special Machine & Tool Co., aplt.—Motion denied on condition that aplt. perfect his appeal and place the case on the June calender and be ready when reached otherwise motion granted.

M. A. Perry as admx., &c., respt., v. K. L. Waterfield, as admr., &c., and ano., deft.—Motion denied, without costs.

People, &c., ex rel. Higgins rel., v. L. W. Stotesbury, &c., and others, respts.—Motion denied, without costs.

A. W. Smith, respt., v. Ford Motor Co., aplt.—Motion for stay granted.

The Trustees and Associates of the Brooklyn Benevolent Society, respts., v. W. F. Connell and ano., aplts.—Motion granted, without costs, and matter referred to an official referee.

Vil. of Hempstead, respt., v. F. Maier, aplt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

B. E. Banks and ano., respts., v. S. Olim, aplt., and others, defts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. M. Bonsall, respt., v. B. C. Shiverick, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

M. & M. Bonsall, respt., v. B. C. Shiverick, aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

M. A. Broderick, respt., v. Northern Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Same respt. v. same aplt., Act. 1.—Order modified by striking out the costs, and as modified affirmed without costs.

A. R. Burchsted, respt., v. Paterson Brewing & Malting Co., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

O. Fried, respt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., aplt.—Judgment and order denying motion for a new trial reversed and new trial granted.

In re Estate of K. B. Johnston, decd., A. DuBois et al., aplts., P. Strasbourger, exor., and others, respts.—Decree of the Surrogate Court of Dutchess County affirmed, with costs

In re petition of the Kings County Trust Co. as substituted trustee, &c., for the benefit of M. L. Lamb, &c.—Decree of the Surrogate Court of Kings County affirmed by default, with costs.

C. M. Keeler as exr., &c., of J. R. Keeler, decd., respt., v. V. P. Abbott and others, aplts.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. L. and E. J. McGratty, respts., v. Krantz Mfg. Co., Inc., and F. E. Weaver and W. E. Rice, indiv., and as surviving members of the Committee of Creditors, &c., aplts., and ano., deft.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

J. Miklasz, respt., v. Penn. R. R., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

C. J. Murray, respt., v. Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. C., aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed.

Platt & Washburn Refining Co., respt., v. Paterson Brewing and Malting Co., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

People, &c., respts., v. H. M. Bennett, aplt. —Judgment of conviction affirmed.

People, &c., respts., v. S. Turner, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed by default.

The People, &c., ex rel Nassau Electric Railroad, respt., v. W. C. Prendergast, as Controller, &c., aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

D. Rosenblatt, &c., respts., v. Bridgeport Metal Goods Mfg. Co., aplt., (Aots. 1, 2, 3, 4.) —Orders reversed, without costs, and motions remitted to the Special Term, with directions to refer the same to Hon. G. J. Garretson, as Official Referee, to take evidence and report to the court.

E. A. and J. M. Rudiger, respts. and aplts., v. J. S. Coleman et al., defts., J. Breuchaud and B. F. Coleman, indiv. and as admr., &c., aplts. and respts.—Judgment modified and affirmed, without costs. Interlocutory orders also affirmed, without costs.

W. L. Schwelkert, respt., v. F. S. Welsh, aplt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

V. Sherman, respt., v. A. M. Mierian, aplt., and others, defts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

H. J. Southard, respt., v. L. I. R. R., aplt. —Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Queensboro Gas and Electric Co., respt., v. L. I. R. R., aplt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Wyckoff Amusement Co., respt., v. S. Kaplan, &c., and others, aplts.—Order modified and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

DECISION BY THE PRESIDING JUSTICE.

On application to appear in the Appellate Term:

W. R. Young, Jr., Inc., respt., v. A. E. Kleinert Co., aplt.—Application denied, without costs.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ASTRACHANS Wanted.—Open for quantity. Q 147 Times.

BEACH CLOTH Wanted, or similar cloth, 28 inches wide; interested in large quantity. Broad 4226.

BROADCLOTH Wanted; serges, velours, kerseys. H. L. Bunin, 545 4th Av. Madison Square 651.

CHEVIOT Wanted.—Newhouse No. 9 or similar; large quantity; will pay good price, spot cash. Farragut 9548.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber buying coats of better grade. 11 East 31st St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better-grade coats. Call with samples, 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—10¼ ounce men's corduroys, different shades. Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Telephone Broad 1439.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Open for quantity 36-inch narrow and wide wale. O 146 Times.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—All Fall shades; quantity. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking on satins and serges, for Fall. Apply afternoon, all week; bring own samples. Mr. Katz, 6th floor, 33 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—White voile and white georgette and navy taffeta dresses; large stock orders placed. 6 West 32d, 11th floor, rear.

DRESSES Wanted.—Satin, taffetas, serges, and jerseys; will place order on snappy styles. 24 West 15th, fifth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Jersey, satin, serge and taffeta dresses; orders given. 11th floor, 54 W. 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for serge and silk dresses. Call, with samples, 146 West 25th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Georgettes, crepes, taffetas, any amount for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for jobs silk and georgette dresses. Madison Square 2683.

EMBROIDERY INSERTIONS Wanted.—Can use a quantity at low prices, also lace insertions. E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 134 West 37th.

FLANNELS Wanted.—Quantity O. D., from $1.50 to $1.70. Call with samples, 5th floor, 114 5th Av.

FURS, Coney and Opposum Collars, Also Coney Sets Wanted.—Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

GABARDINE PIQUE Wanted. — Small or large quantities. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

JAPANESE COTTON CREPE Wanted, any quantities. K 35 Times.

LAWNS AND PAJAMA CHECKS Wanted.—U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gram. 4856.

ORGANDIES Wanted.—37-inch width, any quantity. Tremont 1481.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Open to buy plushes, spot cash. Lustig & Rosenberg, 54 W. 27th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—All qualities. Madison Square 3564.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610, 6077, all colors; also 0816 Pom Poms, all colors, for cash. Isidore Levy Co., Madison Square 8777.

SERGES Wanted.—Velours, oxfords, and silvertones; will pay cash for U. S. serge and velour 0360, navy oxfords and silvertones. Schwartz Bros., 150 West 22d. Chel. 9356.

SERGES Wanted.—8200, 0036, 54280; Tricotines 7161, 4718, navy only; cash. D. Winkler & Co., 93 Madison Av. Madison Square 4173.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—Open for all kinds of serges and poplins. Copland & Appelbaum, 26 East 21st. Room 506.

SERGES AND VELOURS Wanted.—Any quantity; cash. Siegel & Rubenstein, 10 East 38d St.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 1464, 6234, 528, for cash. Farragut 8271.

SILVERTONE, Velours Wanted.—All Fall shades; quantity. Greeley 1544.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better-grade suits. Call with samples, 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; spot cash. Farragut 5780.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will exchange 0360 or other colors taupe for pekin. Call Madison Square 7012.

VELOURS Wanted.—Saxonia, 954 and 0360, for cash. Haft, Farragut 9752.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—Large quantities; submit samples. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BOLIVIA AND POM POMS.—250 yards to close out, $3.37½ cash. Davis, 17 West 17th St.

BOLIVAR.—75 pieces, all shades, to close out for cash. Farragut 9752.

BROADCLOTH, Velours, Pom Pom, Serges, Poplins, Crystal Cloth, and Silvertone. M. S. 9060.

BROADCLOTH, Velours, Serges, Silvertones for sale. Madison Square 2262.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CLOAKING.—Heavyweight, single and double width. Wilk, 15 West 20th St.

COATS.—100 Snappy velour, half-lined, $8.75; capes, $5.75. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall line complete. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

CORDUROY.—John S. Boyd's; if interested call. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 34 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reduction. Call 5th floor, 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—300 taffeta, plain and striped, at a bargain; this season's styles; sizes 16 to 42. Bernard N. Frank, 180 West 28th St.

DRESSES, dimities, voiles, ginghams; superior styles; unequaled values from $2 to $6. Rosebud Mfg. Co., 37 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—150 voile dresses; 150 velvet jackets; any reasonable price taken. Astoria Mfg. Co., 46 East 9th St.

DRESSES.—Job lot of about 115 cotton, voile combination dresses; very cheap. Globe Dress Co., 25 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—300 washable, latest style, close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. H., Fall shades; Columbia, all shades. Madison Square 4173.

FLAGS.—Pure silk American flags, 2x3 inches, 90 cents per gross, and 4½x7 inches, $3 per gross; all mounted on staffs. 11th floor, 920 Broadway. Ask for Mr. Frank.

FOULARDS suitable for dresses or coat linings, a sacrifice. Bing & Bing, 48 W. 25th.

GEORGETTE SPECIALISTS, all colors and qualities. Cansiani Henderson Co., Inc., mfr. agents, 38 East 25th St. Phone 9600 Madison Square.

GINGHAMS.—Good imported ginghams below market price. Vanderbilt 4782.

GINGHAM.—Job of ginghams; sacrifice. Farr. 2420.

LINEN, uncrushable, 36 inch wide; all colors. Phone Greeley 6755.

MIDDIES.—In serge and flannel for Fall; smocks and regulations for immediate delivery. G. and L. Middy Blouse Co., Farragut 5767.

NET.—100 pieces white net, 100 pieces plaid veiling. B. Skudowitz, 129 West 29th. Farragut 458.

PANAMA.—Whitman's 1305, 86-inch, half wool. Farragut 3990.

POM POM.—American 13075, 40 pieces, and 0360, all shades, for cash. Farragut 8752.

SATEENS.—Lot of 40-inch twill, assorted colors. Greenberg, 114 East 28d St.

SCISSORS, manicuring; high-grade, forged steel; equal to imported; price reasonable. Venus Dress Fastener Co., 320 5th Av.

SERGES.—Have some wonderful values in high-grade serges to sell cheap for spot cash; call, don't phone. Jefferson Worsted Mills, 640 4th Av.

SERGES.—Whitman's 1210, Hamilton 3850, Pacific, C. S. G., and C. S.; immediate delivery, net 60 days. T. J. Gillen, Gram. 8663, 313 4th Av.

SERGES.—4059, $1.85; 4060, 4408, $1.65; 4431, $1.70; 10281 Cera, $2.80; 594 Garfield, $2.75; 7120, $2.75. 41 West 25th, 5th floor.

SERGES.—To close out, about 2,000 yards of all wool tanama, 60 inches wide, high shades only; real bargain. Gramercy 1425.

SERGE.—36-inch navy, cotton warp, 14,000 yards, 67½ cents net cash. Phone Alexander, Greeley 2351, between 9 and 11.

SERGES AND POPLINS of all well-known makes at low prices. Copland & Appelbaum, 26 East 21st St., Room 503.

SERGES.—54280 Juilliard's, $2.77½; also broadcloths, all colors, $3.50. Finkelstein, Greeley 5213.

SERGE.—Parker-Wilder, 50 pieces navy No. 4050, 36 inches wide, 63½ cents net cash. Madison Square 3144.

SERGES.—11433, 54, 289, 528, 54,292, and 6234, for spot cash. Schwartz, 39 West 29th.

SERGES, 6234, geras 637, raritan beaver 1273, and poiret twill. Farragut 5628.

SERGE.—1464, 260, 228 Whitman's, $1.85 net cash. Telephone Farragut 4540.

SERGES.—Will sell 100 pieces, 54,289, Madison Square 542.

SERGES.—6120; 50 pieces; 56-inch goods. Chelsea 6501.

SERGE.—7301, navy, $2.25; 6301, black, $1.90. Farragut 5836.

SERGES.—Garfield's 519-528, W. F. X. Stuy. 3240.

SERGES.—75 pieces 54280, all navy. Gramercy 717.

SILVERTONES.—Six pieces taupe, gray silvertones, Holden-Leonard, for sale. T. Arbus & Sons, Farragut 8334.

SUITS.—Silk 200, to close out cheap, M. Goldwasser, 104 West 25th. Farragut 9373.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SUITS AND COATS.—400 to close out; newest styles on cloths and silks at greatly reduced prices. Louis L Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

SUITS.—200 silk suits, to close out, cheap. M. Goldwasser & Sons, 164 West 23th. Farragut 9073.

VELOURS.—Reasonable, 0360 American, also 11438 serge. 1,170 Broadway, Room 501.

WOOL JERSEYS.—Will close out, cheap; good colors. 1,170 Broadway, Room 501.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on camisoles; those who can make quantities. H. Shevits, 519 Broadway.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (Female.)—Grosset and Dunlap, 1,140 Broadway.

BUYER AND MERCHANDISE MAN.—Stewart's, a large Philadelphia Women's Wear Store, doing a popular-priced business, requires a first-class merchandise man; a thoroughly experienced coat and suit buyer can qualify; an excellent opportunity, highest salary, with commission, will be paid to a live, hustling, first-class man; in answering, state fully your age, experience, with complete references, to Stewart's, 1,027 Market Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

ESTIMATOR.—Assistant, experienced, accurate, quantities and drafting; state wages and references. O 141 Times.

SALESMEN.—Carry good line men's Terry and blanket bathrobes; all territories or resident; commission basis. O 112 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday.....6 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Children's Clothes Sought.

Business in children's clothes for Summer wear is said to be very active. Though early orders placed some time ago by retailers were large, it seems that many of them are already back in the market looking for additional supplies of one kind or another. Rompers of various types for both boys and girls seem to be among the most widely sought lines, and it is said that the best and most durable materials are the ones most in demand. Soldier and sailor suits for youngsters are also having a heavy sale.

Phonograph Trade Continues.

Considering the time of the year, the phonograph trade is experiencing considerable activity, according to reports from a number of manufacturers with offices in this city. Installment business in the medium priced instruments is said to be holding up very well in most sections, and in many cases is increased over the same period in former years. The demand for very high priced phonographs in elaborate cabinets seems not to be particularly heavy just now, but the Third Liberty Loan and the season are held to be chiefly accountable for this fact.

Two-Color Leather Novelties.

Two-material combinations in women's garments, which usually entail two different shades if not two different colors, have had their effect on designs for leather belts and leather shopping bags for women. One belt seen was made of black patent leather and white buckskin in rather a large flowered design. It was to be worn with a sports dress of white silk jersey cloth. Soft suede leather is frequently used for the shopping bags, which are large, and battleship gray and red are among the popular color combinations in these articles.

Further Advances in Paper.

The strong buying movement in the local paper market which set in several weeks ago is continuing with considerable vigor, and further increases in quoted prices have been recorded. Bond paper, which went from 9 to 12 cents a pound a short time ago, is now selling at 13 cents. Manila wrapping in rolls and in sheets is very active around 6½ to 7 cents a pound, and news print rules at 4½ cents. With the market in its present state, practically no mills will accept anything but open orders. Though they have been trying hard to catch up on deliveries, it seems that orders are still coming in faster than the goods can be turned out.

Large Ribbon Dress Hats Worn.

Well-dressed women are seen in this city wearing hats, suitable for dress or tailored use, with brims from six to eight inches wide and with high crowns. The brims of these hats are made of heavy body ribbon and the crowns are of lisere or milan. Some models show the use of a double brim, which separates at the edge and produces a puff effect. The trimmings consist of small wooden beads, sometimes metal, over the entire crown. In another type of ribbon hat seen here the brim is doubled and wired so that it will hold its shape, and the crown is made of straw. A wide grosgrain ribbon sash, with a beaded edge, completes this hat. It is seen in navy and navy combined with white.

Fall Shoe Orders Large.

Orders already placed for Fall shoes of the better grades are said to be unusually heavy. A number of factories, in fact, report that they have already booked about all the business which they can take care of under present conditions, and that they have practically withdrawn their most popular lines from the market. Others expect to be in the same position very shortly. It is thought that the early buying for Fall this year is due in great part to the situation which developed just before Easter, when so many retailers found it impossible to get their supplies. What happened then is said to have forcibly impressed retail merchants everywhere with the necessity for early buying.

Sailor to Get His Commissions.

Something new in the way of compensation for employes who have entered the national service has been devised by the Majestic Neckwear Company of this city. The first of the company's salesmen to answer the call was Walter B. Epstein, who joined the navy, and in appreciation of his services and patriotism the company will pay him, during the period of his enlistment, the regular commissions on orders coming from his territory during that time. In Mr. Epstein's absence his territory will be taken care of by the sales manager of the company. Traveling expenses incurred by the latter will be deducted from the commissions, but as these expenses would have to have been paid by the salesman-sailor if he had gone out himself, the net return to him will be the same. It is expected that other manufacturers may follow suit.

Drills in Place of Denims.

That temperamental engineer who could not run his train because his overalls were brown, instead of blue, is due for another shock. The weights of the denims used in these garments since the price went up on them so sharply have been principally 2.20s and 2.40s. Only recently, however, the Government ordered 85,000,000 yards of denims of this weight, half of which are to be indigo blue and the other half brown. This means that there is going to be a marked shortage of denims of any color for use by the civilian trade, and it is understood that there is a movement on foot to substitute for them drills running from 2 to 2.50 yards in weight. Inasmuch as the Government and the Red Cross have been big drill buyers also, especially on 2.40s, the suggested substitution may be possible only in part.

Like the Cat, They Came Back.

Apropos of mention in yesterday's TIMES of speculation in piece goods in this market, particularly in the case of serges, this incident is related in the dry goods trade:

Following the Drive

Behind the third successful mobilization of our money that is to help crush Kaiserism comes a demand for safe investments in which to place our surplus.

Because they are essential in war and peace, Public Utility companies continue to hold their place in the front rank of sound investments. Their short term securities are particularly adapted to present needs, combining unusual safety with a yield around

7½%

Ask us for Circular T.

A.H.Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Permanent Monthly Income of $25 can be had for about $3,800 Invested in 50 shares of

CITIES SERVICE PREFERRED STOCK

Cities Service Company is one of the largest and strongest Oil and Public Utility Organizations in America. Its stock will afford a maximum of stability.

Monthly Dividends
Monthly Earnings
Statements

Write for Circular T-90

Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 Wall Street

Poulsen Wireless

Bought—Sold—Quoted

McDONNELL & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 BROADWAY Phone—Rector 7800
Private Wire to San Francisco

GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION
CHANGE OF NAME.

After April fifteenth, with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Insurance, the above corporation will be known as

CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION.

This involves no change of ownership, management or operation.
244 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SMALL BANK ACCOUNTS INVITED

BIGELOW & COMPANY BANKERS
25 PINE STREET NEW YORK

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co.
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.
Wanted for Sinking Fund
C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-Four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent bonds, due May 1, 1927, at the lowest price not to exceed 110 per cent and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds indorsed "Proposals for C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds," will be received by The New England Trust Company, Trustee, 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until Wednesday, May 15, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co., at its office, Sears Building, Boston, Mass., and interest on such bonds will cease May 16, 1918.

E. H. SAMPSON,
Acting Cashier.

Boston, May 1, 1918.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL & OIL COMPANY
(formerly Texas & Pacific Coal Company.)

An increase of the capital stock from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 was authorized at the annual meeting of stockholders held April 17th, 1918, and has just been approved by the Capital Issues Committee.

The directors have determined to offer the new stock pro rata to the stockholders of record at the close of business on May 18th, 1918, for subscription at par, payable 50% on or before June 3rd, 1918, and 50% on or before September 30th, 1918.

Warrants will be mailed as soon as possible after May 18th.

EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 7th day of June, 1918, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $25,121.79. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By B. G. CURTIS, Secretary.

New York, May 1st, 1918.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Enjoy Another Big Day, with Irregular Changes—New 4¼s Decline.

The volume of trading in Steel common alone yesterday would have constituted a fair day's activity for the entire list while the last loan campaign was under way, and with the help of a broadening market for other industrial shares the day's total closely approached the biggest turnover of the year to date. For the most part the same tendencies that have shown themselves in preceding sessions controlled yesterday's vigorous fluctuations; the Street was bullish without being able to explain clearly why prices should suddenly advance so rapidly, and watchful for a reaction which ought to make its appearance at about this stage of the movement. Yet the day's changes were mostly on the right side, despite the receipt of some heavy selling orders from traders who figured that the advance could not maintain the gait it has exhibited.

Steel made a new high record for the year at 109¾, thereby disappointing a number of holders who had orders in to sell at 110, and ended the day with a net gain of a point, but the selling in this issue was matched by renewed strength in some of the other speculative favorites. Distillers moved up 3 points from its low for the day and retained a net advance of 2⅝, while its companion issue, United States Industrial Alcohol, was showing a reactionary tendency. Baldwin Locomotive was in greater demand and closed 2 points higher, while American Sugar and Sumatra surpassed this gain. In other parts of the list there were declines that emphasized the concentration of the big operators upon a few issues in which they have been able to obtain quick results. Brokers reported some increase in commission business, but with the public participation still very small in the light of the volume of transactions.

The first day's dealings in the new Liberty 4¼s, which was limited to actual certificates bought for cash, were disappointing from the investor's standpoint, but closely in line with the predictions that were so freely made by bond men when the Secretary announced his terms. As a matter of investment mathematics the probable selling price of the new issue was fixed at 98 by the market for the second 4s, and yesterday's offerings quickly carried the price close to that basis. From the fact that most of the bonds were sold on behalf of out-of-town customers offering them in large blocks it was assumed on the floor that they represented liquidation by banks which found a smaller sale for the definitive bonds than they had expected, and which wanted to release the capital represented. Other bonds, particularly the New York City issues and the underlying railroad liens, have been advancing in price and the demand for the foreign issues has improved.

Call money did not go above 6 per cent., but nearly all of the borrowing was done at that rate. Time money continues scarce, with 6 per cent. being paid for sixty days.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Naval and Military News Causes Demand for Securities.

LONDON, May 10.—There was a good tone to the stock market, due to naval and military news which encouraged a demand for investment securities.

Interest in mining shares centred in speculative tins. Industrials were firm and active in spots. Oils irregular. Rubber shares were heavy on unsatisfactory outlook for the industry.

Money in better demand. Discounts steadier.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 10.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 58 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 25½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 6 | Renewals 6
Low ..... 8 | Last 8

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½@5%	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5%@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5¼@5%

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5%
4 to 6 months 6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7545	$4.7545	$4.7545	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	..
Cables	5.69¾	5.69¾	5.69¾	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7545	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.71¾	5.69¾
China—		
Hongkong	78.00	78.25
Peking	116.50	116.75
Shanghai	109.50	109.75
19.30 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	48.50	49.00
52.44 India—		
Bombay	37.75	38.00
Calcutta	37.75	38.00
5.1826 Italy	9.03	9.01¼
Kobe	52.125	52.25
Yokohama	52.125	52.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.50	34.00
Copenhagen	30.75	31.25
Christiania	31.00	31.50
19.30 Spain	27.85	28.05
South America—		
54.42 Rio	25.28	25.38
42.64 Buenos Aires	45.58	45.68
5.1826 Switzerland	4.16	4.11¼
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.70	15.00
500 rubles	14.50	14.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.71	$4.71¼	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $640,986,502; balance, $66,305,608; United States Treasury debit balance, $37,768; Federal Reserve credit balance, $56,672,855.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $13.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 49¼d, unchanged; in New York, 99½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$6,010,489	$148,484,826
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits tax	227,805,825	412,558,984
Miscellaneous	62,198,493	695,092,413
Miscellaneous rev.	4,986,981	177,378,137
Total receipts	$300,451,239	$1,433,513,811
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	20,912,563	4,430,118,888
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	120,136,689	328,177,788
Expenditures	321,363,803	5,863,632,300

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, May 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	750,000
Silver in hand decreased	291,000
Notes in circulation increased	278,710,000
Treasury deposits increased	6,804,000
General deposits decreased	138,682,000
Bills discounted decreased	83,334,000
Advances decreased	5,626,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	1,245,000	412,103	648,649
Year to date	46,502,207	68,198,811	63,058,546

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
60	69	100	Adams Express	67	67	67	67	+ ¼
15½	16⅜	200	Advance Rumely	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
35	35¾	100	Advance Rumely pf	35	35	35	35	− ½
1½	1⅝	200	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
1½	1⅝	1,000	Alaska Juneau	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
30¼	30⅝	17,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29	31¼	28⅝	30¼	+ 1⅛
84¼	84⅝	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	84	84⅞	84	84½	+ ⅛
73¼	73⅝	3,200	Am. Beet Sugar	74	74⅝	73¼	73½	− ⅛
83	85½	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	87	87	87	87	−3
43½	43½	20,200	Am. Can	45	46⅜	44⅞	45⅝	+ ⅜
96⅛	98	100	Am. Can pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅜
78⅝	78⅞	4,200	Am. Car & Fdry	79	79½	78¼	78½	− ⅜
87½	88½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	88	88	87⅜	87⅜	− ⅞
12⅜	13¼	300	Am. H. & Leather	13½	13½	12⅜	12⅝	− ⅞
59½	60¼	1,000	Am. H. & L. pf	60¼	60½	60	60	− ¼
30⅝	31½	2,400	Am. Ice	30⅞	31	30	31	+1
49½	50½	700	Am. Ice pf	50⅝	50⅝	50	50½	− ¼
52⅞	53½	3,700	Am. International	53⅜	54¼	52⅞	52⅞	−1⅛
34	34¼	1,800	Am. Linseed	34⅞	34⅞	34¼	34¼	− ¼
74½	75½	100	Am. Linseed pf	75	75	75	75	...
66¾	67	10,800	Am. Locomotive	66⅝	68	66⅜	66¾	− ¼
136	138½	300	Am. Shipbuilding	136	138	130	135	+6
81⅜	81¼	12,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81½	82¼	81	81¼	+ ⅛
88	90	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ¼
103½	104½	100	Am. S. & R. pf. x d	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
65	65⅜	2,100	Am. Steel F'dries	64½	65¾	64½	65	+ ⅛
111¾	112⅜	9,300	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅝	113½	109	111⅝	−3¼
117	117½	23,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	115	120	114¼	117	+2½
97	97½	300	Am. Sumat. Tob. pf	96	96¼	96	96¼	+1¼
98¼	98⅝	4,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	96¼	99⅝	96¼	98⅜	+ ⅛
167	168	600	Am. Tobacco	169	169	168	168	−1
94	98	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	95	95	95	95	+1
53¾	53	4,800	Am. Woolen	53⅝	55¼	53⅝	54⅞	+1½
93¼	95	100	Am. Woolen pf	94½	94¾	94½	94½	...
14⅞	15¼	2,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14⅝	16	14½	15⅜	+ ⅜
45	46¼	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
67¼	67⅝	25,300	Anaconda Copper	67	68	66⅞	67¼	+ ⅝
58	60	100	Associated Oil	58	58	58	58	+4
85	85¾	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	85	86	85	85¼	+ ⅛
81	82	600	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	82	82	81¾	81⅝	− ⅜
91½	92	300	Atlantic Coast Line	91	91¼	91	91½	+ ⅜
106½	110¼	4,700	At., Gulf & West I	110	112¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛
85¾	85⅞	79,700	Baldwin Loco	83¾	87¼	83¾	85⅝	+2
53	53⅜	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	53⅝	54	52⅞	53⅜	+ ⅛
54	56	300	Baltimore & O. pf	54½	54½	54¼	54½	+ ⅛
90½	92	200	Barrett Co	91	91¼	91	91½	+ ⅛
87	89	200	Bethlehem Steel	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+1½
86	86¼	50,800	Beth. Steel, class B	86¼	87⅝	86	86⅞	− ⅛
106¼	106¾	300	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	...
40	41	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	40¼	40¼	40⅜	40⅞	...
96	97¾	100	Brown Shoe pf	96	98	96	96	−2
7¼	7½	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
132	133	100	Burns Brothers	133	133	133	133	...
9⅜	9¾	300	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9½	...
18¾	19	1,400	Butte & Superior	20	20	19	19	−1
44½	45	1,300	California Packing	44¾	45¼	44¾	45½	+1¼
16¾	17	700	California Petro	17	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
47½	48	400	California Pet. pf	48¼	48½	48	48	− ⅛
147½	148½	7,600	Canadian Pacific	147⅝	149⅞	147⅜	148	−1
67⅜	68½	4,800	Central Leather Co	68¼	68¾	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅜
7⅞	34⅜	600	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
58¾	58½	4,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¾	59¾	57¾	58¾	−1
7¼	7½	100	Chi. Great Western	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
21	22	100	Chi. Great West. pf	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
42	42¼	5,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	42¾	43¼	42	42¾	+ ⅛
71	71⅝	1,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	71¼	72	71¼	71⅞	+ ⅛
92	93	300	Chi. & Northwest'n	92½	93	92½	93	+ ⅛
20⅝	21	2,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	21¾	21⅝	21	21	+ ⅛
68½	69	400	C., R. I.& P.7 p.c.pf	69	69½	69	69½	+ ⅛
58¼	58¼	300	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf	58¾	59	58¾	58⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	16⅜	1,100	Chile Copper	16¼	16¾	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
42½	43½	2,300	Chino Copper	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
43	43¼	2,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	43⅝	44	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
84¼	84½	1,200	Columbia Gas & El	34⅝	34⅝	34	34¼	+ ⅛
87	89	100	Consolidated Gas	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
67⅜	71¼	200	Continental Can	67⅞	68	67⅞	68	+ ⅛
40¾	40⅞	17,900	Corn Products Ref	41	41⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
69¼	69½	89,200	Crucible Steel	68¾	70⅞	68¼	69¼	+ ⅝
90½	91	100	Crucible Steel pf	91	91	91	91	...
30	30¼	8,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	30	30⅜	29⅜	30¼	+ ⅛
80¼	81½	700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	80¼	81⅝	80¼	81½	+ ⅛
95½	98	100	Deere & Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
105	107½	500	Delaware & Hud	107	107⅜	106⅛	106⅝	+ ⅛
162	166	200	Del., Lack. & West	165	165	165	165	+ ¼
6⅜	7⅜	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	...
57⅜	57⅞	87,200	Distillers' Secur	55⅞	57½	54½	57⅜	+2⅝
15⅛	15¾	1,000	Erie	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	− ⅛
30¼	30½	2,800	Erie 1st pf	30⅞	31	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅜	1,000	Erie 2d pf	21⅝	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅛
33	33½	1,500	Gaston, W. & W	33¾	33¾	33	33	− ⅛
42	44	200	General Cigar	42	42	42	42	+1½
147½	148	1,150	General Electric	148	148¾	148	148	+ ¼
120	120¾	5,200	General Motors	120	120⅞	118½	120	− ¼
79¾	80	100	General Motors pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	...
44	45	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	45¼	45¾	44⅞	44⅞	+ ½
91½	92	2,700	Great Northern pf	91⅝	92½	91½	92	+ ½
30⅜	31	9,100	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	30½	31⅜	30½	31	+ ½
42¾	43	300	Greene-Cananea x d	43	43	43	43	...
40¼	41	2,600	Haskell & Barker	40½	41¾	40½	41½	+ ⅝
53¼	53¾	12,000	Inspiration Copper	54	54⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	7½	600	Interboro Consol	7⅜	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	15½	1,400	Int. Agricultural	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
48	49	1,900	Int. Agricultural pf	49½	50¼	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
126	129½	300	Int. Harvester N. J	129½	129½	129	129	− ⅛
108¼	110	100	Int. Har.N.J.,pf x d	108½	108¾	108¾	108¾	+1½
23	25¼	4,000	Int. Mer. Marine	24⅝	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
92⅜	92½	29,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	92¼	93½	92	92⅜	+ ⅛
29½	29¾	4,100	Int. Nickel	30¼	30¾	29¾	29¾	− ¼
40⅞	41¼	1,200	Int. Paper	41⅛	41¾	41	41	...
15	15½	300	Kansas City South	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	...
44¾	45¾	300	Kelly Spring Tire	45	45	45	45	+1
32⅝	32⅝	5,500	Kennott Copper	32⅝	33¼	32½	32½	− ¼
56	57	100	Kress (S. H.) Co	56	56	56	56	...
85¼	86	5,300	Lackawanna Steel	86	87	86	85⅝	− ⅛
60	60¼	500	Lehigh Valley	61	61	60	60	− ⅛
165	190	100	Liggett & Myers	175	175	175	175	−4
22	23	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22½	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
61	63	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	62½	63¾	62½	63	+ ½
94	96	100	Manhattan Elev	95	95	95	95	...
25	27	400	Maxwell Motors	26	27	26	26	...
53	54	300	May Dept. Stores	53¼	54	54	54¼	+1½
96¼	96¾	6,800	Mexican Petroleum	97	97¾	96	96¾	− ⅛
48¾	49	13,900	Midvale Steel	48¼	49½	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
9½	10	200	Minn. & St. L. new	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
4¾	4⅞	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
7⅜	8⅛	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	3,400	Missouri Pacific	22⅜	23½	22¼	22¾	− ⅛
53⅜	54½	300	Missouri Pacific pf	54½	54½	54	54	− ⅜
67½	68	100	Montana Power	67¼	67½	67½	67½	− ⅛
32	32½	400	Nat. Acme	32½	32½	32½	32½	− ⅛
94	96	400	Nat. Biscuit	95	95	95	95	− ⅝
90	110	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	102½	102½	102½	102¼	+ ⅝
16	16¼	1,000	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16½	16½	16	16	+ ⅛
50¾	51	1,400	Nat. E. & S. x d	51	51½	50⅝	51	+ ⅛
58¼	58¼	400	Nat. Lead	58⅜	58½	58⅜	58½	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅞	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
20	20¼	100	Do., scller 60	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
12½	13⅛	500	N. O., Tex. & Mex	20	20	20	20	...
129½	130½	500	N. Y. Air Brake	131	131	130	130	−1
71¾	72½	8,600	N. Y. Central	72¼	73½	72¼	72¼	+ ½
21½	23	200	N. Y. Dock	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
33⅝	33⅞	7,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	+ ⅜
19	20	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	20¼	20¼	20	20⅛	− ⅜
103¼	106¼	2,800	Norfolk & Western	106¼	107¼	106¼	106¾	+1½
86¾	87¾	2,100	Northern Pacific	87¾	88½	86⅝	87¾	+ ⅛
40⅜	41	7,300	Ohio Cities Gas	40⅞	41	39½	39⅝	− ¾
59	60	100	Owens Bottle Mach	59	59	59	59	−2
31¾	32	600	Pacific Mail	31¾	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
43¾	44	4,700	Penn. R. R.	44	44	43⅞	44	...
44¼	44¾	600	People's Gas, Chi	44¼	44¼	44	44	...
12¼	12½	400	Pere Marquette	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
27	27½	100	Philadelphia Co	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
40½	41	3,500	Pierce-Arrow	41⅞	41⅞	40½	40¾	− ⅛
53	54	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal	54½	54½	53¾	53¾	−1⅜
83	83½	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	83½	83½	83½	83⅞	+ ⅛
92	93	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	93	93	93	93	+3
28¾	29	1,900	Pitts., W. West Va	29¼	29¾	29	29	+ ⅛
69¾	70	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¼	+ ⅛
60¾	60½	1,600	Pressed Steel Car	60¾	61	60¼	60¾	+ ⅛
117	119	100	Pullman Co	119	119	119	119	+1
56	58	1,700	Railway Steel Sp	56	56⅝	56	56	− ⅛
25¼	25¾	1,800	Ray Con. Copper	25¼	25½	25¼	25⅜	− ⅛
86	86¾	47,700	Reading	87⅜	87⅜	85⅝	86¼	−1
35	39	100	Reading 2d pf	38	38	38	38	−1
87⅛	87½	16,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	88	90	87¼	87¾	+ ⅛
78½	80	700	Royal Dutch t r	80	80	79½	80	+ ⅛
11¾	11¾	100	St. Louis-San Fran	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
27	27	100	St. L.-San Fran. pf	26	28	26	26	...
74½	76	200	Savage Arms	75½	76	75½	76	+ ⅝
7	7¼	200	Saxon Motor	7	7	7	7	...
7⅞	8	200	Seaboard Air Line	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	...
143	143½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	143	143	143	143	...
27½	28⅜	2,700	Sinclair Oil Refin	27½	28⅜	27	27⅜	− ⅛
63	63	900	Sloss-S. Steel & I	63	63	63	63	...
85	86¼	9,150	Southern Pacific	85	86¼	84½	85	+ ⅛
22¾	23¼	11,800	Southern Railway	22⅞	23⅜	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
61	61¼	750	Southern Ry. pf	61	61¼	61	61	...
98	98	100	Standard Milling	98	98	98	98	+3
37⅝	37⅝	4,300	Studebaker Co	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞	36⅝	− ⅛
43¾	44½	1,600	Superior Steel	43¾	44½	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	17⅞	2,100	Tenn. C. & C	17⅞	17½	16¾	17	− ⅜
150	151½	2,500	Texas Co	152	152½	150¼	150¾	−2
15⅝	16	100	Texas & Pacific	16	16	16	16	...
58⅜	59⅜	22,700	Tobacco Products	58⅜	61¼	59	59½	+ ⅛
92	92	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	92	92	92	92	+ ½
123⅜	123⅝	15,500	Union Pacific	123⅜	125⅜	123⅜	124½	+1½
70¼	70½	100	Union Pacific pf	70¼	70½	70¼	70½	...
44	44½	4,400	United Alloy Steel	44	44½	44	44	− ⅛
91¾	92¾	1,900	United Cigar Stores	91¾	92¾	91¾	91¾	+ ⅛
125	125	400	United Fruit	125	125	125	125	+ ½
9⅞	10	2,000	United Rys. Invest	9⅞	10	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
18	18¼	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	18	18¼	18	18¼	+1⅜
15	15	100	U. S. Cast. P. & F	15	15	15	15	−1
131¼	131¾	10,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	131¼	131¾	130	130¾	−1
13⅞	13⅞	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
57⅝	58⅜	5,600	U. S. Rubber	57⅝	58⅜	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅜
42	42½	800	U. S. Sm., R. & M	42	42	41½	42	...
107	109⅞	438,600	U. S. Steel	107	109⅞	106⅝	108¼	+1
110¾	110¾

START TRADING IN NEW LIBERTY BONDS

Active Buying Follows Opening Quotation of 99.10, with Minimum at 98.40.

TOTAL SALES $3,538,000

Financial Circles Not Surprised by Result of Loan's First Venture Into the Open Market.

The initial trading in the new Liberty 4¼ per cent. bonds on the Stock Exchange yesterday brought a result quite different from the first transactions in the two preceding loans, in that all sales were made below par. The ticker carried the report of the opening sale fully twenty minutes after the start of business on the board, a number of individual transactions being lumped together for a total of $407,000 bonds at 99.10. Thereafter trading was active, with a declining price scale, until the minimum quotation of the day was touched at 98.40.

The activity in the new Government issue helped to swell the day's turnover of all bonds to the second largest of the year. Of the aggregate sales reported, amounting to $10,174,000, the 4¼s supplied $3,538,000. The tape recorded numerous large sales. One block of $670,000 went at 98.80 in the first hour of trading, although it was possible that this transaction, like the opening sale, was made up of several separate lots at the same price. After reaching the minimum level of the session toward noon, the price rallied slightly, but the final sale was $25,000 at 98.40 again.

The failure of the bonds to command a price of par in their first venture into the open market did not excite much surprise in financial circles. Bond men had predicted that, on a relative income basis, the new 4¼s would be influenced by the position of the Liberty 4s under 96 to gravitate to a level under par. In some quarters it had been assumed that the sinking fund provision of the loan, whereby a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the issue would be available to support the market, would be put into operation to stabilize the price. As far as could be learned, however, the market was permitted to take its natural course. There was no talk in banking quarters of possible German influences behind the selling, as was the case when the other loans were subjected to heavy pressure in past months, and the market did not attract any unusual attention. Most of the offerings were reported to come from out of town banks and were put out by numerous Stock Exchange firms.

In making the opening price, a committee of Governors in the bond crowd examined the buying and selling orders just before the gong sounded. As most of the selling orders called for the best bid price at the start, the committee struck an average of the bids and established the quotation.

The addition of the new bonds to the trading list had little effect on the other Liberty Loans. The 3½s opened at 98.94 and closed at the same figure. The first 4s started off at 95.84 and ended the day at 95.90; the second 4s, from an opening quotation of 95.86, eased to 95.84. The second 4s were more active than the 4¼s, with a turnover of $5,653,000, and trading in the others was light.

The market appraisal of the new Liberty bonds had no dampening effect on the stock market, which again pushed forward to new high levels for a number of issues in the morning. The day's sales amounted to more than 1,200,000 shares, making the fourth million-share session of the year.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Both Dun's and Bradstreet's this week emphasize the favorable crop report, the success of the Liberty Loan, and the strong stock market as features making for optimism. "The best news of the week," Dun's Review says, "and with a highly significant bearing on the war situation, has come from the great grain-producing regions, and there is perceptible strengthening of confidence as agricultural prospects grow more promising. Not only have the cereal crops made gratifying response to almost ideal weather conditions, but the manner in which retail trading, especially in the East, has broadened under the stimulus of higher temperatures indicates that the most extraordinary prices of modern times have not generally or seriously impaired the nation's purchasing power.

"The notable success of the Third Liberty Loan affords a measure both of the patriotic spirit and the strong financial position of the people. Yet the fact is not obscured that economy and retrenchment are being practiced in many quarters, either through necessity or from a disposition to conserve resources in anticipation of future Federal borrowing, and the movement to promote thrift is spreading. That the country is getting more completely on a war footing each week's reports make clearer."

"Improvement in weather conditions, crops, trade, especially at retail; industrial outputs, general rail and water transportation, and last, but not least, in stock market sentiment and dealings, constitute a sextet of favorable features in the week's reports," Bradstreet's Journal says. "With the Third Liberty Loan largely oversubscribed, the business world seems to have turned its attention back to trade and industry."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Overseas Marine Insurance Company, Ltd., of London announced yesterday that the company had taken over the English business and assets of the Volga Insurance Company of Petrograd, increasing its paid-up capital to $450,000, with assets of $1,462,000. Lord Balfour of Burleigh has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Sir Henry Lowther has been elected a Director.

Directors of the Atlas Powder Company have declared a special Red Cross dividend on the common stock, payable May 18, to stockholders of record May 10.

Felix T. Hughes & Co., Inc., investment bankers, have opened offices at 37 Wall Street. They have purchased control of Fellsmere Company. Felix T. Hughes, formerly Vice President of the Engineering Securities Corporation, is President.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'23	4½	6.00	5.75
Canadian Pacific	1918-'23	4½	6.60	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.10	5.80
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.90	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5 @4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.50
Cl., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.75	6.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.25	5.75
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.10	5.80
Louis. & Nash	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.50
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'26	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.40	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.40	6.00
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.75	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.40
Seaboard Air L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.60
So. Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.50

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Am Oil	9	10	Iron Blos	33	40
B S Gas	7	8	Iron Cap	18¾	19
Begole	50	60	Jerome V	62	69
Black H	1½	1¾	La Rose	45	50
Bolivia	90	100	Majestic	26	30
Bost Ely	85	90	Mex Met	39	43
Bost & M	58	60	Mojave T	6	8
Bost & L	28	30	New Balt	90	100
Bost & Ar	1	2	N Z & L	24	27
Calaveras	1¼	2	N Cornelia	16½	17
Crown Res	15	25	New Doug	80	85
Con Ariz	2	2¼	Nixon Nev	70	73
Cortez	5	10	Otisco	20	30
Champion	5	6	Onondaga	20	25
Chief Cons	2¼	2½	Ray Herc	4¼	4¾
E & B	2¼	2¾	Rilla	2	3
Earl Eagle	3	4	*8 W Sale	75	100
Fortuna	4	5	18 W M	100	1½
Gold Lake	1	5	U V Exten	40	41
Houghton	50	70	Victoria M		65
Home Oil	60	61	Yukon Gold	1	1¼

*Part paid. †Full paid.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	80.19	80.35	80.54	+ .03
25 industrials	82.02	80.52	81.05	
50 stocks	71.59	70.43	70.79	+ .01

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
May 10	71.59	70.43	70.79	+ .01
May 9	71.05	69.93	70.78	+ .70
May 8	70.58	69.54	70.08	+ .40
May 7	69.93	69.05	69.68	+ .75
May 6	69.03	68.38	68.93	+ .93
May 4	68.42	68.18	68.80	- .13
May 3	68.69	68.24	68.43	- .17

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

May.	—High.—	—Low.—		Last.
1918	71.59	May 10	67.58 May 1	70.79
1917	83.78	May 31	75.77 May 9	82.77
1916	89.16	May 25	82.39 May 5	87.94
1915	72.94	May 1	64.14 May 10	67.06
1914	69.75	May 18	67.48 May 9	69.17
1913	71.25	May 26	69.45 May 1	69.99
1912	83.17	May 2	80.08 May 31	80.19
1911	82.78	May 22	79.40 May 11	81.81

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—		Last.
*1918	71.59	May 10	64.12 Jan. 15	70.79
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	77.58
	Full Years.			
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	61.09 June 10	63.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

May 10	77.20 +.08	May 2	76.49 +.19
May 9	77.14 +.30	May 1	76.30 +.09
May 8	76.84 +.14	April 30	76.21 +.07
May 7	76.70 +.04	April 29	76.14 —.02
May 6	76.68 +.10	April 27	76.16 —.09
May 4	76.56 —.16	April 26	76.25 —.02
May 3	76.40 —.09	April 25	76.27 —.05

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—	—Low.—		Last.
*1918	77.45	Jan. 21	75.77 Apr. 9	77.20
†1917	89.48	Jan. 26	83.70 May 11	83.70
	Full Years.			
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.13	Nov. 21	78.19 Apr. 23	88.94
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	88.45 Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

THE COTTON MARKET

Day of Violent Fluctuations Out of Proportion to Volume of Business.

Another of the double-jointed reversible markets, to which the local cotton trade has apparently become partial, with some variations, which proved that all possibilities of novelty had not yet been exhausted, was staged at the ring of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday. It was very largely a trader's market, and the violence of the fluctuations was consequently somewhat out of proportion to the volume of business.

The market opened briskly, on a continuance of Thursday's late buying, with quotations up from 3 to 12 points, and promptly advancing 10 to 20 points more. There was a little flurry of realizing from the long side just here, but it did not last long, and prices went up until they were from 90 to 101 points, at the very top, higher than Thursday's close. This was in the early afternoon, and as soon as it had reached this point the market fell apart and receded as fast as it had advanced. By the time the closing gong sounded, virtually all the gain had been lost, and though final quotations were still from 19 to 27 points higher, except May, which was 3 lower, the tone of the market was distinctly weak.

The responsibility of internal conditions for the upset was indicated by the fact, among others, that perhaps the most bullish piece of news of the day—the definite statement that Ostend was closed to the submarines—came just when prices were starting downhill, and availed little or nothing to start them. In the early morning there was renewed pessimism regarding the Texas and Oklahoma crop, which induced active short covering against relatively few offerings. There were some May notices out, which were in comparatively little demand, but in the later morning bidding was brisk. The effect of this condition, with the later decline, was, like the big recent declines, virtually to wipe out the premiums on the near months.

Then, when the market turned soft, all the talk was of the surplus stock of cotton goods in New England, not taken up as expected by Government orders, of possible strikes in English cotton mills over the new wage scale, and similar matters. Southern spot markets continued unaffected by any weakness here, remaining unchanged or 50 points higher, some of them doing a fair business on the rise. Exports yesterday were 15,556 bales.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	26.55	26.95	26.40	26.60@26.70	26.63
June	27.00	27.00	27.00	26.55 Bid.	26.28
July	26.28	27.24	26.22	26.50@26.60	26.23
Aug.	26.15	26.75	26.15	26.20 Bid.	25.93
Sept.	26.10	26.25	26.10	26.14 Bid.	25.87
Oct.	25.70	26.55	25.52	25.84@25.87	25.63
Nov.				25.80 Bid.	25.58
Dec.	25.55	26.42	25.42	25.74@25.76	25.52
Jan.	25.50	26.30	25.45	25.60@25.63	25.41
Feb.				25.50 Bid.	25.31
March				25.48 Bid.	25.29

The local market for spot cotton was unchanged and 28.15c for middling uplands; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29c; New Orleans, 29c; Savannah, 32.50c; Augusta, 29c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 28.60c; Little Rock, 30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	6,534	15,373	15,195
Exports	15,556	5,428	11,071
Stocks	3,320,166	3,278,872	4,747,865
N. Y. stocks	165,466	167,882	67,091
Port stocks	1,351,995	1,436,279	933,287
Interior receipts	15,444	19,945	6,400
Interior shipments	15,377	17,330	10,346
N. Y. arrivals	4,495	6,458	6,590

The week-end statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Week's into sight 86,148 bales, against 82,161 last year; for the season, 11,096,393, against 11,865,881 last year. Visible supply, 4,125,501, against 4,187,321 last year; visible American, 2,894,501, against 2,844,321; decrease in general visible, 94,843, against a decrease of 142,946 last year; decrease in American, 75,843, against 150,946 last year; spinners takings, American, for the week, 212,991, against 196,094 last year, and for the season, 9,731,678, against 11,235,811 last year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and 19 points higher for middling old contract, at 21.55d, and 18 higher for good middling new contract, at 21.02d. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 1,000. Imports, 4,000; American, 2,000. Futures opened steady 34 to 40 higher. Closed steady, at net advance of 25 to 38 points. May, 21.85d; June, 21.48d; July, 20.99d; August, 20.49d; September, 20.09d. Manchester: Yarns, firm; cloths, quiet.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	$4,285,800	$3,376,487	$1,608,903
Net op. rev.	1,883,080	1,534,208	300,872
Bal. aft. taxes	1,608,208	1,378,928	229,275
Gross income	2,231,924	1,825,154	406,770
Sur. aft. chgs.	899,794	597,719	312,075

CUBA RAILROAD.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
March gross	1,233,503	230,108	799,780
Net	488,046	*22,148	456,803
Sur. aft. chgs.	382,260	*134,070	369,261
9 mos.' gross	8,181,416	4,562,033	4,752,922
Net	2,530,288	1,202,298	2,390,661
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,589,088	388,160	1,681,105

*Deficit.

SEABOARD AIR LINE for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Operating rev.	$30,345,146	26,184,487	22,640,876
Net op. rev.	8,627,968	8,652,580	7,146,281
Operating inc.	7,327,881	7,428,999	6,026,877
Gross income	7,629,256	7,880,431	6,429,784
Surplus	720,641	1,889,808	247,249

Miscellaneous.

NORTHERN ONTARIO LIGHT & POWER CO. for the quarter ending March 31—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
March gross	$75,888	$39,529	$3,359
Net earnings	56,559	56,293	266
Sur. aft. chgs.	33,529	33,513	16
3 mos.' gross	230,212	219,840	10,372
Net earnings	171,458	169,444	2,014
Sur. aft. chgs.	102,868	101,104	1,764

COPPER EARNINGS LOWER.

Utah and Chino Companies Report Declines for Last Quarter.

The Utah and Chino Copper Companies showed in their reports of earnings for the March quarter, issued yesterday, substantial declines of production and income, as compared with the same period last year. The Utah Company's total net profit was $3,810,664, a recession of $3,435,655, or nearly 50 per cent. As dividends amounting to $4,061,225 were paid out, the result of the quarter was a deficit of $250,561, compared with a surplus of $1,560,604 a year before.

The Chino Company's profit was $1,124,254, compared with $2,992,072, and the deficit after dividends amounted to $180,716. In the first quarter last year a surplus of $817,122 was reported. The company's output of copper totaled 20,721,217 pounds, compared with 20,266,715 pounds in the three preceding months.

The Utah Company's production totaled 40,758,171 pounds, a decline of more than 10,000,000 pounds from the output in the final quarter of 1917. Cold and stormy weather in the first two months of the quarter worked to reduce operations of both companies and increase costs. The Utah Company reported that the amount set aside for the quarter's taxes was equal to 3.213 cents per net pound of copper.

SEABOARD EARNINGS DROP.

Line's Net Income $720,641, Against $1,389,808 in Previous Year.

The report of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company for the calendar year 1917, issued yesterday, shows a net income for the year of $720,641, equivalent, after payment of regular dividends on the 6 per cent. preferred stock outstanding, to $3 a share on the 4 per cent. preferred stock, of which $23,894,100 is outstanding. In 1917 the company's net income amounted to $1,389,808, sufficient to pay dividends on both classes of preferred stock, with a surplus amounting to $1.17 a share on the common stock.

The company's gross operating revenue amounted to $30,345,146, an increase of $4,160,659 over 1916, but net operating revenue remained practically stationary at $8,627,968, against $8,652,580. Increases in taxes and interest charges and a loss of about $70,000 in outside income, resulted in the large decline in net surplus for the year.

WAR FINANCES.

Various phases of the nation's finances described in The Annalist this week. On all news stands 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.— Advt.

STEEL BOOKINGS DECLINE.

Unfilled Orders on April 30, 8,741,882 Tons, a Loss of 314,522.

The Steel Corporation's unfilled orders on April 30 amounted to 8,741,882 tons, a decline during the month of 314,522 tons. The recession was interpreted in the financial district yesterday as an indication that shipments, owing to better weather, had expanded considerably faster than the flow of incoming orders. Domestic buying was light in April and has since dropped to a still lower level.

On Jan. 31 the corporation's order books showed 9,477,853 tons, and on April 30 last year the record total of 12,183,083 tons was reported. An inflow of new Government orders during the current month is expected to be reflected in the next monthly statement.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Chestnut Hill	1½	Q	June 4	May 20
Continental Motors	1½	Q	May 25	May 18
Int. Cotton Mills	2		June 1	May 16
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	June 1	May 16
Ludlow Mfg.	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 1
Do.	$1.00	Sp	June 1	May 1
Manhattan Shirt	$1.00	Q	June 1	May 18
Max. Motors 1st pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 14
Phila., Germantown & Norristown	3	Q	June 4	May 20
Silversmiths	2	Q	May 15	May 7
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	1¾	Q	June 15	May 31

*Payable in scrip.

HAVE UNTIL NOV. 9 TO CONVERT BONDS

Terms on Which Old Issues Can Be Turned Into Third Liberty Loan Are Announced.

McADOO ASKS FOR TIME

Deliveries Cannot Be Made Before July 1, and Owners Are Urged to Withhold Applications Till Then.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10. — Secretary McAdoo announced tonight the terms on which bonds of the First and Second Liberty Loan may be converted into bonds of the Third Loan. Under recent legislation, holders of bonds of the two previous issues may convert their holdings and receive the higher rate of interest of 4¼ per cent. a year, dating from June 15, for the bonds of the first issue, and from May 15 for those of the second issue without adjustment of interest.

Secretary McAdoo asks that those who desire to convert bonds withhold their applications until July 1. Those who prefer to present bonds for conversion before that date will be accommodated with an adjustment of interest. If presented before June 15 the adjustment will be in favor of the holder; if after that date, in favor of the United States.

All applications for conversion must be presented by Nov. 9, and after that date no rights of conversion will be recognized in favor of bonds of either of the three issues. Secretary McAdoo's statement follows:

"Three and one-half per cent. bonds of the First Liberty Loan, 4 per cent. of the First Liberty Loan converted, and 4 per cent. bonds of the Second Liberty Loan may be converted into 4¼ per cent. bonds during the six months' period beginning May 9, and ending Nov. 9, 1918.

"It will not be practicable to make deliveries prior to July 1, 1918, of 4¼ per cent. conversion bonds, and, as under the act approved April 4, 1918, holders of 4 per cent. bonds of the First Liberty Loan converted and of 4 per cent. bonds of the Second Liberty Loan presenting their bonds for conversion after July 1, but not after Nov. 9, 1918, will be entitled to the benefit of the increased interest rate from June 15 and May 15, respectively, without adjustment of interest, it is hoped that holders of such bonds will not present their bonds for conversion until after July 1, 1918.

"In the case, however, of holders of such bonds who prefer to present their bonds for conversion on or before July 1, 1918, an adjustment of interest will be made. This interest adjustment in the case of bonds of the First Liberty Loan converted will be in favor of the bondholder, if such bonds are presented for conversion before June 15, 1918, and will be in favor of the United States if such bonds are presented for conversion after May 15 and on or before July 1, 1918.

"Bonds presented for conversion on or before July 1 will be retained and a non-negotiable receipt will be issued therefor, and adjustment of interest will be completed at the time of delivery of conversion bonds. After Nov. 9 no further rights of conversion will attach or accrue to 4 per cent. bonds of the First Liberty Loan converted or to 4 per cent. bonds of the Second Liberty Loan, and after that date 3½ per cent. bonds of the First Liberty Loan will have no further conversion rights with respect to the conversion privilege now arising, but any unconverted 3½ bonds will have a recurrent right of conversion in the event of any further bond issue at a higher rate than 3½ per cent. before the termination of the war. All 4¼ per cent. bonds, including bonds issued upon conversions are non-convertible.

"Bonds may be presented and surrendered for conversion at any Federal Reserve Bank or at the Treasury Department. Registered bonds presented for conversion must be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for conversion. Such assignments, however, need not be witnessed.

"On conversion of registered bonds registered bonds will be delivered, neither change of ownership nor delivery of coupon bonds on conversion of registered bonds being permitted. Registered bonds, however, may be delivered upon conversion of coupon bonds if requested therefor is submitted. Coupon bonds presented for conversion must have May 15 or June 15 coupons detached and coupons maturing Nov. 15 or Dec. 15 and all subsequent coupons attached. Interest on registered bonds will be paid on coupons of June 15 without regard to conversion. The coupon bonds issued upon conversion will have four interest coupons attached and on and after the final interest payment date covered thereby such bonds must be exchanged for new bonds with all subsequent interest coupons attached.

"Bonds issued upon conversion of 3½ per cent. bonds and of 4 per cent. bonds of the First Liberty Loan converted will be dated May 9, and will carry interest at 4¼ per cent. from June 15. Bonds issued upon conversion of 4 per cent. bonds of the Second Liberty Loan will be dated May 9, and will carry interest of 4¼ per cent. from May 15.

"The registered and coupon bonds issued upon conversions will be issued in the same denominations as the bonds of the Third Liberty Loan, and for the dates of maturity of principal, the dates for payment of interest and the terms of redemption, which will remain the same as for the original issues, the terms of such 4¼ per cent. issued upon conversion will be identical

GOVERNMENT TO USE COURT HOUSE SITE

Negotiations Begun with City Authorities for Taking Over Land for War Purposes.

MAY BUILD GREAT BARRACKS

Relief for Camp Merritt Needed—Quartermaster Department Also Wants More Room Here.

The United States Government, it became known yesterday, is negotiating with the city authorities to take over the Court House site in Lafayette Street for use during the war. A proposal has already been put forward by the Federal authorities that the site be used as a concentration camp to take care of the overflow of soldiers now being handled at Camp Merritt, N. J. The accommodations at Camp Merritt have become so crowded, it was said, that the authorities are seeking relief and are considering the advisability of erecting barracks on the proposed Court House ground for use while the war lasts.

At the same time negotiations are under way for the use of the ground by the Camp Community Welfare. It was suggested that the ground be utilized for barracks for the accommodation of soldiers stationed in and about the city or who come to the city from military camps on leaves of absence. The plan is to provide entertainment there for the soldiers while in the city. This proposal, however, has reached only the early stage of negotiation. Colonel George B. McClellan of the Quartermaster's Department has also taken up with the city authorities the matter of utilizing the site for his men. Colonel McClellan said last night that nothing definite had been determined upon, and that the matter was entirely in the hands of the Quartermaster. He said he had another building in mind for use as barracks, and that nothing may come of the Court House site proposal. In some form or another, it was said last night, the site will be used for military purposes.

Work on the erection of a court house was temporarily abandoned after America entered the war because of the high price of materials and labor. On April 10, 1917, the Court House Board adopted resolutions notifying the Board of Estimate that the commissioners waived all compensation until it should be advisable to erect the building, and that the city was at liberty to use the site for war purposes. These resolutions read, in part:

"Resolved, That, in view of the conditions brought about by the entry of the United States into war, it is the opinion of the Court House Board that it is inadvisable at this time to invite bids for the construction of the new court house; and

"Resolved, That the Court House Board tenders to the Mayor and to public authorities of the city, for purposes of defense or other military purposes for the present, the site purchased by the city for the new Court House, including the Hallenbeck Building, now vacant, or any other buildings that may become vacant upon the said site."

The Committee on General Welfare of the Board of Aldermen has under consideration a resolution to rent the site as the Aldermen may "deem proper and advantageous to the city." The resolution provides for improving the site for the purpose of temporarily housing some of the city departments or to lease it for private use. L. Laflin Kellogg, Chairman of the Court House Board, said yesterday that he understood that Governments officials were planning to use the site and that the matter had been referred to Colonel McClellan. He said the Aldermanic resolution was in full accord with the previous action of the board.

"Under the original acts of the Legislature and the acts amendatory thereof," he said, "the following work has been accomplished:

"The land and buildings on the site chosen have been condemned by the city and paid for.

"Most of the buildings on the site have been razed.

"An architect and plans have been chosen by competition.

"The contract, plans, and specifications have been drawn and approved by the Corporation Counsel.

"The contract, plans, and specifications have been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, by the Court House Board, by a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and by the Art Commission.

"Prior to April 10, 1917, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by a resolution of that board authorized a tentative appropriation of $7,500,000.

"As far as I am concerned, I fully approve of the proposed action of the Board of Aldermen and the resolution. The Court House Board, so far, has only been too willing to comply with the requests of the public authorities for using and renting the buildings upon the site in order as much as possible to meet the carrying charges of the property until the building of the Court House can be commenced."

CHANGES TAX REGULATIONS.

Made Because of Diversity of State Laws on Partnership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Owing to a diversity in the statutes of different States in regard to limited partnerships, where some, like the Pennsylvania law, actually limit liability of partners, and others, like that of New York, do not, and in both States partnership certificates may be bought and sold like stock company shares, it has been necessary to make an amendment of the income, excess profits, and capital stock tax regulations. Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper announced today that hereafter his bureau would hold that limited partnerships of the Pennsylvania type, with limited liability of partners, are corporations or joint stock companies, while limited partnerships of the New York type are partnerships. The text of the ruling follows:

"Section 10 of the Income Tax act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended, provides for a tax upon the net income of 'every corporation, joint stock company, or association or insurance company, organized in the United States, no matter how created or organized, but not including partnerships.' Section 4 of the War Income Tax act of Oct. 3, 1917, and Section 407 of the Capital Stock Tax act of Sept. 8, 1916, contain language similar in effect. Section 200 of the War Excess Profits Tax act of Oct. 3, 1917, specifying that when used therein, 'the term corporation includes joint stock companies or associations and insurance companies,' provides for a tax 'upon the income of every corporation, partnership, or individual.'

"Article 62 of the income tax regulations classes limited partnerships as corporations for the purpose of the income tax and requires income from the earnings of such partnerships to be treated like dividends on corporate stock. Article 2 of the excess profits tax regulations extends the term 'corporation' to include limited partnerships.

"So far as limited partnerships of the type of partnerships with limited liability or partnership associations authorized by the statutes of Pennsylvania and of a few other States are concerned, no reason exists for changing the regulations. Such so-called limited partnerships, offering opportunity for limiting the liability of all the members, providing for the transferability of partnership shares, and capable of holding real estate and bringing suit in the common name, are more truly corporations or joint stock companies than partnerships.

"But the regulations require revision with respect to limited partnerships of the type authorized by the statutes of New York and of most of the States. Such limited partnerships, which cannot limit the liability of the general partners, although the special partners enjoy limited liability so long as they observe the statutory conditions which are dissolved by the death or attempted transfer of the interest of a general partner and which cannot take real estate or sue in the partnership name, are so like common law partnerships as to render impracticable the differentiation hitherto existing in the regulations.

"The same considerations apply to the classification of limited partnerships for the purpose of the capital stock tax. It is immaterial that partnerships with limited liability of the Pennsylvania type may not issue stock. They have capital stock and the interests of the members are shares within the meaning of the statute, stock certificates being mere evidences of ownership.

"Therefore, for the purpose of the income tax, the war income tax, the excess profits tax, and the capital stock tax, limited partnerships of the Pennsylvania type of partnership with limited liability are corporations or joint stock companies, and limited partnerships of the New York type are partnerships. Article 62 of the Income Tax Regulations and Article 2 of the Excess Profits Tax Regulations are modified accordingly. However, in doubtful cases limited partnerships will be treated as corporations unless they submit satisfactory proof that they are not in effect so organized."

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 10.—Fifty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $2,845,500, were chartered today. They include:

Edward F. Craigin Shipping Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; B. H. Trask, H. B. Hartsock, J. W. Perkins, no address given.

Columbia Concrete Barge Co., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; E. O. Holter, M. D. Rieker, T. Holm, 60 Broadway.

Grand Plateau Realty Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; H. A. Meyer, G. Scandalis, C. Platou, 19 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Greaves Publishing Co., Manhattan, $25,000; D. Greaves, H. M. Siegel, M. A. Coss, 55 Wall Street.

New Brunswick Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Lerner, J. and L. Weinberger, 5 Beekman Street.

The Ferndale and Stevensville Farm Produce Co., $10,000; S. Weiner, I. Tiger, D. Karp, Ferndale.

Kessner & Rabinowitz, Manhattan, children's hats and caps, $25,000; J. Rabinowitz, P. and S. Kessner, 815 East Sixty-sixth Street.

Dara Aniline Colors Co., Brooklyn, dyeing and cleaning, $7,500; J. G. Llebert, I. P. Eisenberg, L. Miller, 1,663 Union Street, Brooklyn.

Garofano & Benedetto, Mt. Vernon, construction and road building, $10,000; R. J. Garofano, J. D. Benedetto, J. H. Cavanaugh, Mt. Vernon.

Stilwell Mfg. Corp., Rockville Centre, fittings, valves and mechanical appliances, $20,000; W. J. Kee, H. W. Beebe, C. Bilger, Jr., Jamaica.

Clinton Trading Corp., Brooklyn, realty, $290,000; W. E. Marsden, W. H. Pickett, W. S. Peet, 1,851 49th St.

C. B. Hewitt & Bros., Manhattan, paper boards, gelatin, and glue, $500,000; A. S. Wright, G. F. and G. F. Hewitt, Jr., 48 Beekman St.

International Aeronautical Instrument Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; A. L. Haustetter, A. Johns, T. L. Zimmerman, Jr., 55 Liberty St.

Northern Terminal Corp. of New York, Manhattan, realty, $400,000; F. B. Yorke, B. A. Greene, J. N. Butterly, 203 Broadway.

Charles A. Smith, Syracuse, realty, $50,000; R. Wormuth, J. H. Walters, C. A. Smith, Syracuse.

Otto Meyer & Co., Manhattan, commission business, $200,000; O. Meyer, B. Schildknecht, C. W. Reppenhagen, Philadelphia, Penn.

Sometime Amusement Co., Manhattan, theatrical, $50,000; A. Hammerstein, H. Grady, A. Beekman, 1,475 Broadway.

Joseph Richland & Co., Manhattan, millinery, $50,000; G. Minder, S. Jones, J. Richland, 1,825 54th St., Brooklyn.

American Purchase Sales Corp., Buffalo, metals, paper, and rags, $200,000; G. E. De Golia, W. H. Hearn, G. W. Mason, Buffalo.

Kent Knitting Mills, Brooklyn, $50,000; E. Moskowitz, D. and C. J. Samuels, 133 Eighth Av., Brooklyn.

Applied Chemical Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; T. S. Robinson, E. Renaud, A. E. Tappen, 142 East 62d St.

Roach's House Cleaning Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. H. Sweeney, C. Charity, W. H. Roach, 18 West 138th St.

Empire City Eng. and Const. Co., Manhattan, $250,000; H. Chiert, J. W. Neman, M. Leff, 891 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Head-Miller, Inc., Rochester, flour, grains, and cereals, $30,000; W. B. Head, A. H. and A. R. Miller, Jr., Rochester.

Equinox Corp., Manhattan, hotels and restaurants, $50,000; S. Davis, Orvis, A. E. Martin, C. M. Clark, Philadelphia, Penn.

Advanced Style Cloak and Suit House, Manhattan, $5,000; S. Levine, H. Weintraub, H. Orlean, 2,055 Prospect Av., Bronx.

McMullan Forwarding Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; C. E. Bagnall, M. V. and J. P. Murray, 180 North Portland Av., Brooklyn.

The Imperial Tee Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; J. E. Middleton, J. D. Robinson, R. C. Shepard, 429 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

New York Concrete Ship Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; M. Harrington, C. F. Hinman, W. E. McNeillie, 507 West 140th St.

Lamira Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Hellinger, L. Landesman, M. Straus, 622 West 141st St.

Williams Bros., Manhattan, commission business, $5,000; H. B. McKenzie, A. F. Murray, E. P. Williams, 86 Wadsworth Av.

Edhill Realties, Manhattan, $10,000; A. Fossa, H. Z. Rothstein, J. A. Kohn, 210 West 116th St.

Robert Navigation Corp., Manhattan, 400 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 400 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $42,000; R. Babcock, J. S. Zeman, D. Cohen, no address given.

Monrobell Realty Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; H. C. Gomprecht, L. Scheuer, S. Danenberg, 130 Fulton St.

Export Agencies Co., Manhattan, $5,000; F. Henjes, Jr., R. J. Ritterbush, A. J. Schwartser, 31 Water St.

Liberty Commerce Corp., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $100,000; G. Stampfl, L. Rapaelli, 56 Pine St., Woodhaven.

Anargyros Confectionary Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Pomprakos, F. Brinkama, P. Foozeres, 1,093 B'way.

Greenwald & Marcuse, Bronx, meats, $10,000; G. Greenwald, M. Marcuse, F. J. Bopp, 1,139 Longfellow Av.

Faber Composition Co., Buffalo, linotype composition and general printing, $80,000; M. Kimball, E. W. Judell, C. A. Foltz, Buffalo.

Love Trucking Co., Brooklyn, $25,000; C. H. Brown, H. A. Love, H. G. Stone, 102 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Louis C. Pedlar, Great River, illustrating and advertising business, $20,000; L. C. Pedlar, G. A. Griffin, F. S. Hutchins, 27 Pine St.

American Standard Gauge Corp., Manhattan, tools, dies, and machinery, $50,000; M. R. Bookman, M. and E. L. Stern, 41 Malden Lane.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

H. R. Ackerman & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

J. S. Hoffman Co. Esopus, $25,000 to $100,000.

Julius Klugman's Sons, Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Sammie Woolen Mills, $50,000 to $200,000.

The Viroscaco Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $75,000.

The De Martini Macaroni Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

William H. Frankel & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $40,000.

Southside Observer Co., Rockville Centre, $10,000 to $25,000.

Traymore Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Bolle-Watson Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $500,000.

The Hammond Steel Co., Solvay, $150,000 to $1,000,000.

MERGER.

Phoenix Sand and Gravel Co., North Hempstead, with Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Corp.

DISSOLUTIONS.

One Hundred and Ninth Street Corp., Manhattan.

Kennedy & Murphy Brewing and Malting Co., Troy.

Doty-Demees Co., Manhattan.

Peerless Hotel Co., Manhattan.

Nelson, Lee & Green, Manhattan.

Aurora Battery Corp., Rochester.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 10.—Charters filed:

Bayhead Fisheries, Manasquan, $10,000; John E. Anderson, Carl Anderson, Harry B. Clayton, Albert Jameson, Fred V. Longstreet, Theo V. Longstreet, Manasquan.

Liberty Distributing Corp., moving picture films, Hoboken, $100,000; Paul A. Chase, New York; Edward Kelly, Jersey City; Samuel H. Hadley, Kew Gardens, L. I.

Component Parts Corp., machinery, Jersey City, $50,000; James T. Denton, Edwin C. Seward, Brooklyn; Frederick C. Henh, Jersey City.

Pro-Econ Foundries, copper, Bloomfield, $25,000; William P. Baerenrodt, Hugo Von Arx, East Orange; Arthur W. Schuller, Bayonne.

Interstate Smelting and Refining, Newark, $100,000; Paurence Cohn, Fred W. Wuensch, Arthur A. Blaicher, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, May 10.—Charters filed:

National But-O-Nut Corp., $1,750,000; J. F. Cleveland, C. E. Colligan, A. T. Tierly of New York.

The North American Finance Corp., $80,000; J. F. Cleveland, Charles E. Colligan, Charles B. Reed of New York.

Associated Chemists Brokerage Corp., $90,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, Paul S. Smith of New York.

CRAIG DENOUNCES ANOTHER PIER LEASE

Says Company Making Application Had $300 Paid In Cash Toward $500,000 Capitalization.

ASKS HULBERT TO DELAY

The Sinking Fund Commission, He Asserts, Should Reconsider Its Award to Pawtucket Concern.

Controller Charles L. Craig sent a letter yesterday to the Sinking Fund Commission protesting against the action of the commission at its meeting on Thursday in voting to lease to the Pawtucket and New York Transportation Company part of the pier at the foot of East Fifth Street. He requested the commission to reconsider its action at its next meeting, and in a letter to Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert the Controller requested that the Commissioner refrain from executing the lease.

The Controller and President Alfred E. Smith of the Board of Aldermen, who is Chairman of the Committee of the Sinking Fund Commission, which passed favorably upon the Pawtucket Company's offer of $8,400 for 200 feet of the East Fifth Street pier, clashed over the matter at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate, the Aldermanic President defending the Sinking Fund Commission's action in voting for the lease.

Craig's Letter of Protest.

Controller Craig's letter to the Sinking Fund Commission is as follows:

To the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

Gentlemen: At yesterday's meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund I opposed immediate action upon the proposal to lease to the Pawtucket and New York Transportation Company part of the pier at the foot of East Fifth Street, upon the ground that sufficient information was not before the commission with respect to the identity and financial responsibility of the proposed lessee. The commission, however, determined upon immediate action, but, before voting, accepted an amendment offered by me to the communications and reports submitted by the Commissioner and the Committee on Dock Leases of Waterfront Property, so that a good and sufficient bond would be required from the lessee in twice the amount of one year's rent to secure the payment thereof. Thereupon the commission, the Controller not voting, approved the lease.

I had stated to the commission that I was awaiting information from the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with respect to the incorporation and status of the proposed lessee, and that this had not been received. Such information was received by me at 9 A. M. today, and it appears therefrom that the $500,000 of capital stock heretofore represented as having been paid in full was paid for in the following manner:

	Preferred.	Common.
Cash	$275,000	$225,000
Good-will and options	$262,500	212,200
Services in securing options	10,000	10,000
Expenses of incorporation and securing options	2,500	2,500

So that of the entire $500,000 of capital said to have been paid in, $800 only was paid in cash, and $495,700 was issued for good-will and options, services in securing options, and expenses of incorporation and securing options.

The three persons whose names appear as the incorporators of this company are shown by the Massachusetts records to be the holders of one share each of common stock. The fair inference from this is that they are dummies.

The form of pier leases now made forbids the assignment or subletting of a lease without the consent and approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Such a provision is nullified if leases are made to corporations having a nominal capital because the entire capital stock of such a corporation can be sold to any one who would carry with it all the rights under the lease.

At the next meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund I intend to move that the approval of this lease be reconsidered and that the facts above referred to be placed of record, so that the policy may be determined whether only the leases of this character are to be made hereafter.

Some weeks ago a lease of Pier 69 to the Hudson Dock and Terminal Corporation was approved after I had expressed my desire, in the face of conditions disclosed, to have the matter laid over. Under the plea of urgency, however, I did not persist in this request and voted on the approval of the lease. The experience that has been had in reference to that lease ought not to be repeated hereafter.

I have sent a copy of this letter to the Dock Commissioner and requested that he refrain from executing and delivering the lease until the matter can be considered at the next meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission. Yours very truly,

CHARLES L. CRAIG, Controller.

Company Organized in March.

The incorporation papers of the Pawtucket Company show that the company was organized on March 19 last, and that its officers are John L. Casey of 122 Elton Street, Providence, President; William W. Staples of 41 Freeman Street, North Attleboro, Mass., Treasurer, and Everett W. Crawford of 88 Copley Street, Boston, clerk. Mr. Crawford's place of business is given as 24 Beacon Street, Boston, and his business that of Notary Public. The three incorporators are mentioned as Casey, Staples, and Louis H. Schneider of 1 Beverly Road, Brookline, Mass. On the Sinking Fund Commission's calendar Schneider's address is given as 1 Beverly Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass. On the calendar is also printed that the paid-in capital stock of the company is $500,000, and that the principal office of the concern is at Pawtucket. The incorporation papers give the company's place of business as Boston, and its principal office as outside the State. The company was organized at 15 Beacon Street, Boston, the business address of Crawford, the Notary Public. The incorporation papers show that each incorporator held one share of common stock. Dock Commissioner Hulbert in a communication to the Sinking Fund Commission requested that the lease be approved.

The dispute in the Board of Estimate occurred just as the regular calendar of the board had been finished. The Controller produced a document saying that he had just received a report from Massachusetts showing that the Pawtucket concern, which was represented as having a paid-in capital of $500,000, had actually a paid-in capital of $300, and had $499,700 in capital stock, representing good-will, options, and services, and he added:

"I shall move at the next meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission that this action in making the lease be rescinded, and I am going to notify the Dock Commissioner that pending that action he is not to execute the lease."

"I don't see what anything you have read has to do with the lease of a dock to the Pawtucket company," said President Smith.

"It has a good deal to do with that question of a lease with the Pawtucket Steamship Company has to do with the Board of Estimate. Nevertheless, while we are on the question, I will say that this company has offered to use 200 feet of a pier that the city has apparently no use for at a rental of $8,400 a year.

"The company will construct a shed and put up a surety bond for the rent. If they don't pay the rent we can pull the boats out of the water, take the shed off the dock, and put them all in the marginal way for the kids to play with. I move we adjourn."

The motion to adjourn was carried.

ACTRESS FILES DENIAL.

Adele Rowland Answers Alienation Suit of Roberta Menges Tearle.

Adele Rowland, actress, who has been sued in the Supreme Court for $100,000 damages by Mrs. Roberta Menges Tearle for alienating the affections of Conway Tearle, actor, filed a denial in the case yesterday. Tearle also filed an affidavit in which he declared that there was no truth in the charges. Miss Rowland said that statements concerning her which were made at the trial of the Tearle divorce case by "hirelings" of the plaintiff were "unqualifiedly false in every particular." She said further:

"Nothing could possibly cause more pain to a woman of respectability—on the stage as I am, or off of it—than to have such statements made concerning her. Roberta Menges Tearle will never get a verdict against me because I am absolutely innocent of wrongdoing."

OPPOSE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Advertising Club Urges Suppression of Papers Using It.

Declaring that German language newspapers and periodicals constitute a menace to the United States and a serious obstacle to the successful prosecution of the war, the Advertising Club yesterday, through its Board of Directors, adopted resolutions urging that the Government either suppress the offending publications or force them to print their contents in English. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to the President of the United States and to the Senators and Representatives from New York. The resolutions say:

"The German-American press, published in the German language for circulation among German readers in America, discourages the study and use of English by residents of America and encourages the general use of an alien language. It tends to foster alien ideals instead of ideals of this nation, and provides a medium for the expression of disloyalty by innuendo even under the strictest censorship. In our opinion this is a menace to the people of this country and a serious obstacle to the successful prosecution of the war for the establishment of those ideals for which we are fighting."

Announcement was made yesterday of a public mass-meeting to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Wednesday, May 15, at 8:30 P. M., under the auspices of the American Defense Society and the American Relief Legion, urging the President to forbid the publication of newspapers and magazines printed in the German language during the war. Henry G. Quinby will preside and make the opening address. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady and Robert George Patterson.

Copies of the resolution of the Women's Organization petitioning the President to forbid the publication of German language newspapers have been circulated in this city and are being sent to clubs all through the country. These petitions are to be sent to the office of the American Defense Society, from where they will be forwarded to President Wilson. Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, President of the American Relief Legion, induced Scribner & Sons to abstain from publishing books printed in German during the war.

CUT RUBBER IMPORT IN HALF

Rubber Association Takes Account of the Scarcity of Tonnage.

According to a plan outlined at the meeting of the War Service Committee of the Rubber Association of America at the Waldorf yesterday, imports of rubber will be restricted this year to 100,000 tons, just half of last year's figures. More than 550 rubber men from all parts of the country were present when P. Chauncey Anderson, counsel of the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board at Washington, told of the great need for restricting imports, chiefly because of lack of tonnage.

The plan became effective on May 8, and it will have a complete trial for three months. During that time only 25,000 tons of rubber will be received from Singapore, Batavia, and Ceylon. At these points, which are the largest sources of the world's rubber supply, the export will be restricted by the Consular officials.

Bertram G. Work, President of the B. F. Goodrich Company at Akron, Ohio, and President of the Rubber Association of America, reported that the gross imports of rubber during 1917 amounted to 200,000 tons. Seventy per cent. of all rubber here is used in making tires, he said, and urged that pleasure driving be eliminated during the war, so that the present curtailed import of rubber may be adequate for work actually necessary at this time. Other speakers were Charles T. Wilson of New York, Chairman of the Rubber and Kindred Products Committee of the Rubber Association, who conducted most of the negotiations between the rubber industry and the Government; Charles Neave and James N. Gunn, President of the United States Tire Company.

GETS $55,000 FOR INJURIES.

Court Rules Railroad Employes Cannot Assume Personal Risk.

What is believed to be the largest verdict ever obtained in court for personal injuries received by a railroad employe was handed down by Justice Blackmar in the Appellate Division of the Second Department in Brooklyn yesterday in the case of Oscar Fried against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Fried is to receive $55,000.

The decision also creates another precedent in ruling that employes cannot assume personal risk and that carriers cannot have employes assume that risk for the purpose of avoiding liability, under the Federal Employers' Liability act. William Travers Jerome, counsel for the company, introduced a contract signed by Fried, releasing the company from liability for accident or injury to himself. Approval of this contract, Justice Blackmar said:

"The agreement is not a contract, for these three reasons, namely: First, it does not purport on its face to be a contract; second it is supported by no consideration, for it is not a part of the plaintiff's contract of employment. The plaintiff's signature was obtained long after he was employed; third, it is against public policy for an employing railroad company to contract with an employe to relieve itself from liability for negligence, imposed by law."

Fried had both arms burned off when 11,000 volts of electricity passed through his body while he was working on a telegraph pole in the Mount Vernon yards of the railroad company in December, 1913. The case has been tried three times.

NEW HAVEN ENGINES IN USE.

Denied That New Locomotives Are Too Wide for the Tracks.

An official of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company said yesterday that a report from Stamford, Conn., published yesterday, that new locomotives purchased by the company were so wide that they could not pass each other on the double tracks, was not true. It was reported among railroad men that the new locomotives were built for the broad-gauge Russian railroads and are so much broader than those of American type that they could be used only on single-track branches and could not be taken into some of the New Haven stations.

"The engines do not exceed the standard New Haven clearance, and they can be operated over all parts of the line for which they were purchased," the official said. "They are not Russian engines, but engines of American type, commonly known as the 'Santa Fé' type. Thirty-six of an order of fifty engines have been received, and they are operating between Hopewell, New Haven, and East Hartford, and from Midway to Boston."

APPOINT COLUMBIA MEN.

Students Accepted for Fourth Officers' Training Camp.

Secretary Frank D. Fackenthal of Columbia University has received notice from Adjutant General McCain that all Columbia men who were recommended by the university authorities for admission to the Fourth Officers' Training Camps have been accepted. These men are instructed to report to Camp Meade, Maryland, within a short time.

Among the men who have qualified is Professor John L. Crawford, who is at present Adjutant of the Columbia Student Battalion. All those accepted were in the Columbia Corps either this year or last and four of them attended Camp Columbia last Summer. Those accepted include: Mervin Ash, Jr., '17; Alan E. Burns, '19; Isadore Ginsburg, '19; Silvan Gottschall, '20; L. Monroe Mayhoff, '19; Nathaniel Rose, '19; John S. Sinclair, '19; Frank J. C. Weinberg, '17, and Gordon H. Williams, '19.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Warehousemen Buy Washington Street Building—Cash Sale on Third Avenue.

In order to capitalize the existing scarcity in warehouse space and assure permanent occupancy, the Coastwise Warehouses, Inc., purchased from John J. Burton, for a reported price of about $175,000, the eight-story semi-fireproof building at 466 to 470 Washington Street. The structure covers a plot 70 by 124 by irregular, and contains about 65,000 square feet of space. It is especially adapted for warehouse purposes, being equipped with automatic sprinklers and elevators, and having a carrying capacity of 350 pounds to the square foot. The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the transaction.

Resale of Third Avenue Corner.

A Third Avenue corner which recently figured in a large exchange transaction was resold yesterday in a cash deal. Alfred L. Anderson bought from the Gross & Herbener Company the five-story building at 991 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street, on a lot 20.1 by 80, opposite the department store of Bloomingdale Brothers.

The property is leased to one tenant until May, 1929, at $5,500 net per annum. It was taken by the selling company recently in part payment for the block front on the east side of Broadway, from 157th to 158th Street, sold to Melville H. Bearns. Negotiations are now pending for the resale of the parcel at the northwest corner of Greenwich and Duane Streets, another of the properties taken by the Gross & Herbener Company in the same transaction. Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in all these deals.

Long-Term Lexington Avenue Lease.

Hornthal & Co., manufacturers and wholesalers of undertakers' supplies, who have been for more than twenty years at 10 East Twenty-second Street, leased for a term of sixty years from the Beekman estate, the five three and five-story buildings at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-second Street, known as 595 to 599 Lexington Avenue and 137 to 139 East Fifty-second Street. The plot measures 51.7 by 90. The buildings will be remodeled for the use of the lessees from plans by Schwartz & Gross, and are expected to be ready for occupancy about Oct. 1, 1918. L. C. Cowen was the broker in the transaction.

Operator Buys and Sells Harlem Dwellings.

Marcus L. Osk, an operator, resold to an investor 2,121 Fifth Avenue, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 75. Mr. Osk also purchased from Joseph B. Guttenberg, 118 West 120th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 19 by 100.11.

Tenement Deals.

James H. Cruikshank has purchased from Alfred F. Hess the four-story flat at 215 East 118th Street, on a lot 18.9 by 100.11, assessed at $9,000. Francis H. Robert was the broker in the transaction.

The estate of Jackson S. Schultz sold to Morris Brockovecho 206 East 100th Street, a six-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.

The Hahnemann Hospital sold to Charles Wynne, through Harry Sugarman, 168 Monroe Street, a five-story tenement with stores on a lot 23.4 by 98.5, located near Montgomery Street.

Buying in the Bronx.

The Benenson Realty Company resold to a client of S. Rosen 846 and 848 East 167th Street a five-story, thirty-family apartment held at $60,000.

Charles Wynne purchased from the Land Estates, Inc., 657 to 655 East 158th Street, three five-family houses, on a plot 55 by 74.11, assessed at $22,300. Harry Sugarman negotiated the sale.

A. Papa purchased from Samuel Galb 236 East 148th Street, a four-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.

Ella Burgyne sold to an investor 420 East 143d Street, a three-story frame dwelling on a lot 16.7 by 100.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Gascoyne Realty Company sold to A. J. Branconier the dwelling on the west side of Bigelow Avenue 333 feet north of Atlantic Avenue, Woodhaven, and to W. T. Probert the dwelling on the west side of Bigelow Avenue 376 feet north of Atlantic Avenue, Woodhaven.

A. P. Hanson sold to A. Atkinson the dwelling at 17 Garfield Street, Winfield.

R. F. Mellon sold to E. F. Halligan the dwelling at 65 Warwick Street, Jamaica.

Federal Shipbuilding Company Pays $80,000 for Jersey Acreage.

At a public auction in City Hall, Jersey City, yesterday the Federal Shipbuilding Company purchased twenty-one acres of upland and land under water on the west bank of the Hackensack River at the foot of Yale Avenue for $80,000.

New Jersey.

Charles B. Van Valen, Inc., sold for Charles B. Van Valen, President of the company, his home at 172 North Seventh Street, in the Roseville section of Newark. The dwelling was extensively remodeled by the seller a few years ago. The purchaser is said to be a manufacturer of Jersey City, who will occupy.

Long Island.

W. H. Haskell has purchased, through the J. Wilson Dayton Agency, a dwelling on Eighth Street, in the Lawrence Manor section of Bayside.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased, at an aggregate rental of about $75,000, for the estate of Edward G. Hewitt to a prominent warehouse concern for a term of years, the four connecting five-story and basement buildings at 25, 27, 29, and 31 Rose Street, with an aggregate floor area of 60,000 square feet. The rental paid under this lease is about 66 2-3 per cent. greater than the maximum rental obtained for the properties heretofore.

Lee Moors leased the entire building at 853 Ninth Avenue for Lillie K. Lipmann to I. Wiesenfeld, jeweler, for a term of years.

Herbert Hecht & Co. leased for the Regal Shoe Company, represented by Harris & Vaughan, Inc., additional space in the building at the southwest corner of Fiftieth Street and Broadway, to the St. Regis Catering Company, Inc. A lease for twenty-one years on a large portion of the ground floor was made to the St. Regis a short time ago, and the additional space leased is for the same period.

Recent Buyers.

Frank O. Walther is the buyer of the residence at 21 East Seventy-sixth Street, sold by the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, as trustee.

Henry Opitz is the buyer of the dwelling at 8 West Ninety-fifth Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

12th St, (27 East), n s, 343 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3, four-story front and rear tenements; Florence Rudden against Katherine Steinmach et al.; Engelhardt, P. F. & S., attorneys; due, $10,664.42; taxes, &c., $576.90; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

187th St, s s, block front between Webster and Marion Avs, 213x373x213.10x irregular, vacant; City of New York against E. H. Porter et al.; tax lien; W. P. Burr, attorney; due, $6,622.05; to the plaintiff for $250.

Walton Av, e s, 9.10 ft s of 151st St, 50x94.11 x 161st St x73.8x107, vacant; City of New York against F. B. Pinkus et al.; tax lien; W. P. Burr, attorney; due, $2,340.37; taxes, &c., $440.05; to the plaintiff for $250.

By James J. Donovan.

Stebbins Av, 1,393, w s, 220 ft n of Jennings St, 40x100, four-story flat; Commercial Exchange Bank against Kate Ohmeis et al.; Jerome Steiner, attorney; due, $30,150.14; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

By Joseph & Co.

Stebbins Av, 1,391, w s, 180 ft n of Jennings St, 40x100, four-story flat; same against same; Action 3; attorney, same; due, $20,029.76; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

127th St, 110 East, s s, 72 ft e of Park Av, 18x74.10, three-story dwelling; S. F. O'Reilly against J. M. Ryder et al.; Engelhardt, P. F. & S., attorneys; due, $6,860.03; taxes, &c., $150; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Gunther Av, n w corner of Tillotson Av, 100x100; F. G. Banister against F. E. Bauer et al.; Action 1; G. P. Valk, attorney; due, $1,765.08; taxes, &c., $547.37; to the plaintiff for $1,700.

Gunther Av, w s, 100 ft n of Tillotson Av, 100x100; same against same; Action 2; attorney, same; due, $1,202.31; taxes, &c., $639.77; to the plaintiff for $1,100.

Stebbins Av, 1,397, w s, 260 ft n of Jennings St, 40x100, four-story flat; Commercial Exchange Bank against Katherine Ohmeis et al.; Jerome Steiner, attorney; due, $22,-088.45; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Buildings.

131st St, 641 to 645 West, for a four-story garage; Weber-McLoughlin Co., 131st St and North River, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000. (Correcting item published yesterday.)

University Av, n e corner 192d St, for a five-story tenement, 78x97.26; William M. Moore Holding Co., William M. Moore, 190th St and University Av, President, owner; Irving Margon, 355 East 149th St, architect; cost, $78,000.

Minniford Av, n w corner Bowne St, for a one-story frame dwelling, 21 1-8x24 11-12; Charles Barson, 2,366 Crotona Av, owner and architect; cost, $800.

177th St, s s, from Bronx River to N. Y. B. & W. R. R., a one-story frame circle swing, 20x60; estate of W. W. Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; Bronx Exposition Co., lessees; Richard Garvay, 20 Clinton St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $1,500.

University Av, e s, 302 ft s of Burnside Av, for a one-story stone school, 50x138.4; Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Spirit, the Rev. John B. Roach, rector, owner; Walter C. Martin, 260 West 176th St, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Lewis St, 60 and 64, to a four-story garage; S. Fensterheim, owner; Horenberger & Bardes, 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 497, n e s, 78.4 ft n w of Watts St, 22x17.1 x irregular; Charles E. Gremels to Providential Realty and Investing Co., 253 Broadway, mtg $4,500, Feb. 1; attorney, J. J. Weiss, 253 Broadway.....$100

GRAND ST, n s, 50 ft e of Forsyth St, 25x87.6; Edw. J. Sparenberg, Inc., to Edw. J. Sparenberg, 301 West 108th St, mtg $12,000; attorney, Jacob Ruts, 230 Grand St..$1

Jane St, 74, s s, 101.3 ft w of Greenwich St, 13.10x80, foreclosure May 8; George W.

Your Apartment Lease May Be Disposed of Now

We have the facilities to help you dispose of your lease so that you may enjoy the summer in the new country apartment house at Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York's most accessible high-class suburb, 16 minutes from Pennsylvania station.

An ideal year-round home, set in beautiful gardens, with all the advantages and protection of city service.

Country club, tennis and golf, Forest Park but two minutes' walk.

A few choice apartments remain—4 to 8 rooms with 1 to 4 baths.

Naughtin & Co.

2650 Broadway, New York Telephone Riverside 1146

JACKSON HEIGHTS GARDEN APARTMENTS

3 & 4 Rooms & Bath $36 to $50 6 Rooms 2 Baths, $64

Only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station, via Queensboro Subway.
Parked Street Fronts and Large Parks in rear of Buildings.
Beautiful outlook from EVERY window, and sunshine in every room.
Playgrounds, Gardens, Tennis Courts, Basketball Courts, Bowling Alleys, etc.

QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

Renting Office at Jackson Heights—Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.
Telephone Newtown—788.

TAKE A SUBWAY and transfer (free) at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway. Take a Corona train direct to 25th St. Station.

5 P. M. Today.

Want advertisements, to insure publication in tomorrow's (Sunday) Times, must be in The Times Building before 5 P. M. today.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 1-hr. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 60 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

An ideal home in a select suburban, highly restricted residential section; finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath, parquet floors; every city improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis; 60 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500; small cash payment and move right in. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

NEW DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE.
Situated on corner plot; ¼ acre; highest, healthiest spot, Ridgewood, N. J.; massive oaks, abundance of evergreens, flowering shrubs, rose garden; house tapestry brick, nine rooms, two baths, servants' quarters, separate laundry off kitchen; all time-saving improvements; attractive proposition; must be seen to be appreciated. F. Lange, Jr., 561 Greenwich St. Tel. 2538 Spring.

Deal Beach, N. J.—Attractive stucco house, Monmouth Drive, fourth from ocean; four master, three third-floor bedrooms, three bathrooms, billiard room; double garage; two rooms and bath; $1,750; now open. Y 316 Times Annex.

A GREAT BARGAIN
to quick buyer; fine country home, 6 rooms and bath, with all modern improvements; large grounds, with garage. Clark Real Estate, 846 Summit Av., Jersey City. Phone 2004 Bergen.

Bargain.—Thirty minutes; beautiful, new 7-room stucco home; large plot; double flooring, electricity, steam, open fireplace, tile bath, gas, kitchen; near Lackawanna station, Park section. 334 Pennington Av., Passaic, N. J.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED.—To rent unfurnished suburban house, 5 to 7 rooms; must be modern; commutation easy; reasonable rent. Call Cortlandt 444; Mr. McElroy.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

52D, 55 EAST.—Beautifully furnished 6 rooms, two baths and kitchen. Phone 2200.

Bronx.

Lower part of 2-family house to rent, furnished, end Van Cortlandt subway, 5 rooms, porch, bath; rent moderate. Edward Ashforth, 801 5th Av.; references required.

Long Island.

Sheepshead Bay.—2 new stucco houses, 15 and 11 rooms each, both furnished. Apply Sterne, 1,908 Jerome Av.

New Jersey.

Three-story frame house, 12 rooms and bath, kitchen, laundry and butler's pantry; 2 blocks from beach, 8 minutes station, Avon-by-Sea, C. C. Fowler, 298 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Miscellaneous.

FURNISHED 7-room stucco house, new, including silverware and linen; attractive proposition for couple without children. Mt. Vernon, 6 minutes from New Haven R. R. Mr. Cady, Columbus 7700. Sunday, Mt. Vernon 2398.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

WELL furnished modern house wanted, 5 bedrooms, 5 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms, between 50th and 100th Sts., between Lexington and Madison Aves. For the season, 8 months. From October; rent about $4,000. O 149 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Queens.

HANDSOME SIX-ROOM COTTAGE,
5c fare, direct from city; three blocks from station; parquet floors, tiled kitchen and bath, electric light, gas, &c.; will decorate to suit; easy terms to a reliable party. Richardson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond.

Comfortably furnished 5-room cottage, (all improvements,) season or part; country combined. Moller, Rockland Av. New Dorp, Staten Island.

Farm house, 12 rooms; grand grounds; view ocean; $500 season. W 6 Times.

Westchester County.

FOR RENT.—Furnished, June 15 to October 1; handsome cottage containing 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, shower bath, lavatory on first floor; garage, two cars; large garden; 5 minutes from Scarsdale station; terms, $300 per season. Address Box 281, Scarsdale. Telephone 101.

RYE, NEAR THE SOUND.
Well-furnished, modern Colonial residence, 4 master's rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch overlooking Sound; garage; rent season or part; also for sale. Apply DRUMMOND & GEDNEY, Tel. 811, Rye, N. Y.

My wife and family all in army and Red Cross work; my house at White Plains must be closed; will rent, furnished or unfurnished; reasonable price. See my agents, Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 East 41st St., for particulars.

Modern eight-room suburban residence; thirty minutes from Grand Central Station; three master's bedrooms, two baths; spacious porches; garden; June-October, 128 Lorraine Av., Mount Vernon, or phone Vanderbilt 740, Furlong.

Attractive furnished house and grounds; moderate rent; pleasant Summer home. Apply owner, K. Nordenlandsmith, 718 Palisade Av. Phone Yonkers 948-M; would rent unfurnished for year or more.

To Let—For Summer months, in New Rochelle, 11-room house, furnished, delightfully situated, 2 blocks from Sound. 7 Neptune Av. Telephone Gramercy 6052.

Real Country.—2 miles Bedford village, 17 rooms, 5 master's bedrooms, dining room 30x20; artistic appointments; rent season, $1,200. Box 3, Bedford, N. Y.

Tarrytown.—Country place for season; 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths; fine situation. Room 400, 154 Nassau St., City.

AT MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Furnished cottage, 9 rooms and bath; all modern imps.; for season $400. T. F. J. Carroll.

Long Island.

To Rent, Furnished,
Huntington, Long Island.
handsome modern residence on Cold Spring Hill, fifteen rooms, including five master's bedrooms, two baths; electricity; garage; beautiful grounds, old trees and lots of shrubbery; sacrifice until November, $500. Inquire owner, on premises, Harry S. O'Neill, Huntington, L. I.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
Furnished cottage to rent for the season; choice location, near beach and railroad station; containing 10 rooms and 3 bathrooms. Address Frank Healy, 26 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Prospect 2968, or 90 Gold st., New York. Telephone Beekman 666.

NEPONSIT, L. I.
June 15 to Sept. 15, modern eleven-room California bungalow; enclosed sun parlor; large veranda; open fireplace in living room; two baths; garage; large grounds with kitchen garden; southwestern exposure. Phone 486 Hammels.

MERRICK, L. I.
Furnished cottages for the season and houses for year around. Full details, descriptions, and rentals may be had from Telephone John 2260. R. W. Ford, 84 William.

Sands Point, L. I.—Beautifully furnished small house in fine grounds, six bedrooms, three baths; garage; servants' rooms. Telephone Saturday and Sunday, 248-R, Port Washington, or write Y 307 Times Annex.

GREAT NECK.—To rent for season, completely furnished ten-room house; screened porch; garage; garden; five minutes from station and water; references required. Telephone 279W Great Neck, or Box 428.

Handsome five-room seashore bungalow; stucco; porch; all modern improvements; garden plot; near bathing beach and trolley; easy terms. Crawford, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

English stucco house, completely furnished, ten rooms, three baths; garage; golf club, tennis, bathing; occupancy June 1 to Oct. 1. Write Box 544, Port Jefferson, L. I., or phone 71.

Three furnished Summer cottages for rent near seashore at the Hamptons, Long Island. A. H. Odell, 880 5th Av. N. Y. City. Bryant 2216.

For Rent.—New nine-room furnished bungalow; screened porch, bath, lavatory, electricity; ½ acre; hour out; bus service to bathing beach. Phone Riverside 4923.

Manhattan Beach.—Attractive 12-room stucco house, 3 baths; completely furnished; modern. Apply Boshko, 362 Riverside Drive. Academy 316.

Bungalow, furnished, all improvements, Sea Cliff, L. I. All agents, or tel. H. F. Starr, Hanover 8267.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Will rent my attractive home July and August; nine rooms, stucco house, all improvements; beautiful location on side Orange Mountain, 10 miles from station; fine shrubbery and flowers; select neighborhood; rent $85 per month; references required. Call 32 Ridgewood Terrace. Phone 197-R, So. Orange. C. J. Nickerson.

For Summer months, furnished house, 9 rooms, 2 baths. 31 Aubrey Road, Upper Montclair, N. J. Telephone 649-M Montclair.

Elegantly furnished modern suburban apartment, non-housekeeping; porch; garage; reasonable. Kerby, Palisade, N. J.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Furnished cottages, all improvements, $400-$900. Circle 1810.

Connecticut.

Shepard—Beautiful shore front cottage, on high bluff, front lawn with shade trees; thirteen rooms, two baths, electric lights, city water; one car garage; hour out; all supplies at door; $700. Present this advertisement to Chas. Stevens, Belle Island, Conn. Trolley from Darien Station.

Summer homes at Madison, Conn., on Sound. A 12-room modern house, 3 baths, electricity, well furnished, garage; rental $1,000. Other 8 to 12-room houses; fully modern; rental $350 to $1,200 for the season. Request descriptions. J. M. Hull, Madison Conn.

SHARON, CONN.—12-room Colonial house, 3 baths, electric light; 40 foot piazza; all improvements; kitchen garden lawn; fine view Berkshires. Room 1001, 66 Broadway.

Cannondale—9 miles from South Norwalk; comfortable furnished 12-room house, two baths, electric lights, garage; from June to October. St. Nicholas 9172.

Mapleshun Cottage, furnished, 8 rooms, electricity, garden, rowboat; $125 to Oct. 15. Box H, East Haddam, Conn.

Maine.

SHORE COTTAGE.
An 8-room furnished cottage; water in house; 2 minutes' walk from seashore; pleasure boat; $100 for season. Apply to Mrs. David Fifield, Stonington, Me.

New Hampshire.

For sale or to let, on shore of Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H., Summer homes, some with all modern conveniences. A. B. Black, Concord, Mass.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, to rent for the Summer season, small furnished house or bungalow in the mountains, within three hours ride of New York City; rent not to exceed $350 for season. Address with full particulars, Apartment 203, 4,260 Broadway, New York City.

For two months, July and August, house near the water, wanted, preferably Long Island, containing five large bedrooms, two baths on first sleeping floor; maid's room and bath, Y 340 Times Annex.

Wanted, good-sized furnished house on Long Island, 40 minutes Garden City, for 3 months, Kimball, 141 West 79th.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

Long Island.

This is something rarely found. About two acres, corner property. Century-old shade trees, all kinds of good fruit trees, grapes, shrubs and matured hedge. House roomy and very interesting, newly papered and painted inside and out. Two baths. Every window and big veranda screened with new full-sized screens. Garage-barn two stories and plenty of room. Less than mile from station on South Shore, and less than one hour from New York, with excellent train service. Terms arranged. Address owner and occupant, H. S. Hinkle, 207 West 25th St., New York City.

At Southold, Long Island, desirable, nicely furnished house, six acres, waterfront, garage; modern improvements; six bedrooms. Bliss, 60 New York Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

WAREHOUSE.
For sale or rent, block front on lower east side, convenient to shipping; entrance on three streets; five-story building, 72x100; two-ton elevator; also hatchways; no agents. O 128 Times.

Ideal estates, $6,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 5928.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

LARGE FACTORY SITE,
WITH RAILROAD FRONTAGE,
IN THE RIDGEWOOD SECTION.
Situated on the Long Island Railroad, Irving Av., Halsey, Eldert, and Covert Sts.; known as the Ridgewood Baseball Grounds. For terms, &c., address W. W. Wallace, 540 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Brokers protected.

Lot, near subway station, $405; perfect title; good, high ground. W 7 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

21 ACRES, 336 LOTS.
To close estate clients are offering positively best bargain in Queens County; 21 acres, 336 lots; 15 minutes from Herald Square, just south of Queens Boulevard; sewers in, property graded and streets laid; offered at less than $288 per lot; adjoining property bringing $800 to $1,000 per lot; big money for one who grasps this opportunity; part cash, $30,000 or over, may remain on mortgage. Allen Caruthers, attorney, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone Rector 9558.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful 7-room stucco house for sale, all improvements, close to station, less than one-half hour to New York and Brooklyn; overlooking golf course and in healthy climate; terms and price reasonable. Write G. W. McDougal, St. Albans, L. I., or phone Jamaica 2581.

A Bargain.—For sale, new Colonial house of 8 rooms, all improvements, 8 minutes from station, 26 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, in a highly restricted neighborhood; large lot; terms reasonable. See my agents, Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 East 41st St., for particulars.

Modern eight-room suburban residence; thirty minutes from Grand Central Station; three master's bedrooms, two baths; spacious porches; garden; June-October, 128 Lorraine Av., Mount Vernon, or phone Vanderbilt 740, Furlong.

Attractive furnished house and grounds; moderate rent; pleasant Summer home. Apply owner, K. Nordenlandsmith, 718 Palisade Av. Phone Yonkers 948-M; would rent unfurnished for year or more.

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Tarrytown.—Country place for season; 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths; fine situation. Room 400, 154 Nassau St., City.

AT MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Furnished cottage, 9 rooms and bath; all modern imps.; for season $400. T. F. J. Carroll.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice new home, Orange mountainside, overlooking Montclair golf's links; beautiful view; modern conveniences; oak trees; near trains. Apply owner, 5 Bradley New York. Chrisman, Verona, New Jersey.

An unusually desirable loft building, three story and basement, 50x85 feet; lot 50x100. 154 Wright St., Newark, N. J.

Dwelling and store, $12; corner, opposite school; big plot. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

On mutually satisfactory references would exchange attractive furnished home, Glen Ridge, N. J., for furnished cottage, 4 or 5 sleeping rooms, on Sound, preferably North Shore, within commuting distance, close to water, months of July and August. Address 299 Ridgewood Av., Glen Ridge, N. J.

CASH and choice of 25 Manhattan properties for Westchester. FELLMAN, 1,451 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

SMALL BUILDING or vacant lot near Canal St., west side; will rent or buy. K 401 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm of 5 acres, house and outbuildings, $1,750 complete; easy terms. Seaman, 136 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Putnam County.—750-acre farm; 1,800 feet elevation; Port Chester, (Summit Av.,) 250 feet elevation, 150x275, $7,000; 6 miles from Mt. Kisco, 2 acres, $2,000. Phone or call Azzimonti, 40 Union Square. 1408 Stuyvesant.

Mount Peter, Orange Co., 1,200 feet, farm, 40 acres, two houses, one all improvements and partly furnished. Room 400, 154 Nassau St., New York.

Farm, 50 acres; large buildings; improvements; $10,000; rent $480. Tuna, 20 East 33d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale, of fifty acres, near Lakewood and seashore; brook flows through property; all but two acres tillable. Owner, Alfred Jennings, Farmingdale, New Jersey.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, 165 acres; ideal for stockraising or general farming; old homestead, open fireplaces, Dutch oven, running water; ideal Summer residence; circular description. Hawley & Locke, Springfield, Mass.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Furnished private office, $17.50 monthly; deskroom, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Loft to let, 35x100, with or without power; concrete building. Spindler & Deringer, Colgate & Mercer Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

Office to Sublet.—Two rooms, 1,400 Broadway, Rooms 123 and 124; rent, $46. Greeley 2879.

Store, floor; large window; electricity; good lease; any business to right party. 148 West 46th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFTS.
Two light lofts, 5,000 square feet each, in modern fireproof building; steam heat, electric light, large freight elevator; suitable for light manufacturing or storage. C. Rieger Sons, owners, 450 East 148th St., Bronx. Phone Melrose 70.

CORNER OF BROADWAY TO LEASE.
3-story business building,
Broadway corner in the 80s
to lease to one tenant.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 E. 42d.

Desk room or mailing privilege in beautifully equipped office, including stenographer and telephone service. Suite 201, 1,547 Broadway. Telephone Bryant 7745.

To lease for term of years, about 300,000 square feet desirable factory site; water front privileges; railroad siding if desired. Gritman, 214 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Lofts to let in Tarrytown, New York; suitable for any line of business, reasonable rent. Apply O. N. C. Skirt Mfg. Co., 15 East 26th St., New York.

Attractive suite of offices, consisting of 2 rooms, divided into 4 rooms, for rent from the 15th of May; $1,200 a year. Apply Room 740, Singer Building.

DOUBLE OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. CALL ROOM 812, 52 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN.

Sublet large bright office, furnished as desired, for price leased for on furniture; immediate possession. 50 Broad St., Room 1439.

Store and basement, 198 8th Av., corner 20th St.; will alter to tenant's requirements for rent. T. B. Robertson, 1,123 Broadway.

Store and basement, 631 10th Av., corner 45th St.; lease to responsible tenant. T. B. Robertson, 1,123 Broadway.

One or two light rooms to sublet. Telephone Barclay 8447, 21 Park Row, Room 1330. D. T. Deems.

ARCHITECTS' BUILDING, desk room, private office; telephone; stenographic service. 402, 101 Park Av.

Office to sublet, bright, cheerful, with view of Hudson River. Room 1602, 299 Broadway. Worth 4984.

Deskroom or small office, insurance man preferred. 25 West 42d St., Room 311.

Basement, with garden, for rent; suitable for tea room. 126 East 60th.

Storage yard, storage space, downtown, 75x150; whole or part. Telephone 412 Canal.

Desirable office to sublease, 5 West 40th St., Room 1507. Telephone Vanderbilt 4695.

Loft, 50x100, day light, power, sprinklered, 540 West 23d St. Telephone 1396 Franklin.

Deskroom and service in private office, $20. Room 804, 17 Madison Av.

Desk room to let; light, airy; 5th Av. section; reasonable. Superintendent, 4 West 40th St.

Light parlor floor; suitable store; large show window; 22x80; reasonable. 12 West 46th.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 306, 51 East 42d St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Ground floor loft of 12-15,000 square feet for heavy machine shop; occupancy after Sept. 1; lower part of New York west side preferred. Submit offer to S 256 Times Downtown.

WANTED TO RENT, 15-CAR GARAGE. Y 324 TIMES ANNEX.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

17TH, 207 EAST.—June to October; 2 large connecting studios, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; $50. Phone or call, 1:30-3:30, Turner, Stuyvesant 655.

17TH, 106 EAST.—Sublet 2 very large, light rooms, bath, kitchenette, artistically and newly furnished; $85. Noland.

27TH, 144 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano; high-class elevator apartment; $45 and $65. Apply Sunday, weekdays, after 7. Apt. 35.

27TH, 43 EAST.—Seven light rooms; modern, elevator apartment; reasonable. Merle.

28TH ST., 28 EAST.—Delightfully furnished two rooms, bath, elevator, maid service.

33D ST., 135 EAST.—Six rooms, completely furnished; convenient to subway, hotels, and shopping district; $80. Stephens, Apt. No. 2.

44 EAST 35TH.
Two beautiful rooms, exceptionally cool; bath; entire floor, charming, refined home; $110.

39TH, 124 EAST.—One or two floors, private house, separate or combined; unusually large, cozy rooms; exclusive Murray Hill section; Summer or longer; references.

40TH, 149 EAST, (Apt. 54.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchen; mahogany, silver, linen; sacrifice.

44TH, 141 EAST.—Two bedrooms, bath, kitchen, large living room, with private roof garden and flowers, for rent, furnished, for 4 months. Lackland, Vanderbilt 2124.

47TH ST., 9 EAST.—Apartments furnished, unfurnished; two elegant rooms, bath; improvements. Medlin.

48TH, 25 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, with separate shower. Apply housekeeper, premises.

49TH, 26 EAST.—Well-furnished apartment to sublet, two rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Apply Superintendent.

58D, 115 EAST.—3 rooms and bath from June to October. Apply Superintendent.

53TH, 28 EAST.—For Summer, attractively furnished three light, airy rooms, kitchenette, bath; maid service; suitable for two bachelors or man and wife. Cooley.

56TH, 111 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, furnished, from June 1; cool.

57TH, EAST.—8 rooms, 2 baths, $200 monthly for Summer. Telephone Murray Hill 8480.

62D, 27 EAST.—Light, cool 8th floor, completely furnished; Summer months; rent reasonable; 2 rooms. Plaza 980.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, well furnished, $60. Rhinelander 8179, or Supt.

81ST, 75 EAST, Corner of Park Av.—To sublet, furnished, 6 light, cool rooms and bath. Phone 9339 Plaza, before 12, or write G. W. Angell, 61 East 65th.

81ST, (Near 5th Av.)—Furnished apartment, large, comfortable rooms, until October. Lenox 3091.

82D ST., 129 EAST.—Four outside rooms, three unobstructed exposures, 8th floor, new building; must be seen to be appreciated; piano. Apply superintendent on premises.

82D, near Park Av.—Four rooms and bath, attractively furnished; modern building; $80 monthly. Lenox 5670.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

Attention!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12 to $15; one room, bath, $10.50 up, weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.; Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished apartment, twelfth floor, cool, seven rooms, two baths, hardwood floors, piano, within one block of river and three of express subway station; possession at once. Call 4203 Murray Hill for appointment to inspect and terms.

LARGE artistically furnished room, $50; breakfast and service included. Phone Plaza 6958.

MADISON AV., 690.—Unusually light, 2-room kitchenette apartment, furnished by decorator; furnishing all new; less than price unfurnished; $68 per month; immediate possession; bachelor or single lady preferred. Wallace.

MADISON AV., 995, (Corner 77th.)—Artistically furnished 9-room apartment, including servants' quarters, 3 baths, Summer or on lease. Campbell, phone Lenox 8132.

MADISON AV., 1,427, (90th.)—Complete housekeeping suite; every modern convenience.

MADISON AV., 780.—Artistically furnished apartment of two rooms, bath, and kitchenette.

PARK AV., (at 34th St.)—Five-room apartment, handsomely furnished; use of everything; large rooms; excellent ventilation; very cool; rent, $125. Lenox 6487.

PARK AV. (near 82d St.)—Attractive apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer; reasonable rent. Lenox 3845.

SUB-RENT, well-furnished studio; north light; mezzanine floor; large bedroom. W. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

SUITE of two rooms, or two independent rooms and bath, vicinity of Madison Av. and 55th St. J 45 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 40 WEST, (between 5th and 6th Avs.)—Seven-room apartment, large living room; cool, top floor, elevator, open fireplaces; Summer months, $100 a month. Apply Superintendent or telephone 661 Chelsea, Apartment 33.

5TH AV., Corner 80th, (Wilbraham.)—Two pleasant, cool rooms, maid service, moderate rent.

10TH, 20 WEST.—Artistically furnished studio apartment; studio 20x38; two large, sunny bedrooms; kitchenette and bath; open fireplaces; balcony; reduced rates for the Summer.

11TH ST., 56 WEST, (Apt. 18.)—Four rooms, bath; newly, beautifully, completely furnished; $110; immediate possession.

12TH, 23 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; Summer rates. Gibson.

16TH, 115 WEST.—New four-room furnished apartment to rent for six months. C. C. Martin.

24TH, 318 WEST.—3 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, up-to-date furniture.

26TH ST., 20 West.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

39TH, 54 WEST.—Sunny two-room apartment, kitchen; immediate possession. Inquire Supt.

40TH ST., 4 WEST.—Studio apartment, consisting of four rooms and bath, furnished; can be seen daily except Sunday, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1; evenings, by appointment. Vanderbilt 2248.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

40S.—Attractively furnished 8 rooms, (2 bedrooms, living room,) 11th floor, service free, restaurant, $150 month. Vanderbilt 1452.

47TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchennettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, completely furnished; 2, 3 rooms, baths, $80-$100, including service; modern building; elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 E. 44th.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Attractively furnished second floor, bath, kitchenette if desirable; large, spacious rooms; ideal for bachelors, couples, or professionals; electric elevator.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable 2 room, kitchenette; hot water, bath; every convenience.

49TH, 221 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms; electricity, telephone, shower bath, piano, linen, silver; must be seen to be appreciated; bargain. Apt. 4.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Handsomely furnished living room and bedroom; gentleman; references.

54TH, 162 WEST.—8 sunny rooms, furnished or unfurnished, until October; lease can be extended; Oriental rugs, pianola, grand piano; references essential. Phone Circle 705. Calhoun, 5-B.

54TH, 29 WEST, (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

55TH, 105 WEST.—Furnished apartment of five rooms, central locality; $150.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suites, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, service; gentlemen. Circle 2518, Morgan.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—Front apartment, four rooms; housekeeping; Steinway grand; handsomely furnished or unfurnished; June to October. Call or telephone Circle 8041.

57TH, 130 WEST.—Small exclusive housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished, or will sell contents.

58TH, 30 WEST.—BACHELOR APARTMENT, 2 ROOMS, BATH, SERVICE.

69TH ST., 19 WEST, ALSO 72D ST., 116 WEST.—One, two, and three rooms, one and two baths; beautifully furnished; restaurant and maids' service; finest in city; rental, $60 and up. Particulars, Deane, 19 West 30th St.

69TH, 246 WEST.—$50-$80; 2-8 room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

69TH, 68 WEST.—2 exceptionally handsome, spacious rooms, bath, kitchenette; service; refined residence.

72D, (near Broadway.)—Sublet for the Summer, immediate possession, five rooms, two baths; completely furnished; linens, silverware, piano, victrola. Apply Stadler.

72D, 124 WEST.—Till October, furnished four rooms, front apartment; rental, $130; references. Apt. 603. Columbus 2440.

74TH, 103 WEST.—One to three room suites, each bath; $10-$26 weekly.

76TH, 235 WEST.—Very attractive apartment, freshly furnished, for Summer or longer; very reasonable. 3-C.

79TH ST, 201 WEST, (Hotel Lucerne.)—3 rooms, outside apartment, to Oct. 1, furnished if desired. Call 10 to 1, Apartment 710.

80TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, beautifully furnished 5 rooms and bath, extra maids room; Summer months; reasonable. Mendelson.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Corner apartment, six rooms, two baths; well furnished. Apartment 3 south.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cheery, well-furnished rooms; private baths; electricity; meals optional.

81ST, 1 WEST, (Beresford.)—Furnished; two very large outside rooms and bath, June to Sept. 15; southern and eastern exposure; references. Schuyler 9240. Shultz.

81ST, 1 WEST, (The Beresford.)—Two rooms and bath, facing south, newly decorated and furnished; immediate possession; until Oct. 1 or longer. See manager.

81ST ST., 158 WEST.—Five-room apartment, front; light, cool; elevator; fireproof; May to October. Apartment 44.

81ST, near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms; piano, Victrola. Phone 1176 Vanderbilt.

84TH, 40 WEST.—Front elevator apartment; near Park; 5 beautifully furnished outside rooms and bath; complete housekeeping; piano; for season. Telephone Schuyler 6377. Apartment 7-B.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Unusual bargain, attractively furnished 5-room front apartment. Apt. 23.

91ST, 9 WEST, near Central Park.—To sublet, 8-room apartment, beautifully furnished, all modern conveniences, elevator, electricity. Apt. 6.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high-class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

91ST, 215 WEST.—Four rooms, attractively furnished, southern exposure. Apt. 10A.

92D, 251 WEST.—Seven large rooms, overlooking Broadway; attractively furnished; piano, Victrola; $125. Chaney, phone 1356 River.

93D, 10 WEST.—Completely furnished apartment, 8 outside rooms; all improvements.

94TH, 300 WEST.—Sublet until October, six beautifully furnished outside rooms; elevator; delightfully cool. Apt. 8, River 4926.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Sublet June to October seven rooms; corner apartment; elegantly furnished; reasonable. Phillips.

95TH AND BROADWAY.—Six rooms, completely furnished, pianola, Victrola, until October; very reasonable. Phone Riverside 9210.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, well-furnished 7-room apartment; price $135. Warren.

97TH, 816 WEST.—Six rooms, bath, elegantly furnished. May to October. Hayes.

98TH ST., 315 WEST.—Desirable and cool four-room and bath apartment, nicely furnished, from June 1 to Oct. 1, $75 per month; private telephone connection in apartment as well as house phone. Call before 10 A. M. or after 7 P. M. Apartment 2 R. W. Telephone Riverside 227.

101ST, 331 WEST.—Eight-room apartment; newly furnished; all outside rooms; elevator apartment, overlooking Hudson; to sublet June 1 to October, or longer. Apt. 2 W.

102D, 240 WEST.—Six large, light, beautifully furnished rooms; elevator. Apt. 64. Phone 3725 Riverside.

108D, 208 WEST.—Seven front rooms, elegantly furnished apartment, complete kitchen, silver, linen, embroideries, new piano; everything new, mahogany, in modern elevator house; rent by the month or sell reasonably. Superintendent.

104TH, 304 WEST.—2 rooms and bath, high-class furnished apartments, sublet, very reasonable. Apply on premises or office, 215 Manhattan Av., or Academy 1647.

107TH ST., 300 WEST, (Cor. West End Av.)—Seven-room apartment to sublet, furnished; all outside rooms; $125.

108TH, 240 WEST.—Furnished front 4-room apartment very reasonable. Apt. 53.

106TH, 107 WEST.—"Capitol," 1611 Academy; 2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; restaurant in building; near subway, "L"; $30 to $55 monthly; weekly rates; references essential; inspection Sunday and evenings.

109TH, 800 WEST.—Seven-room apartment, elegantly furnished, light, river view, to sublet.

110TH, 100 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, handsomely furnished. Murray Hill 8851.

112TH, 601 WEST.—7 rooms and bath, attractively furnished, June 1 to Oct. 1; can be seen mornings only. A. L. Cook.

113TH ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—2 rooms, bath, newly decorated. R. A. McEntee Co., 14 West 113th. Telephone Morning-side 1891.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished high-class apartments, 2, 4, 5 rooms. Inquire on premises. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

115TH, 810 WEST.—Bachelor will share comfortably and attractively equipped 2 bedrooms, living room, bath and kitchenette apartment until Oct. 1. Morningside 8835.

116TH, 600 WEST.—Completely furnished 5-rooms, two baths; piano, silver, linen; May 15. Sept. 15. Apt. 78. Superintendent.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, bright, attractive 4-room apartment, opposite Columbia University, in first-class elevator house; handsomely furnished; Victrola, linens, silver; privilege re-leasing in October; $85. Apt. 6D.

122D ST., 620 WEST, (one door from Drive.)—Large, well furnished five outside rooms; rental $100. Phone Morningside 3677. Apt. 43.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Three rooms and kitchenette, attractively furnished; near subway. Apartment 52. Morningside 6407.

135TH, 535 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment, 6 large rooms, well furnished; June-Oct., $90; references; security required. Adler.

138TH ST., 603 WEST.—5 or 6 cool, comfortably furnished rooms to sublet; June through September; rent reasonable. Apartment 43. Telephone Audubon 1290.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Five room front elevator apartment; convenient to subway, bus; half block from Drive. L. Keenan.

147TH ST., 549 WEST.—Large, light, six-room elevator apartment, facing Broadway, for rent June 1. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

152D, (3,675 Broadway.)—Five-room elevator apartment; river view; reasonable. Apartment 46.

152D, 584 WEST.—Attractive 4, 5 front-room apartments; all conveniences; reasonable.

156TH, 559 WEST.—5 rooms, front apartment, sunny, well-furnished; very reasonable. Telephone Audubon 4210, Apt. 31.

157TH, 544 WEST.—Seven rooms, high-class furnished apartment; long lease. Cook.

162D, 539 WEST.—Completely furnished four to five large, sunny outside rooms, electric light, phone, reasonable. Bennett.

170TH, 550 WEST.—Will sublet furnished front four-room apartment, kitchen, light, sunny rooms, piano, Victrola; references exchanged; elevator; reasonable. Call mornings, Apartment 36.

171ST, 720 WEST.—Cozy four-room furnished apartment; near subway and bus line.

179TH ST.—Six-room front apartment, sublet May 29 to Sept. 15, $50 month. Apartment 33, 117 Wadsworth Av.

A BEAUTIFULLY furn

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FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Large room, private, with bath, suite; also small rooms.

112TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for two gentlemen or business women; private family; reference.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually attractive one and two rooms, connecting bath; electricity; references.

26TH ST., 33 WEST.—SINGLE ROOM, RUNNING WATER; $4.

37TH, 28 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, kitchenette, toilet, electricity, gas, $10-$12.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, overlooking park; also small rooms; references.

47TH, 148 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, large or small; hot water, bath; $4.50 up.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Large room, private bath, kitchenette; also small rooms; beautiful house and location.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; quiet house.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; hot running water; electricity; references.

49TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; private house; gentlemen.

49TH, 66 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES.

51ST, 341 WEST.—Airy room, well furnished, running water; $5; business woman. Doane.

52D, 250 WEST.—Front parlor, with private bath. Telephone Circle 2288.

52D, 61 WEST.—Back parlor, bath, toilet, kitchenette, $11.

55TH ST., 49 WEST.—Small room, refined surroundings, $4 weekly; gentleman; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; all conveniences; electric light; references.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; electric light; running water; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentlemen; electric light; running water; reasonable.

57TH, 128 WEST.—Private home; room for gentlemen; adjoining bath, continuous hot water.

57TH ST., 40 WEST.—Rooms and suite, attractively furnished; cool, light.

57TH, 72 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Unusual opportunity for one or two business men in refined home; newly furnished front suite, consisting of large living room, bedroom, and bath; electricity, telephone; separate entrance; telephone 6453 Columbus.

57TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Small room, privately, electricity, $4; exclusive apartment; references. Gilman.

58TH, 219 WEST.—Front single or double room for music student; privilege of cooking; telephone; convenient bus, subway, elevated. Telephone Columbus 2751.

59TH, 10 WEST.—Suite of two rooms and bath; single room and bath; exclusive house; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. De Lancey.

60TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive suite, private bath, for gentlemen; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms, suites; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple; telephone.

70TH.—Connecting living and bed rooms, running water, elevator, $10. Columbus 6775.

70TH, 215 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, southern exposure, electricity; private home.

71ST, 33 WEST.—If looking for something exceptionally roomy, airy, elegant, and refined, this is the opportunity; large, desirable front room, with dressing room attached; all modern conveniences; reasonable; references.

71ST, 306 WEST.—Front south rooms; running water; breakfast; also piano studio; references.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive large front room; also front basement.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Pleasant, small room; closet; southern exposure; bath adjoining.

72D, CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; high-class house; gentleman preferred; references. Columbus 1242.

72D, 336 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor floor, with private bath; electricity; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; breakfast; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, attractive, homelike rooms; private baths; board optional; coolest spot on Riverside; Summer rates; subway.

73D, 158 WEST.—Quiet, newly furnished, sunny room; gentlemen preferred; near subway; references.

73D, 111 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; large, bright room; bath, telephone.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath, telephone; southern exposure.

73D, 273 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; single or double; private house.

73D, 103 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, hot and cold running water; rates.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive, furnished room, bath adjoining, electricity, with refined, private family; special Summer rate; references.

74TH, 242 WEST.—BACHELOR'S SUITE, ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; JAP SERVICE.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Two beautiful, large rooms, second floor; single, en suite; private bath, electricity; best location; exceptional opportunity.

75TH, 128 WEST.—Large and medium; all conveniences; also parlor, with private bath.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath, $8-$9; electricity; parquetry; exclusive residence.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Splendid large rooms, with bath; reasonable for permanent persons; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, adjoining bath; electricity; also small one.

75TH ST., N. E. cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

76TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also room, running water.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house; exceptionally furnished, clean, cool rooms; private baths; electricity; Summer rates.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large room; private bath, electricity; medium room; references.

76TH, 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful large room, kitchenette; privileges; running water in rooms.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Large room, with or without kitchenette; running water; off Broadway.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Two airy, single rooms; electricity; exclusive house; near subway. reference.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room, reference; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Single and double rooms, $2.75 to $10; telephone; reception room.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath; spacious closets, electricity; gentlemen.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful large room, with bath, second floor; small room, electricity; telephone.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Neat, pleasant, newly furnished room, adjoining bath; gentlemen, couple.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large rooms, near tiled bath; kitchenette optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large room, adjoining shower bath; also small room.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, cool room, adjoining bath; overlooking Hudson; absolutely first-class. Apt. 10 west.

79TH ST., 175 WEST, near Broadway.—Modern single and double, $3.50 and $5; gentlemen. F. Howarth, Schuyler 7100.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; moderate rates.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive room, twin beds, private bath, electricity, $12; reference.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Large outside room, suitable 1 or 2 gentlemen; southern exposure; elevator apartment. Apartment 6, south.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cheery, well-furnished rooms, private baths; electricity; meals optional.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large and medium beautiful rooms, $5 to $8; reference.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Single and double room; hot water; phone; new management.

80TH, 126 West.—One large, also medium, room; every convenience.

81ST, 167 WEST.—Beautiful room for one or two gentlemen. Jefferds.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Single front room; Park view; bath, electricity; closet; 3d floor; $6.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and medium room, adjoining bath, central location; references.

82D, 250 WEST.—Artistic kitchenette studio. Colonial furnishings; attractive bedroom; running water. White.

82D, 52 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, well-furnished suite, single; private bath; electricity; reasonable.

82D, 109 WEST.—Front room and front bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 20 WEST.—In university professor's home; exceptional rooms; abundant hot water; references.

82D, WEST.—Desirable room, select apartment; all conveniences; private family. Sch. 6388.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Comfortable single room; private family; one flight; telephone. Baldwin.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively and newly furnished room, kitchen privileges; single room; high-class apartment; references. Sharples.

85TH ST., 101 WEST, (Apt. 5I.)—One desirable room; private family; harmonious atmosphere; meals optional; business man.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, running water. Call 1-7. Ross.

85TH, 133 WEST.—Ownor will let choice, large, small rooms, baths; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large elegant rooms, private house; bath, shower; medium rooms; breakfast; high class.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Large room, convenient to bath; elevator apartment; references. Wader.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Furnished room, suitable two; abundant hot water; $3-$7.

86TH, 276 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; private bath; running water.

86TH, (West End Av., 533.)—Attractive, large room; private bath, electricity, phone; subway, "L."

86TH, 206 WEST.—Single room; convenient to bath; elevator apartment; references. King.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Attractive suite (single) in richly appointed Christian home; references.

89TH, 330 WEST, (Riverside.) — Attractive room, twin beds, bath, kitchenette; other rooms; electricity.

90TH, 55 WEST.—Large, light rooms, near bath; one front basement room, with, without furniture; kitchen privileges. River 5863.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Large front room, attractively furnished; electricity; adjoining bath; two flights; private house; reference.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Newly furnished room in refined private family; twin or single, electricity, elevator. Apt. 6.

91ST, 130 WEST.—Comfortable room; telephone, electricity. Apartment 2 West.

91ST, 31-29 WEST.—Large room; also hall room; all conveniences.

92D, 30 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; beautifully furnished; electricity; telephone; small rooms.

92D, 40 WEST.—Attractive large room; also medium-sized room; reasonable; private; Telephone.

93D, 124 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished back parlor, bath; home atmosphere. Riverside 8139.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Four cool, attractively furnished rooms; southern exposure; piano; elevator; rent moderate. Apt. 2A.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; references.

96TH, 35 WEST, (The Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished rooms; all conveniences; board optional.

96TH, 156 WEST.—Large front room, suitable two; convenient to elevated, subway express.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, connecting or separate; running water; also single room, private bath; elevator; June 1-Oct. 1. Telephone Riverside 9689.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Pleasant room; nicely furnished; next bath; conveniences. Apt. 2C.

96TH, 20 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, latest improvements; high-class private house.

99TH ST., 245 WEST.—Large, light, cool room; private bath; light housekeeping; no stairs; best location; always hot water; phone.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive suite, bath; modern American home; other rooms; Summer rates.

103D ST., 253 WEST, (Riverside Section.)—Newly furnished, scrupulously clean, large, light rooms, private house; perfect service; rates $7, $10, $12 per week.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractive, light room; elevator; home comforts; investigate. Cohen.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Comfortable room, lavatory; private family; elevator; $5. Phillips.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive, outside; hot, cold water; telephone, elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with or without kitchenette, in newly furnished private house, $8; all conveniences; references.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Light outside room; gentlemen; private family; references. Apt. 61.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Large, airy room, housekeeping privilege; elevator, electricity, telephone; $6.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Academy 2120, Clinton.

111TH, 528 WEST.—7 beautiful rooms, furnished, unfurnished; rent $91. Rukeyser. Cathedral 3711.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Business man, artistic parlor; American family. Apt. 24.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Small sunny room, facing vacant lot, telephone. $3. Wilford.

112TH, 567 WEST. (Broadway.)—Front room suitable for couple or gentlemen, or bedroom, living room; also single. Pfeiffer.

113TH, 536 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Desirable rooms adjoining bath; private family; references.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Large cool outside double corner room; running water. Johnston.

114TH, 220 WEST, (Apartment 82.)—Summer home in town, single room on eighth floor, facing Southfield of Columbia College and surroundings; references; private family; reasonable.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large outside room, washroom; private family; gentleman. Apartment 22.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath. Apt. 41.

115TH, (Corner of Manhattan Av., near Park, The Columbia.)—Pleasant single rooms and suites; every comfort. Telephone 6279 Cathedral.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, Morningside Drive; kitchen privilege. Henry.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive Spring and Summer location, near dining rooms, restaurants, Columbia University, and Morningside and Riverside Drive and parks; artistically furnished rooms, southern and eastern fronts, two and three windows, $8 weekly. $9 for two, with kitchen, $11; with alcove, bedroom, and kitchen, $18; rear room, three windows, $7, two, $8; other rooms, $5; showers, sitting room; room for dancing except Sundays; attractive social life; chaperons; Broadway subway elevated, surface lines, Riverside bus. Mrs. Young. Telephone Morningside 4886.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Bright outside rooms for rent; modern conveniences; kitchen privileges. Moore.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, attractive rooms, $5-$7; modern elevator apartment. McCague.

122D, 150 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; adjoining bath, with or without board.

123D, 438 WEST, (Apt. 16.)—Social service worker offers good-sized room; lavatory.

124TH, 427 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; also small room; electricity.

140TH, 620 WEST, (Corner Riverside.)—Newly furnished outside room, suitable business couple or gentlemen; good, clean home, with refined Jewish couple. Cook. 5529 Audubon.

151ST, 605 WEST.—Outside room, handsomely furnished, elevator apartment; private family. Westcott.

171ST, (Fort Washington Av., 270.)—Beautiful front room, shower bath; elevator; breakfast if desired; reasonable. Phone 8081 Audubon, Apt. 54.

179TH, 430 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, private, business lady, gentlemen. Apt. 2.

180TH, (4,241 Broadway.)—Large, single room, elevator, private; business people. Apartment 20.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.

Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $8.50 weekly each.

Apartment, beautifully furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette; will rent three months or longer; every modern convenience; near 5th Av. and 50th. K 21 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 468.—Attractive suite facing park; piano, telephone; $10 weekly. Duncan.

CLAREMONT AV. (116th.)—Cool single room, bath adjoining, high-class apartment, private Christian family; subway and Riverside bus 2 minutes; gentleman preferred. Phone Morningside 1338.

CLAREMONT AV., ONE-THIRTY.—Two connecting front room, overlooking Hudson, facing Riverside Drive; also desirable connecting and single rooms; kitchen privileges. Apply to Thompson.

CLAREMONT AV., 15, (116th, near Drive.)—Outside rooms adjoining bath; private family; exclusive. Morningside 6064. Apt. 22.

LARGE, attractive rooms, with private bath; also small suite, bath. Columbus 5978.

ONE or two gentlemen can find superior accommodation in refined private family; 110th and Broadway. Phone Cathedral 9088.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Corner 135th.)—Cozy furnished room for refined gentleman. Phone Morningside 4830. Apartment 63.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223.—Desirable large room; lavatory connecting; reasonable. Call mornings, evenings. Myers.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (62d.)—Front rooms, with and without private bath; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (Near 79th.)—Attractive room, bath, overlooking Hudson; modern residence; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—magnificent suite, two rooms and bath; elegant house.

VAN NEST PLACE, 10, (Near West 4th St., Greenwich Village.)—Two large, sunny, adjoining rooms, together or separately; running water each room; electric, bath; furnished, unfurnished; gentlemen only; strictly private.

VERY delightful rooms, also large room, private bath, every convenience. Columbus 5978.

WEST END AV., (77th St.)—Bedroom, library, bath; also large studio, dressing room, lavatory, bath; permanent; gentlemen only; $50 to $65 monthly; references required. Schuyler 1883.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior suite, private bath, telephone, twin beds, electric lights, ample closets; exclusive. Riverside 8050.

WEST END AV., 869.—Lady owning private house offers studio room, with private bath; artistic environments; fine neighborhood; reasonable rent.

WEST END AV., 498.—8-room apartment at reduced rent until Oct. 1; lease can be extended; call week days, between 11 and 5 o'clock.

WEST END, 519, (corner 85th.)—Beautifully furnished room in exclusive residence; twin beds, electricity. Schuyler 5538.

Brooklyn.

4TH ST., 491, (Park Slope.)—Large room, bath, shower, parquet, electricity, private. South 7764.

EASTERN PARKWAY, 315.—Large, light, airy room for business lady with lady living alone; all conveniences. Prospect 8900, Whitney.

TO REFINED business couple, large superior front bedroom, bath; private home; 5c. fare to 42d St., Manhattan and Coney Island. 224 Av. N. Telephone Midwood 2004.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 258.—Unfurnished small, large rooms, private bath; hot water, electricity; parlor floor, business; refined home; references.

62D, 24 EAST.—1 room and bath; 2 rooms and bath; parlor floor for doctor's suite; high class bachelors only.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at low cost than boarding or keeping house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Tel. Madison Sq. 6160.

LARGE, sunny rooms, suitable couple or nurses; fresh eggs. Telephone Lenox 7135.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Single, double room. Telephone Murray Hill 9766.

MADISON AV., 783, (66th.)—A couple, with elegant home, exclusive neighborhood, will let large room, entire floor, private bath, electricity, choicest table, first class, reasonable.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; electricity, running water; phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47 WEST 47TH ST.
Large rooms, private bath; exceptional table.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private baths.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Rooms, with board; table board; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, quiet, single room, near bath; good home table; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 323 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room; electricity, telephone; French family; references.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, private baths; parlor dining; convenient location.

58TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Elevator. "MADISON ARMS."

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished; twin beds; electricity; hot water always; private bath; Southern cooking; careful attendance.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; table guests accommodated.

72D, 269 WEST.—Magnificent suite two large rooms with private bath; balcony; fine table; Southern cooking; Summer rates.

72D, 212 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6896.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front rooms, private baths; best location, overlooking Hudson.

73D ST., 112 WEST.
DESIRABLE ROOM; REFERENCES.

75TH, 234 WEST.—"The Hurlburt," large back parlor; private bath; southern exposure.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; excellent cuisine, $18; two table guests accommodated.

76TH, 125-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms, with, without private bath; home table; reasonable.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water, electricity, reception rooms; meals optional; reasonable.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, southern exposure, electricity, private bath; also pleasant single room; Southern cooking; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium, sunny front room; board; electricity; homelike surroundings; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 25 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, connecting, single; southern exposure; electricity, private bath; best home table; moderate. 8227 Schuyler.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, airy rooms, medium-sized; home cooking; refined environment; references.

85TH ST., 130 WEST.
Attractive small rooms, home cooking; references.

87TH, 57 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with or without board; telephone, electricity; convenient.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home, four baths, desires few paying guests.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, private bath; board; excellent location.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive large front room, adjoining bath; home cooking; table guests.

90TH, 6 WEST.—Refined Jewish family, room for gentlemen, couple; excellent board; references.

91ST 89 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double room, with adjoining bath; Jewish family; excellent home cooking.

93TH, 65 WEST.—Pleasant large front room, running water; others; board optional; reasonable.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive room, dressing room attached; every convenience; home comforts; excellent table; gentleman or couple; moderate. Cohen.

105TH, 168 WEST.—Front room, bath adjoining; private house; Summer prices. 1665 Academy.

107TH, 322 WEST, (RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE, TWO ROOMS, BATH; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOM, EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; MODERATE.

111TH, 545 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large room, bath, board; gentlemen, couple. Preager.

113TH, 562 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two elegantly furnished large rooms; first-class board; two refined gentlemen or couple. Fisher.

120TH, 122 WEST.—Double room; refined, private Jewish boarding house. Baehr, Morningside 5803.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Double, single rooms; first-class Jewish table. Brody. Morningside 2123.

149TH, 544 WEST, (The Audubon.)—Coolest section, bright rooms, good board, large porch; garden; surprisingly reasonable. Audubon 2737.

150TH, 556 WEST.—Private house; attractive large, small rooms, conveniences; French cooking; reasonable; parlor, piano privilege; no children.

LENOX AV., 246, (near 125th subway.)—Clean, airy room, private bath; home cooking.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers beautiful large room, suitable for two, facing the Drive; first-class board; refined, cultured atmosphere. Audubon 4570. Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Furnished room for business or college woman; $5 weekly; surface car, subway, and bus connections. Inquire Apt. 2, after 7.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549. (Near Grant's Tomb.)—Pleasant room, adjoining bath; good cooking; homelike atmosphere; $10-$15. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Family House of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals. No Enemy Aliens Admitted. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Double, single rooms, private bath, facing park; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 693, (94TH.)—Large, attractive, comfortable; private bath; also suite, twin beds; table guests accommodated; French spoken; references.

WEST END AV., 315, (75th.)—Private family; beautiful front room, twin beds; smaller room, bath; exceptional table; references.

WEST END AV., 902.—Comfortably furnished room.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Couple, one flight; private bath; meals; $30; single, $10.

New Jersey.

HARRISON ST., 49.—Large and small rooms, single, connecting; board optional; 2 minutes Brick Church Station; excellent location. 1837-W Orange.

BOARD WANTED.

Board wanted for two, with refined family; state price. Address V 195 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

The Woodbury, 855 Riverside Drive; two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

HALCYON HALL, 21 Howard Av., Grimes Hill.—Palatial residence, $30-$35 weekly, two persons; tennis, gardens, garage; also bungalow.

Westchester.

Country board, Westchester; cultured families accommodate gentlemen; attractive, modern country home; tennis; station convenient. Hartsdale, Box 433. Phone White Plains, 1699M.

Long Island.

WINNIMAC INN.
Accommodations for a select number of refined business men and women who want genteel home atmosphere, high-grade cuisine, and close proximity to Manhattan, at moderate cost. W. McDonald, 51st and Jewel Sts., Forest Hills, L. I. Phone F. H. 6363.

THE PINES, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Beautifully situated, near Garden City; splendid accommodations; excellent table and service; convenient for commuters; booklet. Telephone Hempstead 455.

The Battershall Inn and Fairview at Sea Cliff, Long Island; positively no mosquitoes; good commutation. Write for booklet.

New York State.

Few accommodations in private home, 24 minutes Grand Central; also 2 comfortable detached houses, rent unfurnished; fireplaces, garden; attractive woods surrounding. Lesley, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil; 104 Kingsbridge.

Larchmont, N. Y.—Small private family would like 3 or 4 gentlemen as boarders for the Summer; very attractive surroundings; garage and tennis; references essential; terms reasonable. Y 208 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, shade trees, and flowers. A parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent means, for two persons, from $32 to $60 per week. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block. Write for booklet.
W. T. READE. Prop.

THE BELVIDERE, 89 and 91 North Munn Av., East Orange.—Spend the Spring and Summer in the beautiful Oranges; large, cool rooms; all modern improvements; extra large porch; the best of table, catering to discriminating persons; 8 minutes to station, 30 to New York. Write for information. Phone 6026.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair: exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av., Montclair 2977.

ACCOMMODATIONS in newly furnished home for gentleman of refinement; convenient to trains and trolley. 181 Engle St., Englewood, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Penn.—Woodleigh, modern, refined, unique, beautiful hilly country, fine bathing and fishing, cottages and farm attached; owner trained nurse; good table; special prices to families or large parties; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

New England.

New York couple, having a stock farm in Maine, can accommodate several guests for the Summer, from June 1st to Oct. 1st; an ideal spot in the woods of Maine. Bordering on a nine-mile lake; good fishing; delightful home surroundings; references exchanged. Q. H., O 58 Times.

Country Board Wanted.

Couple, (Christians,) want good board, cool room, with or near bath; commuting distance Wall Street, preferably on shore; state terms. E. B. Gordon, 61 Broadway.

Young couple, nurse, and child desire two rooms and bath; board for Summer with private family, Rockaway Park or Belle Harbor. F 165 Times.

Two gentlemen want board, possibly with sleeping porch; commuting distance; details; permanent. N 303 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

AUTHOR'S short manuscripts and poems typed quickly. Apply L. S., 132 West 13th.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, 3½ years' experience, wishes to change position; can give good reference. G 21 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, 3 years' experience, competent, reliable, excellent references; $15. K 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, ten years' experience; accurate; reference. Graves, 1,211 1st Av.

CLERK OR BOOKKEEPER wishes position. Summer hotel; best references. Y 355 Times Annex.

EXPERT double-entry bookkeeper and systematizer desires connection with an up-to-date mercantile establishment where competent, loyal services will be appreciated. Y 319 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER or attendant, country, by gentlewoman of ability; neat seamstress. V 163 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl wishes position; no washing; small family. Cody. 120 East 87th.

SKETCHER. — Refined young lady, expert sketcher, new with reputable fashion publication for designing, desires to change position. O 148 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, one year's experience; high school and business school graduate; knowledge of bookkeeping; references. K 37 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; high school education; six years' experience; capable handling correspondence, details; best references; $22-$25. S 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American-born, over 4 years' experience with first class, scrupulous concern; salary $16. S 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Conscientious, capable; 2 years' experience; salary $14. Prin. Ella Elkins, 347 Beekman Av., Bronx, N. Y. Melrose 373M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; good advancement. Call today between 2 and 4 P. M., Room 508, 1,498 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience; best reference; salary $20. V 150 Times.

SUPERVISOR, &c.—English lady, educated, refined, good business ability, desires position as supervisor, managing housekeeper, where tact and faithfulness will be appreciated. Efficiency, 27 West 47th St.

UNDERGRADUATE ENGLISH NURSE, seamstress; nurse or companion to semi-invalid lady or child; will travel; references. P. L., 444 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, above draft; assumes charge office, costs; salary, $30. S 247 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, credit man, long experience, desires connection with growing concern. E. T., 210 East 21st St.

BOOKKEEPER, (35,) married, to take full charge; systematizer, modern methods, trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements; $30. Charles R. Bortscher, 771 Trinity Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, office executive, (27,) accountant, correspondent, credits; draft exempt; $30. J 179 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, correspondent; take full charge; draft exempt; salary $2,400. Fruiterman, 119 Rivington St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, 29, exempt, experience trial balances, financial statements, controlling accounts; references; salary $25. V 146 Times.

CASHIERS, &C.—FIFTEEN MEN, EXPERIENCED, AS CASHIERS, PAYMASTERS, AND AUDITORS ON GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION WORK, WILL BE AVAILABLE JUNE 1 OR BEFORE; WISH TO CONNECT WITH CANTONMENT OR SHIPBUILDING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY. ADVISE PARTICULARS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERVIEW. S 262 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swiss, mechanic by trade, experienced factory, nine years' private cars experience; own tools for repair work; age 31; married; salary $28; country preferred. J. Walter, 20 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 5 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swedish, single, wishes position with private family; eight years' experience; good reference. O. C., 268 West 70th. Telephone Columbus 4990.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, well educated, desires employment evenings or would give driving instructions; congenial occupation preferred to large compensation. G 22 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, (Finnish,) wishes position; private family; sober, honest, and willing to be useful; good references. Henry Knaajri, 1,980 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, exempt, training for commission Ensign three evenings weekly, seeks private position, city; $25 weekly. K 342 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic wishes position; good reference; seven years' experience; married. Walter Brice, 491 Park Av. Telephone Plaza 6701.

CHAUFFEUR, draft exempt, many years' experience; good mechanic; excellent references, seeks position; private family; reasonable salary. F 162 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, handy man, wishes country position with private family; $4; single; good references. O. S., 263 West 70th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — Swiss-French; married; personal references; with private family. E. Croix, 77 West 50th. Phone 3230 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes private position; own repairs. William Curran, 231 West 19th St.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic; careful driver; best references. W. F. Waas, 516 East 76th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 29, single, good mechanic, 9 years' experience, sober, wants position; city; salary $30 week. V 156 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, age 20, wishes position, private family. K 50 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (32,) married, wants steady position. William Brown, 501 East 87th St.

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR wants position; salary $20. Investigator, L 208 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural, construction superintendent; draft exempt; 12 years' experience; salary, $40. Y 99 Times.

EDITORIAL OR PUBLICITY position wanted; technical experience; details on request; $35. Y 208 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE—MANAGER.
VALUABLE MAN IN ANY COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION.
First-class record as organizer and reorganizer accustomed to handling men; considered expert in sales; energetic; possess initiative and enthusiasm; few languages in speaking and writing; age 33; now executive secretary and campaign manager for a corporation. K 388 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT. — Who is in need of young man as assistant to head of firm; am 21, possess initiative, and have had experience as head of stock and office; exempt. V 149 Times.

EXPORT.—Young man, 30 years old, married. Spanish speaking, desires position with export firm where business ability and integrity will be rewarded. W. R., 114 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER, MARRIED (SWISS,) AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE, WISHES TO IMPROVE HIS PRESENT POSITION; HIGHEST NEW YORK REFERENCES. S 191 TIMES.

MAN, American, 37, married, 9 years U. S. Army, recently received government institution, desires connection as general office man with concern that apreciates tact, energy, and application, and whose loyalty to his employer is of first consideration; salary $30. R 624 Times Harlem.

OFFICE CLERK.—Young man, (18,) three years general office experience, knowledge of typewriting, desires position as office clerk. S 207 Times Downtown.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE desires change; 28 years with present employers; personal reasons; American, best references. R 608 Times Harlem.

OFFICE WORK.—Korean student, (23,) possess fair knowledge of English, figuring, and typewriting, willing to work in O. C. during Summer; reference furnished. D. G., 263 West 125th.

PAINTER, PAPER HANGER. — Good mechanic, desires work real estate. Moskowitz, 69 East 101st St.

PURCHASING AGENT-ENGINEER.—Iron, steel, metals, sheets, shapes, tubing, hardware, machinery, shipbuilding, airplanes, building construction, factory equipment; desires connection where ability pays. S 258 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE connection wanted; draft exempt; good salesman; references. Y 337 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 35, a producer and resultgetter, elegant selling record, wishes position with reliable concern; experienced in grocers', bakers', and confectioners'

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times
Count six words to an agate line.

Agents Wanted.....50c
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Automobile Exchange.....45c
Boarders and Board, Wanted.....45c
Business Opportunities.....30c
Country Board.....30c
Employment Agencies.....50c
For Sale.....50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.30c
Help Wanted.....50c
Lost and Found.....50c
Mortgage Loans.....50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let.....50c
Situations Wanted.....25c
Typewriters.....30c

HELP WANTED—Male.

INSPECTORS.

Must be first-class for wood parts on airplane work. Good wages and good shop conditions.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP., Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

INSPECTORS.
Near by Jersey manufacturing plant wants several experienced inspectors; also men with some mechanical experience to qualify as inspectors. Apply Room 6, 128 Liberty St., New York, 9 to 12 A. M.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
First-class men only; highest rate in New York City; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street, 8 blocks south of 14th.

MACHINISTS.
Jones & Lamson lathes; large slotter hands and vise hands; must be accustomed to close micrometer work and able to work from blue prints; steady work to competent men; state how per hour or more, according to experience and services;

A
do not apply if now working on Government work;

must be citizens

R. Hoe & Co.,
2 Sheriff St., corner Grand.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all-around machinists, bench and lathe hands; steady work, with good working conditions.
Apply by letter or in person to Mr. McCully, 5th St. gate entrance, Edison Lamp Works of General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J.

MACHINIST, experienced on sample maker, for braiding factory; good salary to right party. Apply L. & G. Boyadjian, 961 Angelique St., North Bergen, N. J.

MAILING CLERK.—Young man, good appearance, to run errands and be generally useful; one who is apt in his work and accustomed to handling large mail; salary $38.50 monthly; state age. Address S 261 Times Downtown.

MAIL CLERK, &c.—Young man in office as mail clerk and take charge of labeling department in cigar factory. E. M. Schwarz, 81st St. and East River.

MAN with export dry goods experience; state salary wanted. N 302 Times Downtown.

MATTRESS MAKER, above draft age, for Maryland; one willing to work on any part; must be sober, good habits; steady work; clean country town; no liquor; living exchange. Apply by letter. Milfred Nathan, Cambridge, Md.

MECHANICS.
also boilermakers and signal maintainers, air-brake repair men. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

MEN with five or more years' experience in ELECTRIC INSTALLATION AND PRACTICE, or in SHEET METAL WORK, are invited to apply for service as substitute teachers of such trades in the public elementary schools at $5 per day. Opportunity will be given later to qualify for regular appointment at beginning salaries of $1,200 to $1,700, according to amount of experience. The salary schedules run up to $2,200 in elementary schools or $2,500 in vocational schools. Applicants must be citizens. Apply in person or by mail to the Board of Examiners, Park Avenue and 59th St., Manhattan.

MEN wanted for guard duty; men with military or similar experience preferred, between the ages of 21 and 45, who can furnish highest references from employers; salary $75 per month to start; furnished quarters, fuel, and light free; men may transfer into production after three months' satisfactory service on the guard. Write for application blank to H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

MESSENGERS and junior clerks, about 16 years of age, in Bronx Bank; good opportunity for advancement; state age and salary expected. J 273 Times Harlem.

MILLWRIGHTS;
MUST HAVE OWN TOOLS;
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MOTOR TRUCK SALESMEN wanted; commission. Call Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

NURSE graduate, registered, for floor duty; moderate size hospital; state age, experience, and salary expected. Box 65, 2121 3d Av.

OFFICE BOY.—Live, wideawake office boy; salary to start, $8 or $9; chance for advancement. Apply Oldsmobile Co. of New York, 109 West 64th St.

OFFICE BOY wanted; a little hustler and willing worker; easy work; salary $8. A. Beller & Co., 37 West 20th St.

OFFICE BOY, about 15 or 16, in cotton goods commission house; address in own handwriting. F 174 Times.

OFFICE MAN, capable of handling correspondence; traffic experience desirable but not essential; business located Bush Terminal, Brooklyn; write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Y 305 Times Annex.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATOR.
Young man with knowledge of operating photostat machines; permanent position with advancement; state experience and wages expected. P. A., 270 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER-proof retoucher wanted. Apply Marceau, 624 5th Av.

PORTER.—Strong porter in wholesale woolen house; Dale-Brewster Machinery Co., Inc., 54-60 Lafayette St.

PORTER, heavy; assist running freight elevator, also useful shipping room. D 357 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—A fast-growing manufacturing concern has opening for salesmen with proven ability and good personal following in Brooklyn and Queens or Westchester County; specialty men preferred; drawing account and commission. See Mr. Schroeder all day Saturday, 220 West 42d St., Room 2803.

SALESMEN.—We want forceful salesmen of earnest purpose and ambition to sell stock in a food producing business, (practically a war measure.) Sell on easy payment plan; highly indorsed; you must have unquestionable references; commission and bonus. National, Box 151 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We want five men of proved selling ability, capable of qualifying for managerial positions. This is a splendid opportunity for men of initiative and pep, and capable of earning $5,000 per annum; with bonus. Bont, Box 149, Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—A large New York corporation has openings for several young Americans with good education and pleasing personality; we will take good care of you if you are live wire; your future is unlimited; drawing account and commission. A. E., 72 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two retail motor truck salesmen for Brooklyn territory; weekly drawing against commission accounts; only those with successful records apply by letter, giving details. Chicala, Pneumatic Tool Co., 7 Broadway.

SALESMAN, (INSIDE,) AND ORDER CLERK IN A LARGE DOWNTOWN WHOLESALE PAPER HOUSE; GOOD SALARY. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE, &C., DUANE ST., S 244 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced salesmen of good personality and aggressiveness to represent a patriotic society; fine opportunity for the right men; no books to sell; liberal commission. L. S. Stearns, 56 West 45th. floor.

SALESMEN.—Several aggressive men who possess real selling punch, wanted to sell a nationally advertised automobile accessory; salary or salary basis; live men can make real money. Box 592, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Italians, young, ambitious men for established trade; clean cut and first class references absolutely necessary; must live in New York; communicate with Call D. Kleckner, 258 Pearl St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—EXPERIENCED MAN FOR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT; ONE ABLE TO ASSIST IN DRESS AND WASH GOODS DEPARTMENTS; A GOOD CHANCE AND STEADY POSITION FOR ONE WHO KNOWS HIS BUSINESS TO CONNECT WITH A LIVE STORE IN A CITY OF 50,000 INHABITANTS; FAIR SALARY AND BONUS; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. REYNOLDS BROTHERS, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

SALESMEN.—We need three actual salesmen to sell in our stores and exhibits, who can meet people who are in the market to buy deals; no canvassing; if you have a clean record, selling experience, good appearance, and education, apply at once; drawing account and commission. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 386 4th Av., New York City. Mr. Wagner.

SALESMAN.—ACCUSTOMED TO SELLING PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS, TO HANDLE AN ESTABLISHED LINE OF HIGH GRADE PAPERS IN NEW ENGLAND; SALARY. O 114 TIMES.

SALESMAN call on department and dry goods stores in city and surroundings with line of vellings and novelties; commission and drawing account. D. A., 203 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for city and for the road; experienced in a dress house; the best chances for good men; commission basis. Call Madison Square 9889.

SALESMAN, experienced, Ford pleasure and commercial cars; liberal commission; only live wires need apply. C. & S. Motor Corporation, 19 West 25th St.

SALESMEN, live wires, acquainted with jewelry and novelty trade, city or road; a money-getting, patriotic side line; commission. G 27 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced wholesale embroidery line, having following; salary or commission. Finkelstein Bros., 8 West 10th St.

SALESMEN wanted; stock salesmen for high class proposition; already producing, liberal commission; no advances. Call Room 103, 542 5th Av., afternoons only.

SALESMEN.—Carry good line men's Terry and blanket bathrobes; all territories or resident; commission basis. O 112 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in clothing or military line; steady position. Brooks Uniform Co., 148 West 46th.

SHEET METAL DRAFTSMAN
FAMILIAR WITH MAKING SHOP DRAWINGS OF VENTILATING DUCT WORK FROM ARCHITECT'S PLANS CAN SECURE IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT AT GOOD WAGES. APPLY AT ONCE, BETWEEN 9 AND 10 O'CLOCK AT BAKER, SMITH & CO., 572 GREENWICH ST.

SHIPPING and RECEIVING CLERK, one thoroughly experienced, to take complete charge of large department handling both domestic and foreign shipments; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience and salary. 576 Times Harlem.

SHOE SALESMEN.—Only those accustomed to waiting on in first class trade need apply. The Bedell Co., 19 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Permanent position in New York for a thoroughly competent young man of the highest type; one with college education preferred; in replying state age, describe education in detail, and for each position filled give period of service, salary; also character of work; references required. D 392 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two young men, one experienced and one beginner, with at least grammar school education; high school education preferred. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, experiences and references, and salary desired to start. Y 320 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, of good appearance, thorough American; good chance for advancement; state salary and qualifications. Address N 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Juniors, clean-cut; excellent opportunity for bright young men; stock and bond house. Apply between 9-10 A. M., Suite 401, 62 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Previous office experience essential; answer own handwriting, and state salary desired. S 212 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, experienced fancy knit goods; state salary, experience, &c.; good future with prominent firm. Apply S. A., 240 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN
for a high-class specialty proposition, company backed by prominent local man; liberal commission basis only; unusual inducement and rare opportunity for a few live men to connect with a big money-making proposition that will stand the acid test. Phone, evenings, Audubon 4125 for appointment.

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED.
If you are a salesman of calibre and integrity and have an earning capacity, on commission basis, of over $5,000 a year, we need you to sell a first class oil stock. Call between 10 and 3, Suite 209, 115 Broadway.

STOCKROOM ASSISTANT and Time Clerk.—Young man with knowledge of automobile parts; state full particulars; salary $16 to $18. 577 Times Harlem.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Food-producing proposition; big immediate profits; exceptionally profitable; big investor appeal; exceptional salesman's kit; liberal commissions; new paper leads. 905, 44 Broad St.

SUPERINTENDENT for auto assembling plant in Philadelphia; must be practical man and able to get and handle labor; salary $3,000 per year up; no limit for right man. Write, giving experience and references, to J. I. Mather, 542 5th Av., N. Y.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman shorthand, touch typewriting, and bookkeeping; excellent opportunity for experienced man; salary; steady position; state particulars; mention telephone number. Y 290 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE ORDER CLERK.—Young man to receive orders for advertisements by telephone; must be quick and accurate; hours 8 P. M. to 12 P. M., except Saturday 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. Address, stating age, references, phone number, and salary expected. Y 329 Times Annex.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience and ability need apply; good pay.
A. M., Suite 401, 62 Broadway.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience and apply; good pay.
BIJUR MOTOR LIGHTING CO.,
FACTORY TERMINAL BUILDING F,
Bloomfield St. and River Front,
Hoboken, N. J.

WAGON HELPERS.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several helpers for their delivery wagons. Apply to Superintendent, subway floor, East Building.

WANTED. WANTED.
BOILER CLEANERS, COAL PASSERS, STOKER OPERATORS, &C. APPLY TO WM. F. MONAGHAN &CO., 82 BROADWAY, ONE FLIGHT UP, BETWEEN 8 AND 10 A. M. TODAY. L 223 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years of age, wanted for general office work and to assist in mailing department; experience not necessary; best of references required; state salary expected. Address Manufacturer, S 214 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, as office assistant in large textile house; knowledge of bookkeeping desirable; give experience and salary expected. O 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN, under draft age, wanted for credit department work; state age, experience, and salary to start. N 306 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN from 12 midnight until 8 A. M. as mail clerk; salary $12 per week; state age, experience. Address Y 338 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted by New York Stock Exchange house, 16 to 18 years old; experience not necessary; must have good references. L 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in cigar factory to take charge of labeling department and assist on mail; state particulars. R. H., 125 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, assistant helper, shipping room, mercantile house. L 224 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Instruction.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; free catalogue. Wainworth Institute, (founded 1858.) Broadway at 73d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West 43d Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

EXPERIENCED PROFESSOR of Spanish wants pupils; private or collective lessons. F 458 Times Annex.

AGENTS WANTED.

MEN AND WOMEN to handle our special advertising coupon; agents make big money. Apply after 4 o'clock, Otto Sarony Company, 1,177 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALLEN 1918 demonstrator, five-passenger, run 250 miles; sacrifice. Taylor Motor Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4648.

BUICK touring; first-class condition; fully equipped; $400. 1,394 East 12th St., Brooklyn.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS,
roadsters, Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC, 1916, landau-limousine; in excellent condition; motor recently overhauled; newly painted; demonstration at any time. Address P. O. Box 272, Greenwich, Conn.

CADILLAC 1917 Club Roadster; run only 5,000 miles; perfect condition; new Silvertown Cord tires, two spares on rims; $1,800 cash. Apply Supt. Bonavista Garage, 254 West 109th.

CADILLAC, limousine 1915; looks like new; motor in perfect condition. Kingwood Garage, 163 West 132d St., ask for Mr. Wolf's car; no dealers.

CADILLAC, new 1918 touring; immediate delivery. Howard Porter, Broadway and 62d St. Garage.

CADILLAC touring; fine condition; any demonstration; $600. 4,238 Park Av., near Tremont "L."

CADILLAC 1917 seven-passenger touring; fine condition; private. Phone Newman, 3577 Beekman.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, fully equipped, mechanically perfect. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; excellent condition. MacLellan, 573 W. 131st. Morningside 7520.

CASE 1916, seven-passenger, all brand new Motor Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

CHALMERS Master 6 roadster, good condition; suitable for physician; sacrifice; private owner. W. S. Woods, 156 5th Av.

CHALMERS 6-40 touring in beautiful condition; bargain. $600. 2,235 Grand Concourse.

CHANDLER,
rebuilt, 90-day guarantee.
USED CARS,
Model 16, 7 pass. Touring.
Model 17, 7 pass. Touring.
Model 17, 4 pass. Touring.
Model 17, 7 pass. Sedan.
AND OTHER MAKES.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
Broadway and 62d St.

DE DION Small Town Car, late model; wire wheels; $675 to quick buyer. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway; open evenings. Phone Circle 3727.

FORD Sedan for sale; first-class condition; self-starter, five demountable wheels; price $500. Room 701, 18 East 41st St.

FORD, 2-passenger, 1916 model; demountable rims; good condition; also sample box for rear of Ford car. Fire Store, 789 7th Av.

FORD 1917 touring, like new; no reasonable offer refused. 3,394 East 12th St.

FRANKLINS.—See us first for real value in used Franklins and other makes, which we are selling for the owner at prices without profit in to-day's market. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of Broadway.

FRANKLIN touring car; has been wonderful well kept; late model; a bargain. J. H. Manning, 1,925 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of Broadway.

FRANKLIN sedan, electric starter, late model, fine shape, $850; enough said. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of Broadway.

FRANKLIN roadster, late model, cheap; $1,100. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1916 touring, fine condition; excellent tires. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Circle 3249.

FRANKLIN four-passenger Chummy Roadster, 1916. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings. Phone Circle 3727.

HUDSON limousine, super-six, 1917; almost new; very cheap. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings. Circle 3727.

HUDSON SUPER 6, 1917 seven-passenger speedster; condition perfect throughout. Columbus 8963.

HUDSON 1917; four-passenger Phaeton Touring car; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 four-passenger, sport model, like new. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 4-passenger touring car; price attractive. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

HUBMOBILE 1918; five-passenger; run thousand miles; cost new, $1,600. Telephone Astoria 2515, 234 Grand Av., Astoria.

HUPMOBILE, late model; new shoes; overhauled; bargain. Louis, fourth floor, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA four-passenger, Portholme (English) body; beautiful car in exceptionally fine condition; bargain. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Circle 3249.

LANCIA 1917 SPECIAL ROADSTER.
LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

LEXINGTON 1917; special chummy, wire wheels, like new; guaranteed. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

MARMON.—Late model; 7 passenger; gentleman's car; beautiful condition; 2,000 miles. Bedford Auto Sales, 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn; Decatur 4636.

MAXWELL 1917 touring, with extra Winter top; bargain; $425. 2,235 Grand Concourse.

MERCER raceabout, 1913, excellent condition. Inquire at hotel, Ocean Parkway and Avenue L, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MERCER late 1916 six-passenger, like new; mileage, 700. Owner, 106 Times.

MERCER 1916, seven passenger, like new. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings. Phone Circle 3727.

NATIONAL raceabout; A1 condition; $425 to quick buyer. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

OAKLAND 1915 6 cyl. 7-passenger touring, full equipment. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. & Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE, 2-pass. roadster, 1916, special equipment, Bosch magneto, painted white, perfect condition; bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone 3727 Circle. Open evenings.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, touring; nicest in New York of this model in appearance and mechanically perfect. Mrs. Jellison, Schuyler 2230.

OVERLANDS bought from manufacturer assure everlasting satisfaction; overhauled cars at exceptionally reasonable prices; time payments if required. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND, Roadster; $75; quick; good shoes, Presto-lite tank, tools, extra shoe, and two extra tubes. R. C. Harris, care Cole Service Station, 224 West 57th St.

OVERLAND, five-passenger touring, starter and lights, exceptional condition; bargain. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Circle 3249.

OVERLAND 1917 touring; run 5,000 miles. Lichtenstein, 973 W. 181st. Morningside 7036.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model, touring; condition new. Telephone Columbus 8963.

PACKARD, Twin Six, five, seven passenger, touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PEERLESS 1912 for sale; 6-cylinder, 7-passenger touring car, with storm-limousine top; has run about 65,000 miles, with very careful driving; was used through last season and, with few repairs, would have been used again this Summer but for death of owner; now in storage; for sale at a bit best bidder. Address Estate of H. N. McKinney, 600 West End Av. Riverside 2198.

PEERLESS 1917, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger limousine; run slightly over 8,000 miles, with very careful driving and mechanical care; everything in first-class condition. Address Estate of H. N. McKinney, 600 West End Av. Phone Riverside 2198.

PEUGEOT sedan, like new in every way. cost $7,500; will sacrifice for cash. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Circle 3249.

PIERCE-ARROW 1915, 48 H. P., seven-passenger touring car, first-class shape; price $2,000. Can be seen by appointment at storehouse. Phone Vanderbilt 2494.

PIERCE ARROW, model 38, 1918, limousine and touring body; good tires. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, Broadway and 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW, 6-48, new Brooks-Ostruck sedan. Must be seen to be appreciated. Mayer, Lenox 6300.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, "48" limousine, 1915 touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE ARROW, "C4-48" chummy roadster; practically new. Clark-Kendrick, 143 West 51st.

PIERCE-ARROW 8-38 touring; no dealer. Phone Astoria 402 after 6 P. M.

PACKARD 20-80 limousine; 5 wire wheels, new tires; exceptional value at $900. Franklin Used Car Dept., 225 West 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of Broadway.

RENAULT 1916 landaulet; A1 condition; $425 to quick buyer. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

REO, 4 cylinder, 1917, perfect condition; $625. 2,235 Grand Concourse.

REO 1916, little four, fine condition, $525. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

STANDARD "6" 1917 two-passenger runabout; six wire wheels; overhauled; guaranteed; remarkably reasonable. Taylor Motors, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STANDARD "6" 1916 touring, wire wheels, excellent condition; tires all good. Taylor Motor Corp., 1,920 Broadway, Columbus 4648. Open evenings.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
The ideal combination of quality, efficiency, and economy at reasonable cost; ready for the road; 1917 light 4 touring; 1917 8-cylinder limousine; 1916 "8-cyl." touring, and 1915 light 4 limousine. These cars have been overhauled, newly painted, and are sold with manufacturer's guarantee. STEARNS CO., 415 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7600.

STEVENS-DURYEA 7-passenger sedan, late model; excellent condition. Stevens-Duryea Co., 219 East 67th St., city.

STUDEBAKER Speedster, 6 shoes, Bosch magneto, Westinghouse starting system, $375. Mays Garage, 123d St., Convent and Amsterdam Avenues.

STUDEBAKER 1918 six roadster, new; sacrifice $700. 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn. 423 Main.

STUDEBAKER 1917, 7-passenger touring; Summer, Winter tops; bargain, $450. N Summer, Winter tops; bargain, $450. N Studebaker Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4648.

STUDEBAKER 1917 4 cyl., 2-passenger, like new; good tires. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. & Broadway.

STUDEBAKER 1917 "four," 7 passenger; excellent; $500. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

STUTZ Special Speedster, $475. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Open evenings. Circle 3727.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Landau.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
Rebuilt, 2, 3, 5 ton Trucks.
Also White Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept.
M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger, convertible sedan; wire wheels. Riedel, 1,175 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

BURRELLE
USED CAR SALON.
Larges and best selection of high-grade new and slightly used cars in the world. Inspection invited.

PIERCE-ARROWS.
1917 Town Brougham, "38."
1917 Touring, "38."
1915 Collapsible Touring, "38."
1915 Limo-Landau, "48."
1915 Limousine, "38."
1915 Touring, "38."

PACKARDS.
1918 Phaeton, "3-25."
1917 Fleetwood Brougham, "2-25."
1917 Touring, "2-35."

CADILLACS.
1918 Victoria Coupe.
1918 Phaeton Touring.
1917 Sedan.
1917 Chummy, 4-pass.
1917 Touring, 7-pass.
1916 Touring, 7-pass.
1915 Touring, 7-pass.

STUTZES.
1918 10-valve Speedster.
1918 Club Roadster.
1917 Bulldog Special, 4-pass.
1913 Bearcat Speedster, 2-pass.

MERCERS.
1917 4-pass., "22-73."
1915 6-pass., "22-70."

MANY OTHERS.
1916 G. G. V. Town Car.
1915 Flat Sedan, 4-pass., imported.
1916 De Dion Suburban Sedan; latest imp.
1915 De Dion 7-pass. Touring; latest imp.
1915 Isotta Fraschini Sedan; latest imp.
1913 Rolls-Royce De Luxe Landaulet; new.
1916 Peugeot Coupe.,
1917 New Disbrow Special Racer.

1,680 BROADWAY, (Entire Building.)
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL NINE.

RIGHT PRICES.

1917 HUDSON speedster, 4 pass.
1917 CADILLAC touring, ex. top.
1917 BUICK 7-pass. touring.
1917 MAXWELL, touring.
1917 OVERLAND Country Club, four pass.
1917 STUDEBAKER, seven passenger.
1917 OLDSMOBILE "8" touring.
1917 MITCHELL, seven passenger touring.
1917 STUDEBAKER four cylinder touring.
1916 STUTZ "Bearcat" Roadster.
1916 HUDSON 6-40 touring.
1916 LEXINGTON, seven passenger.
1916 CADILLAC, seven passenger touring.
1916 CHALMERS, seven passenger, cheap.
1915 OVERLAND touring, cheap.
1915 CADILLAC 8-80 touring, exceptional.
1915 CHALMERS, seven passenger.
1915 V-8 SPECIAL raceabout, four passenger.
OAKLAND SPECIAL raceabout, wire wheels.

CHOICE OF FIFTY OTHERS.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AND SUNDAY.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 CADILLAC touring.
FIAT (30) sedan; foreign.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet.
CHALMERS landaulet.
1917 PACKARD touring.
1917 CADILLAC touring; like new.
1917 MITCHELL touring.
1918 STUDEBAKER 7-passenger; like new.
1917 CHALMERS town car, little "6;" almost new.
1917 CHANDLER touring.
CHALMERS speedster; special C. T.
Silver body; good as new; big discount.
1916 FRANKLIN suburban limousine.
1916 MERCER speedster.
CADILLAC cabriolet.
1915 MERCER speedster.
STUTZ speedster; baby model.
MAXWELL roadster, $450.
DODGE roadster, $650.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
227 WEST 58TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY,
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway.
Compare My Prices with Others.
ROLLS-ROYCE, 1913 4-pass.....$8,000
MERCEDES, 60 H.P. Sport Speedster. 2,000
CADILLAC, 1917 Touring..... 1,000
PEERLESS, 1918 7-pass., new..... 1,800
CHANDLER, 1918 demonstrator, like new.. 1,350
S. G. V., 1915 Touring; like new..... 1,200
CHANDLER, 1917 chummy roadster..... 600
OLDSMOBILE, 1917 4-pass. roads'r, like new 1,050
FORD, 1917 6-pass. touring, like new..... 500
4-cyl. touring; like new.....
All of the above cars look like brand new, have been thoroughly overhauled, and are guaranteed for 90 days. You are cordially invited to inspect my Service Station. My overhead is by far the smallest of any high-class dealer on Broadway, enabling me to pay more for your car if you wish to sell, or save you money if you wish to buy. An inspection of my salesroom will convince you.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway.
"Be Sure It's Harris."

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
Owners must dispose of the following high-class automobiles consigned to us for sale for any reasonable offer:
1917 Stearns Limousine.
1917 Scripps-Booth Chummy Roadster.
1917 Buick Touring Little 6.
1917 Studebaker Touring.
1917 Maxwell Sedan.
1916 Stutz Gentleman's Roadster.
1916 Reo Roadster.
1916 Hudson, 7 passenger.
1915 S. G. V. Victoria Top.
Flat Town Car.
MANY OTHERS ARRIVING DAILY.
Above automobiles having been passed by our expert mechanic are in perfect condition and ready for immediate use. Sold under our 90-day guarantee.
TIME PAYMENTS AND TRADES CONSIDERED.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
Circle 1808. Open Sundays and Sundays.
150 West 55th St., (bet. 6th and 7th Avs.)

PACKARD 1917 "2-35" Touring.
PACKARD 1917 "2-23" Touring.
CADILLAC 1917 Suburban Sedan.
CADILLAC 1917 Touring.
CADILLAC 1916 Touring.
CADILLAC 1916 Runabout.
CADILLAC 1917 Touring Body.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

MACHINE SHOP wants work, new or repairing; also experts on automobile work; batteries recharged, magnetos and generators repaired, coils rewound. Borough Hall Machine Co., 86-88 Butler St., Brooklyn.

Motor Trucks.

STERNBERG DUMP TRUCKS, 2 seven-ton model equipped with Wood Hydraulic Hoists and steel dump bodies, electric lights, tools, &c., in A1 condition; tires in good shape; must be seen to be appreciated. J. Deale Jandorf, 1,768 Broadway. Circle 3727.

WANTED.—Good touring car; must be bargain; no dealers. S 205 Times Downtown.

MAXWELL 1917 touring wanted, or smaller car; cash waiting. 2335 Grand Concourse.

BUICK Big Six roadster wanted. K 374 Times Downtown.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates. HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH. Touring, limousine, and landaulet. HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE, 411 West 58th St. Columbus 9892.

ATTRACTIVE, small, comfortable, ideal cars for monthly service, moderate. Columbus 598.

NATIONAL—Admirable 4-passenger roadster, private aspect. Phone morning 3040 Morn.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; seven rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48th St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful twin six landaulette; owner drives; hour, week, or month. O'Neil, Broadway Garage. Telephone 6600 Schuyler.

FOR HIRE, Pierce-Arrow, limousine; hour, day, or week; moderate. Kierstead, 250 West 52d. Tel. Circle 2228.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful 7-passenger touring car, with intelligent, gentlemanly chauffeur; special weekly to monthly rates. Fordham Garage Co., 4,506 Park Av. Fordham 4157.

PACKARDS, twin sixes. Pierce-Arrows, hour, day, week; moderate. Muldoon, Columbus 7261.

PACKARD touring, 7-passenger, fully equipped, season; French chauffeur; reasonable. Berge, Plaza 9388.

PACKARD twin sixes; beautiful landaulet and touring; hour, month. Wilmarth, 3060 Columbus.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—$50 reward and no questions asked for the return of a 17-stone diamond and platinum tapered bangle, lost on Lexington Av. from 30th to 31st St. to Fifth Av. and up to 89th St. Return to E. M. Gattle & Co., 630 Fifth Av.

LOST—Four U. S. Liberty 4½% coupon bonds, $1,000 each; Nos. 86,084, 84,461, 84,462, 84,463. The finder of these bonds, returning them to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—Black pocketbook, containing valuable papers and money, between 8th Av. and 47th St. and 8th Av. bus; finder may keep money and send back pocketbook; no questions asked and liberal reward. Mrs. S. R. Kerner, 7 East 48th St. Vanderbilt 4834.

LOST—Left, presumably on subway express, personal diary book, green leather cover, with initials C. K. M. on back; of no value except to owner. $10 reward, no questions asked, if returned to Room 1207, 90 West St.

LOST—Tuesday evening, between Plymouth Theatre and Cathedral Parkway, narrow-jointed band of about ten small diamonds in platinum setting; reward paid. 8 Beekman St., Room 430.

LOST—On Thursday morning, May 9, 1918, a gold wrist watch with initials "K. M." on back. Liberal reward if returned to owner, Miss K. Hazard, The Cosmopolitan Club, 138 East 40th St.

LOST—A pigskin leather card case, containing matters of no value to the finder; suitable reward for its return. Joseph Mendelsohn, 196 Water St. Room 1.

LOST—May 10, 9th Av., between 23d, 404 and 24th, small gold mesh purse, sapphire clasp; reward for return or pawn ticket. Telephone 5439 Farragut. R. L. C., 404 West 24th.

LOST—Wednesday, 8 P. M., front Recter's, 7th Av. entrance, near 46th St., 3-diamond bar pin, polished gold, scroll work; liberal reward, no questions asked. Room 3001, 55 Liberty St.

LOST—On 5th Av. bus or near Lord & Taylor's, blue bag, containing silver purse, rosary, and eyeglasses. Reward. S. A. Duperly, 666 St. Nicholas Av. Audubon 405.

LOST—Envelope, containing Liberty Bonds, Columbia Heights, Amsterdam Av. car; name on envelope "Ruth Fulton Benedict." Payment stopped; liberal reward. K 67 Times.

LOST—Wednesday, May 8, small pocketbook containing money, driver license with owner's name. Please return to 829 Park Av., Apartment 5-C. Reward.

LOST—$25 reward for pair large black leather Lemaire opera glasses lost May 8, vicinity Broadway and 43d St.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

LOST—$25 reward for black enamel and diamond cheker board pin, lost evening of May 6, about 41st St. and Broadway. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

LOST—Trunk with yellow stripe, initials J. F. S., taken by unknown expressman Friday, May 3, from 20 East 76th St.; please return and receive reward.

LOST—Bank book No. 554,053, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—Pocketbook containing railroad tickets Boston to Seattle; reward. Room 1235, 30 Church St. Phone Cortlandt 7484, extension 181.

LOST—Friday night, (May 3,) pair of tortoise shell spectacles; reward if returned to W. H. Collins, Times Annex, 229 West 43d St., City.

LOST—Stickpin scarab, chased gold setting, between 125th St. and 34th St., subway, or 34th St. crosstown. Reward Martini, 461 8th Av.

LOST—On May 8, child's wrist watch, engraved Katherine, March 14, 1916; reward if returned to Mrs. Rogers, 1 Lexington Av.

LOST—Will person who found watch month ago and inquired at jewelers, Frick & Co., Maiden Lane, phone Flatbush, 5921; reward.

LOST—Between New York and Camp Mills, tan coat, brown lining. Return to Room 704, 210 8th Av.; suitable reward.

LOST—Diamond sapphire pin in Franklin Simon's or 5

FINDS PROFITEERING IN NONWHEAT FLOUR

Administrator Hoover Says Corn, Oats, and Barley Should Sell for Less Than Wheat.

GIVES SCALE OF FAIR PRICES

Fines Proving Ineffective, Dealers Who Violate Rules Will Be Shut Up Hereafter.

The Federal Food Board announced yesterday that it had received a protest from United States Food Administrator Herbert Hoover against the unjustifiable rise in the price of substitutes for wheat flour, such as corn, barley, and oats. According to Mr. Hoover, the price of these substitutes should now be considerably lower than wheat flour, and the public should be warned of that fact. In his message to the local Food Board on the subject, Mr. Hoover said:

"At present prices of corn, barley, and oats, the millers are or should be offering meals and flours from these grains at prices considerably below wheat flour; in fact, cornmeal should be selling from the mill door at 25 per cent. less than wheat flour, and oatmeal even less. Ratio white corn flour or barley flour should be selling at 10 to 15 per cent. below wheat flour. There is therefore absolutely no justification for present price levels in these substitutes.

"I would be glad if you would give wide publicity to these facts. Retailers should not take more than 16 to 20 per cent. on the sale price for handling these products. The wholesale maximum margins have been fixed as per our bulletin of April 6 at not over 10 per cent. in bulk; therefore, with these criteria to guide you, we would be glad to have you follow up any prices made at higher levels. Where dealers still have stocks bought at higher levels than these prices, every step in the chain of retailer, wholesaler, and miller should be prepared to justify their prices as reasonable, and any failure to so justify should be recommended to us for summary action. The time has now come when the readjustment to the prices of these grains should have taken place.

"We are requiring the principal corn millers to report to this office by telegraph weekly the prices at which they purchase corn and the prices at which they are quoting products and we are directing them to make duplicate reports to you. But without waiting for these reports you can take the above approximate levels as being indicative and instruct your county and city agents to make a drive on the reduction of prices to proper levels, as the maintenance by millers and dealers of the price levels which were due to shortage in railway transport last Winter has now become in many cases simple extortion. Where dealers have paid more than present prices they run risks of spoilage in endeavoring to hold material for prices at old levels, and the first loss of reducing prices is the smallest loss."

The Federal Food Board called attention yesterday to the fact that there was an abundant supply of rye flour on the New York market and very little demand for it. The board urges an increase of consumption of this flour. There are nearly 100,000 barrels of rye flour in New York stores and in transit. The Food Board presents to the housewife's consideration the fact that rye is the only flour that can be used with perfect satisfaction in wheatless yeast breads. It is the only flour other than wheat that has gluten in it, and it stands up in the yeast bread as barley flour and corn flour will not.

P. A. Johann of the Complaint Bureau had before him for preliminary inquiry yesterday the firm of Middendorf & Rohrs of 38 Gansevoort Street, on a charge of selling more sugar to the individual consumers than the Food Administration rules permit. This is a wholesale firm, and it made a practice of selling sugar in 100-pound lots to immediate consumers. John Rohrs acknowledged that the firm had violated the regulations of the Food Administration, and offered to pay $1,000 to any war charity that the board would suggest. The board took the offer under consideration.

It was announced yesterday, however, that the Food Administration had decided that fines did not carry sufficient penalty to effectively enforce Food Administration rules, and that hereafter grave offenders will have their places closed.

Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover has consented to speak at the National Milk and Dairy Farm Exposition, which will take place at the Grand Central Palace during the week of May 20. The exposition will be devoted to practical demonstrations of the use and manipulation of all forms of milk products.

LOST AND FOUND
Advertisements on Page 21.

THREE DUTCH SHIPS COMING

German Safe Conduct for Grain Carriers for Holland Promised.

ROTTERDAM, May 10.—It is announced here that the arrangements with Germany for guaranteeing the safety of ships to and from the United States to carry grain for Holland having been completed, the cargo steamers Zyldyk, Hector, and Delfland probably will sail on Saturday for America in exchange for the steamers Hollandia, Java, and Stella, bound here.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The announcement from Rotterdam that the Dutch Government will start three ships to America Saturday in exchange for three vessels on this side means that Holland has finally decided to accept the American offer to expedite grain to the Dutch population.

When Dutch shiping was seized by the United States and Great Britain the United States informed Holland that, to meet the immediate food needs of the nation, it would dispatch three vessels grain laden if Holland, in exchange, would start three for the United States. The demand that three ships start from the other side was to prevent the three set aside for the grain shipments being held after their arrival on the other side. It was feared Germany might demand that they not return.

Seven ships loaded with phosphate rock, oil, coffee, and rugs are on their way to Sweden, it was announced today, under the temporary agreement by which the United States will furnish supplies to Sweden in exchange for the use of 100,000 tons of Swedish shipping.

Dr. Becker Is Acquitted.

Dr. Philip G. Becker of 145 West Eightieth Street, who has been on trial in the Federal Court since last Monday, on the charge that he gave drugs to men of draft age, the effects of which would render them unfit for military service, was acquitted at 9:10 o'clock last night. The jury was out three hours.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS
On Page 14.

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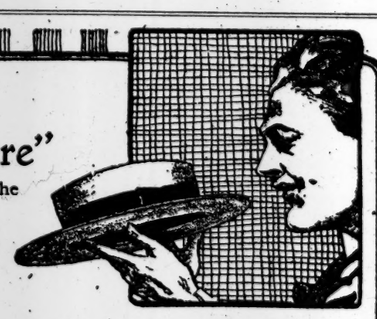

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